ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

FOREST DEPARTMENT

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE 1908

(1907-1908.)

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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1909.

OFFICE OF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
NORTHERN CIRCLE,
WALTAIR 2nd October 1908.

R.C. No. 2994.

From

A. W. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,
CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Northern Circle,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF LAND REVENUE,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forest Administration Report of the Northern Circle for the year 1907-1908 with its usual appendices.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

INDEX.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

NORTHERN CIRCLE FOR 1907-1908.

Chapter.	Subject.	Paras.
I	Constitution of State Forests—	
	1. Alteration in area	1 & 2
	2. Forest Settlement	3
	3. Demarcation	4
	4. Forest Surveys	5 & 6
II	Management of State Forests—	
	1. Regulation of management—	
	(a) Preparation and control of regular working-plans ...	7 & 8
	(b) Preliminary working-plans reports	9
	(c) Annual plan of operations	10
	2. Communications and Buildings—	
	(a) Roads and Bridges	11
	(b) Buildings	11
	(c) Miscellaneous Works	11
	3. Protection of Forests—	
	(a) General Protection	12 to 16
	(b) Protection from fire	17 & 18
	(c) Protection from cattle	19 & 20
	(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes ...	21
	4. Sylviculture—	
	(a) Natural Reproduction	22
	(b) Artificial Reproduction	23
	(c) Operations for improvement of the growing stock ...	24
	(d) Experiments	25
	5. Exploitation—	
	(a) System of management—	
	(i) Major Forest produce	26 to 29
	(ii) Minor Forest produce	30 to 33
	(b) Agency of Exploitation—	
	(i) Departmental Agency	34
	(ii) By Purchasers	35
	(iii) Rights and Privileges	36
	(iv) Free grants	37
	(c) Outturn and sources of Forest produce	38
III	Financial results	39
IV	Administration	40 to 55
V	General	56 to 67
	Appendices A to G and Forms Nos. 44 to 65 and 72-A and 72-B (old code).	

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE NORTHERN CIRCLE

FOR THE

FOREST YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1908.

CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1. Alteration in Area.

The following abstract from Form No. 44 shows the changes in areas of reserved forests and reserved lands in the circle during the year :—

—	Area on 1st July 1907.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Net increase or decrease.	Area on 30th June 1908.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forests	6,569	(a) ..*	(b) 33 (c) 2	— 35	6,534
Do. lands	(d) 271	6	(a) ..†	+ 6	277
Total ..	(d) 6,840	6	35	— 29	6,811

* Transferred from reserved lands.
† Transferred to reserved forests.
(a) Below 1 square mile.
(b) Rectification of area.
(c) Disafforested.
(d) Includes 63 square miles of leased forests in Bellary.

2. The total area under the control of the Forest Department in the Northern Circle is 6,811 square miles, which, excluding zamindari whole inam villages and minor inams in ryotwari tracts, is less than 12 per cent. of the total area, and consequently inadequate.

Reserved Forests.

During the year 10 acres forming two additions to main reserves in Anantapur were newly constituted reserved forests, 33 square miles were found less due to rectification of area by the adoption of the figures given by the Survey of India in respect of reserves surveyed by them in Upper Gódávari and an extent of 2 square miles were disafforested in Kistna for irrigation requirements, making a net reduction of 35 square miles during the year.

Reserved Lands.

Six square miles of reserved lands were added and notified under section 4 during the year, which, added to the balance of 271 square miles at the beginning of the year, with a deduction of 10 acres transferred to reserved forests, makes a total balance of 277 square miles ; of this, 159 square miles were notified under section 4 of the Act, 63 square miles form the leased forests of Sandur and the remaining 55 square miles are lands under section 26.

2. Forest Settlement.

3. Seven blocks (151 square miles) remained to be constituted reserved forests at the commencement of the year, 9 blocks (8 square miles) of new selections were added, making a total of 16 blocks (159 square miles) to be dealt with during the year ; 2 blocks (being 10 acres only, reserve additions) were constituted reserved forests, and 14 blocks (159 square miles) remained to be declared reserved forests at the close

of the year. Of these, four blocks (76 square miles) have been settled, and of three of them notification under section 16 has been submitted, while the notification for the remaining 1 was returned by the Board for revision; 1 block (75 square miles) still awaits the second appeals in the High Court; there thus remain nine blocks (8 square miles) to be settled, which are all being settled by Revenue Divisional officers, as here are no Special Settlement officers.

3. DEMARCATION.

4. One hundred and forty-one miles of boundary lines were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 9,765 against 184 miles at a cost of Rs. 7,672 in the previous year. The shorter outturn is due to the work in the several districts nearing completion. The average cost per mile for the circle was Rs. 69–4–1 against Rs. 41–11–1 in the previous year. The increase in the rate is due to the high cost of demarcation of 29 miles of outer boundary and 44 miles of inner boundary in Pondakhol reserve in Ganjám one of the most unhealthy tracts in the circle and to the debiting of the cost of fencing operations in Anantapur to demarcation and to the cutting of eastern boundary of Morricheruvu range in Kurnool Nallamalais at a distance from labour supply. There remained at the close of the year 97 miles still to be demarcated, 10,136 miles having been demarcated up to date. The system of demarcation was the same as in the previous year. A total length of 807 miles was recleared at a cost of Rs. 2,430 against 925 miles at a cost of Rs. 3,654 in the previous year. A length of 1,832 miles was recleared free of cost by the Forest subordinates and Agency villagers in Upper Gódávari against 1,148 miles in the previous year.

4. FOREST SURVEYS.

(a) *By Survey of India Party.*

5. During the year under report, *i.e.*, 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908, forest survey operations were carried out by this party in Ganjám district.

The first five months of the year formed the recess devoted to fair mapping of the areas surveyed during the previous field season.

The field work on the Ganjám district was started in November 1908.

The total area surveyed in the district during the year under report is 39·110 square miles. They have now completed the forest survey of the Ganjám district.

The following shows the forest reserves topographically surveyed during the season 1907–1908 :—

	SQ. MILES.
Pondakhol (completing)	38·950
Ramagodo (do.)	0·160

In addition omissions in detail and the rectifying of boundaries, as pointed out by the District Forest-officer were carried out.

This completed the survey work in Northern Circle to be done by this party for the Forest Department.

(b) *By Departmental Survey.*

6. In *Ganjám*, a Surveyor-draftsman was employed in surveying 79·67 mile of sâl and bamboo coupes and sâl blocks and in preparing certain plans. In *Kistna*, Rs. 686 were spent on surveys, of which Rs. 129 were spent for 83 miles of boundary surveys and the balance on 22 square miles with interior details. In *Guntúr*, 117 miles 30 chains were surveyed, of which 20 miles 70 chains were done with interior details. In *Kurnool East* two Surveyors were employed, one in connection with mapping in the preparation of working plans for (1) the Chenchu working circle, (2) the Sunkesula working circle, and (3) the revision of railway working circle plans; the other was employed in tracing the Malkondapenta Ghat road, in supervising its construction and in correcting reserve maps. In *Kurnool West*, the Surveyor-draftsman was engaged (1) in surveying the unsurveyed fields and fixing their correct positions in the reserve maps, (2) in the survey for the revision of the boundary of

the Gani block, (3) in checking the discrepancies pointed out by the Kurnool Resurvey Party in respect of the boundary of reserves in Ramallakota, Pattikonda and Nandyal taluks, (4) in the demarcation of the Betamcherla and Karumanchi reserves wherever the line was rectified by the Resurvey Party, and (5) in marking out the coupes in the Yerramalai ranges.

CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1. Regulation of Management.

(a) *Preparation and Control of Regular Working Plans.*

7. During the year working plans for 255 square miles were sanctioned by the Board, and plans for 1,163 square miles were under preparation, compared with 574 square miles and 119 square miles, respectively, in the previous year. Notes for a working plan for the whole of the Guntúr district prepared during the previous year were amplified and sent to the District Forest-officer for the preparation of a regular working plan, but orders have since been issued by the Conservator to set these notes aside, as the district is to be transferred to the Central Circle so as to leave the hands of the Conservator, Central Circle, untied. In *Ganjám*, the working plan of the Agastinowgam plantation continued to be departed from for the reasons given in the last year's report, *i.e.*, owing to the ravages of borer and root fungus; a heavy thinning of 13,803 standing diseased trees was carried out and the roots of all these trees were grubbed out to prevent the spread of the fungus by root contact. The main prescriptions of the working plans of the Mojjagodo and Kukuluba ranges and of Suradá and Buguda ranges were generally adhered to, except that in the last two ranges the improvement fellings have, under proper sanction, been deferred until the canopy becomes more complete. All large sâl blocks in Goomsur have been selected and the working plan policy is being kept in view in the matter of fire-protection and closure to grazing and permits. In *Upper Gódávari* the working plan prescriptions of the Rekapalli Hills reserve were found impracticable for execution for want of roads, etc., and the Board has sanctioned the suspension of the working plan till a new one can be prepared. In *Lower Gódávari* the prescriptions of the working plan already sanctioned were generally adhered to and the working plan for the Peddapur range was put into force during the year. In *Kurnool East* the prescriptions in the working plan for the railway working circle were not properly adhered to as the railway contract for which it was prepared has come to a close; but a revised plan on different lines has been prepared with the exception of the last few details, and will be submitted shortly to the Board of Revenue.

The following plans are reported to require revision:—

The preliminary working plan for the Rekapalli Hills reserve and the Marrigudem range already sanctioned required revision and are being taken in hand. The working plan for the railway working circle in Kurnool East also required revision which is nearly complete.

8. The following working plans were under preparation during the year:—

In *Vizagapatam* a working plan for Kodávatipudi, Venkatapuram, Kakarlakonda and Bodupalem, covering an area of 6·79 square miles, was prepared and submitted for sanction. This awaits inspection of the locality by the Conservator. In *Upper Gódávari*, a working plan has recently been drawn up for the reserves in the Bhadráchalam range as newly constituted and will shortly be submitted to the Board after a further reference to the Collector has been replied to. In *Lower Gódávari*, working plans for the Rajahmundry range are still being modified and being brought up to date with reference to subsequent instructions of the Conservator. In the Pólavaram range a scheme for gauging the flow of the streams in the Papikonda and Kovvada reserves was submitted to the Board. In *Kurnool East* a working plan for the Chenchu working circle (123 square miles) in the Nallamalais has been prepared and submitted to the Board since the close of the year.

(b) *Preliminary Working Plans Reports.*

9. In *Lower Gódávari*, owing to change of officers during the year, the preparation of a preliminary working plan for Polavaram range has not advanced with the exception of that portion forming the Papikonda head waters working circle scheme referred to above. In *Kistna district*, 33½ square miles, representing the area of the six plain reserves of the Ellore range, continued to be worked under preliminary working plans. The major portion of the area of 187·2 square miles in the whole district was worked under the coupe system in a methodical and systematic manner with a view to create demand and to secure statistics necessary for the preparation of working plans. In *Kurnool East* necessary statistics have been collected and reduced maps prepared for a new working plan for Sunkesula working circle. In *Bellary* a reconnaissance report for the preparation of a working plan for Harpanahalli range was submitted to and returned with remarks by the Conservator.

(c) *Annual Plan of Operations.*

10. The annual plan of operations were generally adhered to except in the following instances:—

Ganjám.—Departmental construction of sâl ploughs for supply to ryots replaced by a system of indent for standing sâl trees which is more satisfactory to both parties; *Vizagapatam.*—Demarcation of Sarugudu block VI taken up late in the year due to change of Rangers, and of Bointi block abandoned as the reserve itself was abandoned; sâl improvement fellings in Palkonda Agency not undertaken owing to neglect of Ranger; *Upper Gódávari.*—Certain road and well works not completed as despite all efforts insufficient labour could be imported; *Lower Gódávari.*—Supply of fuel to Cocanada depot and timber and bamboo extraction in Peddapur range and construction of cargo boats in Delta range were found unnecessary; a few minor buildings and some roadwork were not carried out; *Kistna.*—Coupes in Chintalapudi and Nallacherla reserves of Ellore range not worked for want of demand, and 16 acres in Vanudurru reserve of Bandar range not planted for want of coolies, and buildings at Dongamarlabhavi in Bezwada range not commenced; *Guntúr.*—The increased departmental coupe and depot working and inadequate staff prevented the satisfactory execution of all the works in the plan of operations; *Kurnool East.*—More dead timber was collected than anticipated, old stock being auctioned, the cessation of the Southern Mahratta Railway fuel contract lessened the amount of greenwood cut for that purpose than anticipated, but it was counterbalanced by collection of deadwood for Guntúr, fewer bamboos were required in Anantapur than expected, and there was only a poor crop of minor produce; Malkondapenta Ghat road being more important than others prescribed was undertaken, Range offices and quarters in Rachakonda and Markapur ranges were not undertaken for want of experience in the Range officers, new plantations were opened to engage more Chenchus, the railway fire lines were broadened and others found to be imperative were opened, whilst certain creeper-cutting and girdling prescribed were found unnecessary for the present; *Kurnool West.*—Fire-protection and plantations were undertaken on a larger scale than anticipated, the opening of the Pangidi plantation for the employment of more Chenchus accounting for the latter; the repairs to the sluices of the Pecheruvu tank were not undertaken.

2. Communications and Buildings.

11. The following figures show the outlay on communications and buildings during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
	RS.	RS.
Roads and bridges	21,088	18,622
Buildings	50,317	61,641
Other works	3,247	5,120

There was decrease under "Roads and bridges" and increase under "Buildings" and "other works."

The decrease under roads occurred in all the districts except under Direction, in Kurnool East and Ganjám. The increase under "Buildings" is spread over Direction, Ganjám, Gódávari Lower, Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool West, Kurnool East, Bellary and Anantapur; under "other works" over all the districts except Gódávari Upper and Guntúr. In respect of Direction, Mr. Eber Hardie, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, was employed on special duty for the construction of roads and buildings in the Nallamalai Hills of Kurnool.

(a) *Roads and Bridges.*

The important works of a permanent nature carried out in the Circle were :—*Upper Gódávari*—tracing, clearing and laying out road from Chintur to Edurallapalle to Madavarowpeta and thence to Bhadráchalam; *Lower Gódávari*—improvement of the cart-track from Jeddangi to Banadapalle; *Kurnool East*—commencement of the Malkondapenta road; *Kurnool West*—realigning, cutting and draining the ghât road from Bairluti to Rollapenta, a distance of $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, retracing the ghât road from Rollapenta to Pecheruvu about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles and a new trace from the V furlong of the 57th mile of Bairluti-Rollapenta road to join the Rollapenta-Pecheruvu road at Pangidi near the fourth mile from Rollapenta. These works in this district were carried out by Mr. Eber Hardie.

Besides the above, temporary cart tracks were constructed in most districts chiefly to facilitate carting of produce.

Tramways, etc.—The only district in which a monorail was working was Gódávari Lower. The results of the operations are recorded in Form No. 65. The outturn of work done was that 250 tons were carried or 250 ton miles were run against 1,940 tons or $1,903\frac{1}{2}$ ton-miles in the previous year. The cost per ton-mile works out to Rs. 2–0–3 as compared with As. 7–9 of the previous year. The results of the working show a net profit of Rs. 653 since its introduction. The District Forest-officer gives the following information in respect of these figures. "The estimated outturn of the Bendamurlanka plantation for 1907–1908 was 652 tons while the actual outturn was only 334 tons, of which 250 tons were conveyed by monorail and the remaining quantity was conveyed by coolies as the produce was situated just at the bank of the river and could be loaded into boats without the use of the monorail. The total cost of working the monorail was nearly the same in both years as a major portion of it was contributed by depreciation and interest but the quantity conveyed was less in 1907–1908 than in 1906–1907 and hence the increased rate of cost per ton-mile in 1907–1908."

(b) *Buildings.*

The important works of a permanent nature undertaken in the Northern Circle were :—*Ganjám* : completion of rest-houses at Nuvapalli, Panchabuti, Kondalbondo; out-houses and stables at Hattiguda, Rambha, Jagannadhaprasad, Osurabondo and Tamana; part construction of rest-houses at Berhampur, Rogada, Bontha; and a new kitchen to Russellkonda rest-house; *Upper Gódávari* : completion of a miniature rest-house at Somanamalla, construction of a miniature rest-house at Paidagudem; part construction of a rest-house at Murmur; kitchen and stables to the rest-house at Bhadráchalam, Survella and Edurallapalle; *Lower Gódávari* : construction of two lines for the forest subordinates at Yeleswaram, permit gumastah's quarters at Mallisala and Devipatnam, Deputy Ranger's quarters at Molleru; *Kurnool East* : temporary rest-houses at Malkondapenta, Isukagundam, Sandrapadu, Peddamantralla, Peddachama, Bandlapenta and Maddipenta; *Kurnool West* : part construction of the five forest buildings each at Pecheruvu and Gundlabrahmeswaram undertaken by Mr. Eber Hardie in the Kurnool Nallamalais; completion of the two sets of subordinate quarters at Honkaram : range house with out-houses at Ernapad, construction of Chenchu shop and Deputy Ranger's quarters at Bairluti, Nagaluti, Pasurutla, Rudracode, Pangidi and Sudem which are the plantation centres; Rangers' quarters with out-houses at Velgode and Peapalle; and Range office at Peapalle; *Bellary* : the purchase of Glenview bungalow at Ramandrug;

Anantapur: completion of the bungalow at Dokkalakonda and Cherlopalle; and Range office at Kalyandrug. In addition to the above several minor works of a permanent nature, such as fuel depots, camp sheds, lines for coolies and subordinates, etc., and temporary structures for storing produce were also constructed during the year.

(c) *Miscellaneous Works.*

The chief works done were the construction or deepening of wells, and repairs to tanks to improve the water-supply; fences and construction of compound walls.

3. Protection of Forests.

(a) *General Protection.*

12. The following statement shows the number and classification of forest offences brought to light during the year:—

Districts.	Cases taken into Court.				Cases compounded.				Cases undetected.				Total cases.				Grand total of cases.
	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjám ..	8	254	25	1	1	248	37	5	..	47	..	..	9	549	62	6	626
Vizagapatam	..	56	7	14	2	206	67	16	..	..	..	..	2	262	74	30	368
Gódávari Upper ..	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	2	14
Gódávari Lower ..	..	24	8	2	1	153	35	12	..	..	..	..	1	177	43	41	235
Kistna ..	1	51	17	2	..	147	187	43	..	6	6	2	1	204	210	47	462
Guntúr ..	1	38	24	3	..	304	263	21	6	8	..	..	7	350	287	24	668
Kurnool East	2	88	52	12	..	231	157	15	..	8	..	..	2	327	209	27	565
Kurnool West ..	3	185	47	21	..	189	144	50	2	93	24	17	5	467	215	88	775
Bellary ..	3	51	43	2	..	318	557	36	47	14	34	3	50	383	634	14	1,108
Anantapur ..	4	445	206	13	..	170	274	5	33	19	..	..	37	634	480	18	1,169
Total ..	22	1,192	429	70	5	1,975	1,723	205	88	195	64	22	115	3,362	2,216	297	5,990
Total for 1906-1907 ..	25	1,074	459	76	8	2,059	1,779	234	117	129	31	21	150	3,262	2,269	331	6,012

The total number of new cases was 5,990. The number of cases reported was higher by 547 than the average of the three previous years. The increase occurred mainly under "grazing" distributed chiefly over Bellary and Anantapur. It was stated to be due in Bellary to great scarcity of fodder outside the reserves and in Anantapur due to more vigilance having been exercised over reserved forests and tree growth on Government land outside reserves. Under "unauthorised felling" there was an increase in Ganjám, Kurnool West and Anantapur; the reason for the increase in Anantapur is the same as under "grazing", in Ganjám due to the increase in the executive staff and in Kurnool West due to the abolition of the permit system, better detection work on the part of the subordinate staff and the increase in the price of food stuffs which instigated the meaner classes to become desperate in smuggling timber. There was decrease under "injury to forests by fire" chiefly in Upper Gódávari due to better protection. Under "other offences"

there was a decrease of 38 cases over the average of the three previous years. There were 369 undetected cases against 298 in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly under "unauthorised felling" in Kurnool West due to desperation explained above.

The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 1,256 and at the close 1,783, of which 687 were with Magistrates. The increase in pendency of cases is partly due to the large number of cases reported at the close of the year and partly to the cases compounded in which the collection of compounding fees was pending at the close of year.

13. The following statement shows the result of cases brought to trial:—

Districts.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Percentage of failure.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Ganjám	155	24	194	5	13·40	2·51
Vizagapatam	87	7	67	14	7·45	14·10
Gódávari Upper ..	2	3	2	1	60·00	33·33
Do. Lower ..	76	6	35	4	7·32	10·26
Kistna	57	9	63	8	15·79	11·27
Guntúr	137	43	79	28	23·33	26·17
Kurnool West ..	114	23	213	15	16·79	6·58
Do. East	157	25	131	8	13·74	5·76
Bellary	69	6	70	7	8·00	9·09
Anantapur	325	39	228	32	10·71	12·31
Total ..	1,179	185	1,082	122	13·56	10·13

Besides the 1,204 cases shown above, 229 cases were withdrawn under the orders of the District Forest-officers. The percentage of convictions obtained is 89·86 against 86·43 in the preceding year. The increase is due to much care bestowed in investigating and prosecuting the cases; but still leaves room for improvement.

14. The following statement compares the number of cases compounded and the compensation fees realised with the figures of the previous year:—

1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
Number of cases.	Amount recovered.	Number of cases.	Amount recovered.
	RS.		RS.
3,579	38,423	3,454	41,445

The number of cases compounded was less than in the previous year by 125 but the amount realised on account of compounding fees exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 3,022 due to the increase in the number of offences in *Anantapur*, *Ganjám* and *Gódávari Lower*. There was decrease in the number of cases compounded and in the amount of compounding fees collected in *Guntúr* due to the smaller number of offences reported and the comparatively small number of cattle impounded during the year. There was also decrease in the amount of compounding fees collected in Kurnool West due to the smaller number of illicit goat browsing cases than in the previous year which is the outcome of compounding at enhanced rates.

15. As regards punishments during the year in Guntúr, the longest term of imprisonment awarded was three months and the highest fine imposed was Rs. 400.

16. The only district in which reward was given was Ganjám where Rs. 4 was given to a Khond villager in Goomsúr for detecting and reporting a case of timber theft.

(*b*) *Protection from fire.*

17. The system of fire protection in all the districts was the same as that adopted in the previous years, *i.e.*, fire tracing of the boundaries, internal fire line clearing, and the appointment of fire patrols to keep the lines clear and to be on the look-out for

fires except in so far that in some districts the narrower lines hitherto adopted were found useless, and much broader lines were made. But in Kurnool East there was some modification in the manner of fire line clearing which is described below.

In the Railway Working Circle range as the old system of cutting grass on the guide lines and waiting till the grass between them gets dry naturally and then burning the line has proved unsuccessful owing to sudden escapes of fires while burning in nights so late in summer, wider guide lines were cut early in November, the grass thrown over the standing green grass in the central portion well beaten with bamboo sticks to break down the grass so that the broken portion of the standing grass and that thrown over it dried within a fortnight and was ready for burning the line when the grass in the adjoining portion was still green. This method proved distinctly successful as out of 158 square miles attempted, only 2⅕ square miles were burnt against 60 square miles in the previous year. In other ranges instead of the old system of burning the fire lines, the grass was grubbed out and the line kept clean from grass. It was noticed that fires from outside became extinguished themselves on touching the lines. With regard to burning of forests for obtaining grass for grazing purposes in *Kurnool East*, a sufficient extent all round important pentas on the plateau of Markapur reserve was burnt in proportion to the cattle which resorted thereto; but in *Kurnool West* although several offers were made to burn selected areas, both cattle breeders and ryots strenuously objected to the suggestion on the ground that there would be nothing for the cattle to eat in the hot weather were the grass burnt.

The following is a summary of work done in the different districts towards fire protection with results :—

In *Ganjám*, the selected sâl blocks, the sâl coppice areas worked over, 4 bamboo coupes and 2 firewood coupes which were brought under rigid protection were protected either by fire patrols or by Khond villages which received concessions in the way of minor produce, firewood, building poles, thatching grass, bamboos, and in one case lain clothes. About 30 per cent. of the plain forests and the hill forests comprising an area of 307 square miles which are inaccessible to subordinates were burnt. In *Vizagapatam*, the boundary between the Madgole zamindari and Sinivaram reserve was cleared of grass and undergrowth to a width of about 150 feet and those between the Uratla and Koppaka zamindaris and the reserves forming the Peddapalle and Venkatapuram working circles were also cleared. The existing fire lines in the Narasapatam working circle were considerably widened. Owing, however, to failure of monsoon, the year was a most disastrous one for forest fires, most of the forests in the three ranges having been burnt. In *Upper Gódávari*, the whole of the reserved forests was attempted, but owing to the season being unfavourable and the supervision of the subordinates having been very lax, there were several fires. The difficulty in respect of fires in this district amongst the Koyas is on all fours with that amongst the Chenchus in West Kurnool, the chief cause of fires being to obtain Bassia flowers to distil liquor. As the Board has declined to deal with the Koyas as with the Chenchus, there seems but little likelihood of putting a stop to fires in this district. In *Lower Gódávari*, protection was attempted in Peddápur and part of Polavaram ranges by the help of hillmen, while in the rest of Polavaram and in Rajahmundry ranges ordinary fire patrols were entertained. The total area attempted was 320 square miles, of which 210 square miles were successfully protected against 318 square miles in the previous year. The decrease in the area successfully protected was due to carelessness and neglect of hill villagers whose wages were withheld as a punishment. In *Kistna*, 4,100 acres were burnt by ten fires, all of which originated inside the forests with the exception of one in compartment XI of the Kondapalle reserve to which the fire extended from the Nizam's forests. In *Kurnool West* ,in the Nallamalais the Chenchus as usual fired the forest to obtain Ippa flowers easily and to distil liquor therefrom. Now that they have been provided over considerable areas for feeding and clothing them, a further effort has been proposed to deal with the drink question and suggestions have been made which should result in the stoppage of fires from this source. The question of actual fire-protective measures is still in a tentative stage, a number of broad fire lines have been cut and these are now being freed from all roots and stumps so as to get rid of the coppice

growth and leave nothing but grass and this growth was cut and removed. When these lines are properly cleared and when the collection of the Ippa flowers is brought under the control of the department and with proper establishment, the department will be in a much better position to deal with the question. Although some work was done on the fire lines to the east of Mr. Wood's line, only the portion to the west can be considered as under real protection as there was no proper staff in the hill area, so figures for the plains only are given, but it may be taken that 50 per cent. of the hill area at least was burnt. In *Bellary*, fire-protection operations were confined to the Sándúr forests and a few coupes. The season was very dry and unfavourable to protection and the area burnt was nearly a quarter of the whole. The subject of fire in the leased forests is receiving the special attention of the District Forest Officer and it is hoped that by means of an improved system of fire lines, and by cutting the grass in the sandalwood areas, the upper slopes and the valuable sandalwood areas may in future be rendered immune. In *Anantapur*, there was slight increase in the protected area during the year owing to addition of areas brought under regeneration according to sanctioned working plans. The area burnt was greater during the year than in the previous year, due not only to the prevailing high winds and parched condition of the grass but also to the apathetic behaviour of the surrounding villagers to render aid in extinguishing fires.

The area of which protection was attempted amounted as shown in Form 51 to 1,878 square miles against 1,834 square miles in the previous year. Of these, 1,453 square miles were successfully protected against 1,563 in the previous year. The proportion of failures rose from 14·7 per cent. in the preceding year to 22·6 per cent. chiefly due to abnormal season in several districts. The proportion of failures in specially-protected areas was however reduced from 40·2 per cent. in the previous year to 9·6 per cent. which, considering the abnormally severe season, is a distinct improvement. The cost per square mile successfully protected was Rs. 24-13-4 against Rs. 19-2-11 in the previous year due to the improved system of fire-protection in the Kurnool divisions.

18. The following statement shows the number and origin of fires in the several districts:—

Districts.	A. Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		B. Fires entering the forests by crossing exterior fire traces.		C. Fires beginning inside the reserves or fire-traced areas. Owing to carelessness or accident. By workmen employed in the forests, by purchasers of forest produce, and by hay-cutters.		C. Owing to carelessness or accident. By villagers, travellers, etc., passing through the forests.		C. Owing to carelessness or accident. By railway engines.		C. Owing to carelessness or accident. By lightning or fire-balloons.	
	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjám	18	610	58	7,497	17	1,462	35	3,081	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	5	379	..	..	3	487	13	690	..	..	..	..
Gódávari, Upper	2	4,420	5	50,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Lower ..	..	..	13	14,833	..	..	39	37,191	..	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..	1	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, East	2	30	4	247	2	160	5	73	4	470	..	..
Do. West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	24	10,793	2	492	2	4	8	1,438	3	91	..	..
Anantapur	2	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	53	18,232	82	73,113	25	2,113	100	42,473	7	561	..	..
Total for 1906–1907 ..	82	36,442	18	11,772	9	808	20	17,413	9	9,556	..	..

Districts.	C. Fires beginning inside the reserves or fire-traced areas—*cont.* By intentional firing. In order to obtain new grass.		C. By intentional firing. In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		C. By intentional firing. Maliciously fired.		C. By intentional firing. Total.		C. Causes unknown.		Total of A B and C.	
	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ganjám	7	857	4	50	19	1,617	82	7,067	15	2,196	173	17,370
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	1	2	17	1,179	56	74,450	78	76,008
Gódávari, Upper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16,098	16	70,562
Do. Lower	..	..	5	18,375	..	..	44	55,566	..	..	57	70,399
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(a)	..	..	1	(a)
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	371	7	371
Kurnool, East	..	..	1	10	..	..	12	713	3	713	21	1,703
Do. West	..	..	1	3	4	56	5	59	..	..	5	59
Bellary	4	5,156	..	..	..	..	17	6,689	..	..	43	17,974
Anantapur	5	4,900	..	..	3	900	8	5,800	27	10,230	37	18,030
Total ..	16	10,913	11	18,438	28	2,575	187	77,073	116	104,058	438	272,476
Total for 1906–1907 ..	16	8,110	2	1,503	7	13	63	37,403	16	19,066	179	104,683

The total number of fires and area burnt were greater than in the previous year, mostly due to unfavourable season. There was increase under almost all the heads except under "fires caused by accident" and "fires by Railway Engines", *Ganjám* contributing to the increase under almost all heads, *Gódávari Lower* under "fires crossing exterior fire traces," and by "villagers and travellers," Vizagapatam and Anantapur under "causes unknown." Though the number of "fires in order to obtain new grass" was the same as in the previous year the area burnt was greater. There was decrease under fires "caused by accident" or "through carelessness in burning fire lines" notably in Bellary though counterbalanced partly by increase in Ganjám. There was also decrease under "fires by Railway Engines" due in Kurnool East to the excellent method adopted by the District Forest-officer Mr. Aswadham Naidu as described above. The increase in Ganjám was due to fires crossing from neighbouring zamindari forests fired for shikar purposes and to the burning of forests due to the presence of a man-eating tiger, in *Kurnool West* due to the Chenchus setting fire to forest chiefly for Bassia flowers and in *Gódávari Lower* due to carelessness and neglect of hill villagers whose wages were withheld as a punishment.

(c) *Protection from Cattle.*

19. The areas open and closed to grazing in each district are shown in Form No. 52 and the number and kind of animals grazed free or on payment of fees in the reserved forests and lands are noted in Form No. 53. The area closed to all animals during the whole year was 818 square miles against 752 in the preceding year and that for portion of the year 8 square miles against 26 miles in 1906–1907. The percentages of Forest open to grazing and browsing to the whole area are 92·25 and 3·61 respectively. Goats were excluded from the reserves in all the districts except Kistna, Guntúr and Bellary. In Kurnool East the concession of removing grass free from reserves was granted and freely availed of to the extent of 1,683 cart loads; in Anantapur grass to the value of Rs. 4,000 was removed free. In Gódávari Upper Koyas and Reddies enjoyed the usual privilege of free grazing in reserves and in Vizagapatam the Mokhasadar of Karaka was allowed free grazing for 100 cattle in return for services rendered by him to Government in the way of clearing fire lines.

20. The following statement gives an analysis of the cattle impounded during this year with the average of the three years preceding:—

Districts.	From open forests.		From closed forests.				Total.		Average for three years ending 1906–1907.
			Holding permits for open forests.	Having no permit.	Holding permits for open forests.	Having no permit.			
	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	
Ganjám ..	716	612	..	1,969	..	2,899	2,685	3,511	2,179
Vizagapatam ..	692	556	..	2,206	..	1,786	2,898	2,342	3,298
Gódávari, Lower.	154	475	51	15	20	61	220	556	} 1,171
Do. Upper.	620	131	..	..	..	..	620	131	
Kistna ..	2,070	1,409	196	1,656	703	1,715	3,922	3,827	4,943
Guntúr ..	10,486	6,209	3,985	4,457	2,617	2,673	18,928	11,499	13,403
Kurnool, East ..	10,503	8,469	..	314	..	491	10,817	8,960	14,991
Do. West ..	9,009	17,480	..	1,539	..	1,632	10,548	19,112	17,830
Bellary ..	17,113	8,917	454	80	2,411	5,942	17,647	17,270	13,959
Anantapur ..	9,982	8,349	..	1,154	80	1,627	11,136	10,056	10,335
Total ..	61,345	52,607	4,686	13,390	5,831	18,826	79,421	77,264	82,109

The number of animals impounded during the year was 77,264 against 79,421 in the previous year and 82,109 the average of the three previous years.

The decrease is chiefly in Vizagapatam, Upper Gódávari, Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool East, Bellary and Anantapur due to better supervision.

(*d*) *Protection against injuries from natural causes.*

21. In *Ganjám* the casuarina borer (*Arbela tetraonis*) and the casuarina fungus (*Trichospórium vesiculosum*) continued to increase and spread in the Agastinowgam plantation, where the younger trees, weakened by the drought of the past two years succumbed in large patches to the fungus. A strong thinning of the worst attacked trees in two of the oldest compartments was carried out and the roots were grubbed out. The young sâl leaves in Goomsur were severely attacked in May by a small green caterpillar evidently a noctuid. In *Upper Gódávari* attempts were made to collect mature specimens of beetle damaging *Xylia* referred to in the last year's report, but without success. The damage to teak in general by the caterpillar identified as one of the *jassids* still continued but the injury was confined to the leaves. In *Lower Gódávari* 11 per cent. of the casuarina seedlings died in the Kandikuppa plantation due, it is reported, to the attack of fungus. In *Kistna* no trouble was experienced either from borer or blister fungus and it is more convincing than ever that this satisfactory result is due to the burning of the debris after felling and before planting and possibly to the admixture of evergreen broad leaved species with casuarina. In *Guntúr* a grub attacked the roots of casuarina plants in the Bápatla range and caused damage to the trees. In *Anantapur* margosa seeds that were dibbled in areas regenerated were eaten up by rats, and in future they will be steeped in arsenical solution before being put down.

4. SYLVICULTURE.

(*a*) *Natural Reproduction.*

22. The failure of the north-east monsoon and shortage of rain generally has tended to make natural reproduction whether from seed or coppice somewhat defective; but in fenced and well protected areas such reproduction is conspicuous despite the want of rain, and forms a contrast to those areas in which cattle are allowed to graze and browse.

In *Ganjám* there was an exceptionally heavy seeding of sâl in Goomsur in May, and as a result seedlings have come up abundantly in the fire-protected areas; the coppiced sâl reproduced vigorously in the 4 Goomsur coupes, the 3 year old coppice shoots having reached an average height of 20 feet; *Vizagapatam*--in areas under regular working and intensive protection, reproduction from coppice is all that can be desired. In the more moist forests in the agency tracts natural reproduction from seed is also good, but elsewhere it has suffered a good deal owing to the abnormal dryness of the season and the forest fires that have resulted from the failure of the monsoons. In *Upper Gódávari* natural reproduction by seed of *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Soymida febrifuga*, *Acacia Sundra* and *Anogeissus latifolia* was fair in the several parts of the Marrigudem and Bhadráchallam ranges and also of teak in some portions. A considerable number of *Hardwickia binata* seedlings of last year died during the hot season and were also partly grazed over excepting those over an area of about 20 acres in Tunikicheruvu reserve which was roughly fenced. Bamboo came up along the banks of Peddavagu and natural reproduction by seed of *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Xylia dolabriformis* in the Rekapalle range was excellent. In *Lower Gódávari*, the natural reproduction of all the important species except *Diospyros Melanoxylon* and *Pterocarpus Marsupium* was fair in places where cattle were not generally grazed. The reproduction in Peddapur range is satisfactory, so also the mangrove species in Delta. In *Kistna* reproduction from seed of the important species was well distributed in the reserves of Bezwada range while the reproduction of *Albizzia amara*, *Tamarindus indica* and *Sapindus emarginatus* was satisfactory in the reserves of Ellore range. The growth of coppice shoots in the several coupes felled in previous years has been satisfactory, *Nux vomica* as usual, *Albizzia amara* and *Melia indica* giving best results. Reproduction from seed of mangrove, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, *Algiceras majus*, *Excoecaria Agallocha* in the swamps of Bandar range which were subject to ebb and flow of the tidal creeks was satisfactory. Reproduction of bamboos by the spreading of the rhizomes was good in the Kondapalle, Kondur and Kothuru reserves of the Bezwada range and Bandamcherla reserve of the Ellore range. In *Guntúr* the reproduction of mangrove by coppice shoots and root suckers was good

in the forests along the coast in the Bapatla range. Natural reproduction by seed, of *Swietenia Chloroxylon*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Anogeissus latifolia* was good in all the protected areas in the upland taluks. The natural reproduction of date and palmyra was profuse along the sides of certain streamlets passing through reserves. The regeneration from coppice shoots was also good in all coupes felled over. Shoots of *Acacia Sundra* have grown up well in the fenced areas in the Sathenapalle range. In *Kurnool East* the natural reproduction of *Hardwickia* and *Dalbergia latifolia* was abundant. The seedlings of the abundant seeding of 1901–1905 have been doing well all over the forests in the district. The seedings of *Pterocarpus Marsupium* was poor, *Terminalia* and other species seeded well and the natural reproduction of the same is pretty good. In the felled coupes in the railway working circle range and all round the cleared area at Chelama the natural reproduction of teak, *Dalbergia latifolia* and *Pterocarpus Marsupium* was noteworthy and the reproduction of coppice shoots is abundant and stocking fairly good. The teak growth all round Chelama appears like a plantation. In *Bellary* reproduction from seedlings in such areas as have been successfully protected from fires and cattle for sometime was good and this was especially the case with the *Hardwickia* in the "Yepi" block of the Bellary reserve and *Acacia* (*arábica* and *eburnea*) and *Balanites* in the fenced compartments of the Bantanahal series of the Alur Babul Working Circle. Both in the Bantanahal and Molagavalle series there has been very heavy seedling of *babul* (*Acacia arabica*). In the fenced areas in the Adoni range the reproduction of *Cassia Fistula* (mostly from root-suckers) has been good and that of *Dolichandrone* and *Wrightia* fair. In the Kudligi and Harpanahalle ranges young seedlings of *Dolichandrone*, *Anogeissus* and *Hardwickia* were noticed but not in great quantity. In the leased forests of Sandúr the reproduction of *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Bassia latifolia*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Diospyros Kanjilali* was fair. Reproduction from coppice has been generally good, except in the Sandur leased forests where owing to scarcity of rain there was little or no growth of stool shoots from coppice cut during the year. In *Anantapur* the closure against all cattle in the reserves of Kottakota and Guttúr has resulted in the germination of natural seedlings of *Hardwickia binata* and *Chloroxylon Swietenia*; and in all fenced areas natural reproduction from seed and the development of the branch growth of existing trees and shrubs is conspicuous.

(b) Artificial Reproduction.

23. Form 54 shows the areas under plantations and topes or subjected to cultural operations.

Regular plantations—Ganjám.—The blanks amongst the young casuarinas planted in the previous two years in Napier's park were filled up. *Vizagapatam*—In the Conservator's compound the operations of the two previous years were continued, planting out trees of any kind that will grow in spite of the boisterous wind (which averages about 14 miles an hour) and the dry soil (100 to 150 feet of sandy loam). The results considering these obstacles are distinctly satisfactory, and the soil originally friable and intensely drifting may now be said to have become fixed: whilst whereas previously large volumes of water from the high ground used to rush off to the sea carrying with it enormous quantities of soil with each fall of rain, now by means of rack-backed terraces the whole of this water sinks into the soil and has added a conspicuous amount of moisture to and contributed considerably to the fertility of, the soil, and there is no loss of soil. Of the commoner species the *Sissoo* appears to be that which is thriving the best: of the three exotic species in which experiments are being tried the *camphor* is thriving fairly well, but the oldest plants (3 years old) do not look so healthy nor grow so rapidly as the younger plants; the *Ficus elastica*, reproduced entirely from cuttings off older plants, flourish exceedingly for the first year or two but the older plants do not develope fast in either height or thickness of stem, the *Sandal*, especially those which parasite on the *Sissoo*, seem to be those which will furnish the best results, seedlings of 1 — 2 years old being already 3 to 6 feet high and looking thoroughly healthy. In the Narasapatam Fuel Working circle, the sowing in patches of certain kinds of seed did not prove a success owing to the carelessness of the Ranger who postponed the operation till near the end of the rains. *Gódávari Lower*.—Thirty-eight acres and nine acres respectively were planted with casuarina in the Kandikuppa and Bendamurlanka plantations; there were casualties in the former due to the attack

of fungus which has killed a large number of trees planted out during the past six years. *Kistna.*—In Gopuvanipalem and Narasapar 26 acres planted with mixed fuel species, failures in the former 15 per cent., the mangoes and Albizzia lebbek in Bezwada Reserve were not promising while in Jaggayyapeta extension II they were in excellent condition. As usual the previous years' plantings were maintained. *Guntúr.*—One hundred and fifty-five acres with casuarina, 70 acres with *Sissoo* were planted in Bapatla Range, condition good, one acre in Sattenapalle was ploughed and seeds sown, but germination not at all satisfactory 30 or 40 seedlings now remaining. Some of the palmyra seeds dibbled were eaten by wild pigs while others germinated. Margosa, Yepi, and Neem seeds sown broad cast germinated but died some time after. *Kurnool, East.*—There are five plantations in the district, one in the Railway Working Circle Range at Diguvametta, and four at Chenchu Centres of Maddipenta, Peddamantrala, Chinnamantrala and Peddachama. To Diguvametta plantation 7 acres were added, to Peddamantrala 5·13 acres, to Peddachama 5·62 acres and Chinnamantrala 0·36 acres all planted with teak seedlings which established themselves. *Kurnool, West.*—Except at Bairluti, in the remaining plantation centres of Pecheruvu, Nagalooti, Passurutla, Rudracode, Pangidi, Sudem, and Honkaram, experiments in mahogany, teak, Chinduga and Nallamaddi and the reproduction was successful and the progress very satisfactory. The Pangidi plantation which had been closed during 1906-1907 was reopened and the work turned out was satisfactory. At Honkaram in the current year's plantation a large number of teak were destroyed by hares while the previous ones were reported to be in good condition. The local species in demand, *viz.*, Teak, *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Albizzia odoratissima* were sown in the plantation and the young plants raised by means of irrigation in all these plantations were doing well. Seeds were dibbled in over 100 acres each in each of the big Nallamalai fuel coupes, but in future they should be dibbled in, in areas some years prior to their being cut over. Seeds were dibbled in, in the Yerramalai coupes also. *Bellary.*—Fifty acres of the sand covered land on the right bank of the Hagari near Moka were planted with casuarina, Neem, *Dalbergia Sissoo*, *Albizzia Lebbek*, *Ingadulcis*, and *Pongamia glabra*; planting done very late and many died; the failures replaced by sowing tamarind seeds. The surviving, casuarina and other plants were growing fairly well and the tamarind sowings proved very successful. A nursery was formed for planting 150 to 200 acres during the current year and casuarina and other seedlings have been raised in it.

Taungya Plantations—Gódávari Upper.—Twenty-five acres of Pegha reserve coupe (V) brought under Taungya operations at a cost of Rs. 267. 50 per cent. of teak and 85 per cent. of Jittegisy germinated. The excellent result is due to the early sowing of seeds. It must be noted that both here and in East Kurnool seed put down in the mango shower season, about a month before the burst of the proper south-east monsoon have been found both to germinate, and thereafter to thrive, incomparably better than seed put down later in the year.

These Taungya operations however as a whole are not successful: and it seems evident that, in the dry districts of this circle, where the heat in the hot weather is intense and the soil when exposed becomes dry to a considerable depth, it is a mistake to clear existing vegetation for the purpose of putting down seed of the better classes, the delicate young seedlings seem to require the shade of existing growth from the scorching sun, and that the soil should be kept as damp as conditions permit by such protective growth otherwise their roots, which do not penetrate deep in early years, derive no moisture and consequent nourishment, from the opened out soil. A better method would appear to be that given under *Cultural operations* in the Upper Gódávari.

Cultural Operations—Upper Gódávari.—Ten acres of Bhadrachallam Reserve sown with Teak, Yegisi, Maddi and Karaka, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Arlagudem Reserve sown with bamboo, 4 acres of Ramachandram Reserve sown with Coimbatore teak seed and 6 acres of the same Reserve sown with local teak seed were attended with partial success. At the close of the year cultural operations over 100 acres in each of the Mattapalle and Rekapalle Hills Reserve were started in a more systematic manner, *i.e.*, by clearing 3 feet strip lines half a chain apart, pitting 6 feet apart in the strip lines, and planting Teak, Yegisi, Jittegi and Karaka at the rate of 5 seeds

per pit, filling up the blanks on poor soils by Somi, etc. ; sowing Pala, Alli and such sub-evergreen species on the banks of streams, and by fencing the whole area immediately after sowing. The results were attended with marked success. Two more similar plots were selected one in Bhadrachallam and the other in Ramachandram Reserves after the close of the year to be worked on the same lines. *Lower Gódávari.*—In Coringa 242 acres dibbled with *Avicennia*, and seedlings are thriving. *Kistna* 19¼ acres were cleared of all vegetation in the reserves of Ungatur blocks I and II, Velagalapalle, Ramasingaram, Barrikonda, Bandamcherla and Yerraguntapalle in Ellore Range and seeds of Margosa, Soapnut, Tamarind, *Albizzia Lebbek* and Teak were sown, results unsatisfactory. In Kanur and Munepada Reserves babul was sown over 25 and 270 acres, respectively, with the same result. One hundred and twenty acres in Upputeru Reserve were sown with Mangrove seed and the seed germinated here and there. *East Kurnool.*—At Diguvametta no new area attempted, but transplanting of teak, and the sowings of teak, sandal, with other seeds in the vacant space of the previous years' areas were done, 60 per cent. germinated but succumbed in the hot weather. The whole area resown with teak and other seeds obtained from Coimbatore. As the whole area has been cleared of old growth, it is doubtful whether the results will be satisfactory. The sowings made at Maddipenta, Peddamantralla and Chinnamantralla proved unsuccessful owing to bad local seeds ; later at the close of the year good seeds of Teak and other seeds obtained from Coimbatore sown. New area at Telugunarayanacheruvu was opened late in the year for plantation purposes. Forty acres sown with teak and other seeds. *Bellary.*—The dibbling in of Neem, etc., seed on mounds in some of the reserves in Adóni Range is said to be a conspicuous success, in places some 2,000 plants per acre 6 feet in height having developed during the year, in other places the success is not so great, but taken as a whole the cultural operations under the working plans of Adóni and Alur appear distinctly encouraging. *Anantapur.*—Trenches were dug and seeds dibbled in fenced areas, seeds germinated but died in hot weather. The seedlings of *Hardwickia binata*, *Margosa*, *Aca Cia Sundra* and *Soymida febrifuga* were doing well in Penukonda and Gundumala. Margosa seedlings in fair condition, so also cactus plants and *Euphorbia* cuttings put down along the fence Hitherto the cultural operations have been undertaken at the foot of the hills, hereafter every endeavour will be made to reclothe the hill tops first, making small bunds across the streams to retain moisture in the soil as long as possible and to prevent the silt being carried down them.

(c) Operations for improvement of the growing stock.

24. *Improvement fellings*—In *Upper Gódávari* 100 acres in Pegha Reserve were treated in this way ; in *East Kurnool* bamboo coupes were worked on this system ; in *West Kurnool* this operation was conducted in accordance with the working plan in the timber, fuel and bamboo coupes prescribed for Atmakur, Velgode and Nandyal Ranges ; in *Anantapur* 200 acres of Kottakota reserve were so treated.

Thinnings.—In *Lower Gódávari*, compartments V and I-*b* of Bendamurlanka plantation were thinned ; in *Kistna*, light thinnings were made in Bezwada block I among the babul and tamarind to make room for better species.

Coppice with standards—In *Ganjám* 207 acres of pollarded Sâl in Goomsur taluk were treated in this fashion ; in *Vizagapatam* coppicing has been carried out in certian areas brought under working plans and in several coupes ; particular attention has been paid to the system and the results achieved are said to be satisfactory ; in *Lower Gódávari*, 121 acres in Coringa and 318 acres of Kandikuppa reserve were treated under coppice operations ; in *Kistna* 10 coupes were so operated upon, three in the coastal reserves (Upputeru Avanigadda) three in Kondapalli, one in Kondur and three in the Ellore reserves (Thadikulapudi and Ungatur I and II) ; in *Guntúr* the leasing out coupes to contractors was found most unsatisfactory, but two were sold whilst six coupes in Sattenapalli, three in Guntúr, two in Vinukonda and one in Palnad were so treated and worked departmentally; *East Kurnool*, the five coupes in the Railway Fuel Working Circle were treated under this regime ; in *West Kurnool*, 10 coupes in the Yerramalais were worked in this fashion in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plan ; in *Bellary*, 22 coupes were operated on in this manner, aggregating 4,743 acres.

Cleaning and weeding.—In *Lower Gódávari* compartment IV of the Kandikuppa plantation was cleaned, in *East and West Kurnool* this operation was undertaken in the Chenchu centre plantations.

Clearing out dead wood.—In Ganjám 3,236 dead sal trees were removed by selection method in Mojjagodo and Kukuluba Ranges in accordance with the working plan, in *Kistna* dead wood was removed departmentally from the several coupes of the Kondapalli Reserve. In *Kurnool East* large quantities of dead wood were collected and removed from the forests amounting to 44,795 cubic feet timber and 1,142,114 cubic feet of firewood. In *Kurnool West* 102,025 cubic feet of dead wood were extracted from the Nallamalai Forests in the Velgode, Atmakur and Nandyal Ranges.

Fencing.—In *Kistna* (all) and *Guntúr* two coupes already felled over have been fenced; in *West Kurnool*, new plantations were fenced; in *Bellary* all compartments were fenced in prior to felling in coupes in accordance with the working plans; whilst in *Anantapur* the compartments prescribed in the working plans were fenced to ensure protection.

Creeper cutting.—In *Ganjám* 94,840 creepers in the rigidly protected blocks were cut by fire patrols; in *Upper Gódávari* creeper cutting was done by the subordinates, in *Kistna* this was methodically undertaken just prior to the marking of standards in the coupes.

Bunding Streams.—In *Upper Gódávari*, *Kistna*, *East Kurnool*, *Bellary* and *Anantapur* a start was made at bunding streams in the forest reserves, starting from the sources and at about every 25 feet of drop a small bund of about one foot high being raised; (1) to keep back the moisture in the soil for as long a period as possible and so fertilize the soil and improve the growing stock; (2) to stop erosion; and (3) to encourage the ever-green growth alongside those streams partly with the idea of creating fire protection belts thereof, partly with that of creating a permanent water-supply.

(*d*) *Experiments.*

(i) ON SPECIES.

25. *Bamboos.*—In *Kistna*, ½ dozen bamboo cuttings (each consisting of a rhizome and 3 nodes of the culm) were taken from a clump in the Weld Reserve and planted along the fence round the nursery and every one of them has taken root and thrown out from the two nodes not remote from the ground two lively shoots which are growing at the rate of 9″ every 24 hours; two out of the cuttings planted on the bund of the Chillankalakunta tank in Ungatur are making very good progress.

Cocoanuts.—In *Kistna* out of 500 plants put out 136 died out, the mortality having been due to insufficient and irregular watering and the plants in certain other reserves are healthy.

Date (*Phœnix dactylifera*).—In Ganjám the dates at Chatrapur seeded well and a great many seedlings are coming out; in Upper Gódávari all died except one which is thriving well; in Lower Gódávari the 11 edible dates alive at the beginning of the year are doing well.

Divi Divi (*Cœsalpinia coriaria*).—In *Ganjám*, the plants of three years old in the Agastinowgam are not growing well; in *Vizagapatam* (Conservator's compound) they are improving; in *Upper Gódávari*, all dried up except one which is flourishing.

Dodonœa viscosa.—In Kistna ½ pound of seed from Nellore was sown broad cast in trenches 6″ wide in the Weld reserve; the seed germinated well but the seedlings died one after another on attaining a height of 2″ to 3″.

Logwood (*Hæmatoxylon Compechianum*).—In *Ganjám* not thriving well; in *Lower Gódávari* the single plant put out in the Kandikuppa plantation in 1901 is now 11′ 8″ high and 10 out of 53 planted in 1903 have grown to a height of 3′ to 10′.

Mahogany (*Swietenia*).—In *Ganjám*, the tree about 20 years old in the compound of the Assistant Collector, Chatrapur, fruited in May this year for the first time, seeds of which have been gathered and sown in a nursery and 40 strong seedlings have

been raised; in Upper Gódávari, of 48 plants in Rekapalle and elsewhere 9 are doing well; in Lower Gódávari 2 out of the 5 plants reported as surviving are not well; in *East Kurnool* of the plants reported last year to have died of borer attack, 3 have since reappeared which are not however in a healthy condition; in *Kurnool West*, they are doing very well at Rudracode and Pecheruvu.

Red sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus.*)—In *Ganjám* the 13 or 14 years' old trees in the Napier's Park seeded profusely from the middle of January to the end of April and began to seed a second time at the end of June and a good many seedlings have come up in the Park from germinated fallen seed; in *Upper Gódávari* the two reported last year to be surviving are still living but in a lingering condition.

Rubber plants.—In *Ganjám* the old ceara rubber trees in the Napier's Park seeded very well and the whole of the Park is now practically covered with seedlings which *promise to be a predominating* species, the *Ficus elastica* three years old at Russellkonda have now attained a height of 10 feet; in *Upper Gódávari*, they are lingering.

Sandal (*Santalum album*)—In *Kurnool East* the sowings made along the streams in the bushes in all the plantations in the Chenchu centres have failed except one in Chinnamantrala; in *Kurnool West*, most of the seed sown in a selected plot of 5 acres have germinated.

Sissu (*Dalbergia Sissoo*).—In *Lower Gódávari*, of the 130 plants put out, only 54 surviving.

Teak (*Tectona grandis*).—In *Ganjám* the older teak in the Napier's Park have seeded and a good many seedlings have sprung up; in *Lower Gódávari*, the seed sown in the Nursery opened in coupe 1 of the Sudikonda reserve have germinated and the plants are thriving well.

Pterocarpus Marsupium.—In *Ganjám* the seeds sown in lines about ¼ acre in the Napier's Park germinated in three days and are doing well.

(ii) GRASS-EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS FOR TESTING THE QUALITY OF GRASS RESULTANT AFTER BURNING, GRAZING AND CUTTING.

In all districts sample plots of 20 acres in accordance with Mr. Lodge's design given in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 1229, Miscellaneous, dated 15th November 1906, were marked out for this experiment. In *Ganjám* this was a failure due to the neglect of the ranger who allowed the whole area to be burnt whilst the area to be burnt was being so operated upon. In *Upper Gódávari* and *West Kurnool* the cutting, burning and grazing over of grass in three sample plots have been done according to the instructions on the subject and the trees on the sample plots have been measured and the measurements recorded in the register maintained for the purpose; in *Vizagapatam*, *Kistna*, *Guntúr*, *Bellary* and *East Kurnool*, areas have been laid out as prescribed and the results have not yet been recorded but will be entered during the current year; in *Anantapur* the sample area was badly laid out where heterogeneous, instead of a homogeneous, conditions existed; wherefore the locality has had to be abandoned and a new one started.

(iii) ON SUITABLE PLANTS FOR ABNORMAL LOCALITIES AND OTHER POINTS.

(*a*) *Vizagapatam.*—An attempt was made during 1906–1907 to plant rubber in Sinivaram reserve and it proved a failure. In the following year 100 *Para* and Castilloa were again obtained from the Government gardens at Ootacamund and planted out in the same locality and half of them are doing well. Some sandal seed was obtained from Salem with a view to introduce the species into the forests. Sowings were made in good time in suitable localities but failed.

(*b*) *Lower Gódávari.*—A nursery of various species was opened in 2 acres and the seedlings were planted in pits but all died out. An experiment of sowing babul and sissoo with cotton seeds in the *parras* (coastal salt swamps) of the Coringa and Kandikuppa reserves was started and an area of 5 and 10 acres in the above reserves have been now bunded up.

(c) *Kistna.*—Twenty maunds of cotton-seed with two seers of babul and some *Hibiscus tiliacens* were sown in two selected plots but none of them germinated; the seed in the pure saline soil did not sprout, while that sown in the sandy loam and in the black cotton soil came up. The babul seed germinated fairly well. Nearly 8 lb. of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* from Pegu was tried in the mangrove swamps; the seed sown in the Weld reserve germinated remarkably well. The above experiments were conducted to see if the swamps which were once producing wet crop and cotton, cannot be reconverted into cultivable areas.

5. Exploitation.

(a) System of Management.

(i) *Major Forest Produce.*

(1) *Clear or Regeneration Fellings.*

26. In *Upper Gódávari*, the undergrowth in 25 acres of coupe V of Taungya regeneration area in the Pegha reserve has been cleared; in *Lower Gódávari*, 6·5 acres of casuarina clear were clear felled in the Bendamurlanka plantation; in *Kistna* 18 acres (coupe 9) of Gopuvanipalem reserve, 20 acres in Kanukallu reserve, and parts of coupes 2 and 3 of Narsapur reserve were treated in a similar way; in *Guntúr* 1,008 tons of mangrove wood were cut and collected by departmental agency for supply to depots; in *Bellary*, the clear fellings prescribed for two ranges were carried out; in *Anantapur*, coupes 3 and 4 of Illuru reserve were felled over.

(2) *Selection Fellings.*

27. In *Ganjám*, two blocks in Mojjagodo range and three in Kukkuluba range were sold to contractors for the extraction of dead sâl trees under the provisions of the working-plans; in *Vizagapatam*, 57 sâl logs were cut in the agency unreserves and brought down to depots; in *Guntúr* dead and green casuarina trees in Bápatla block I and Karlapalem block II were selected and felled and one coupe of 100 acres in Venkatayapalem and another were worked departmentally to meet the demand for agricultural implements; in *Kurnool East*, a large quantity (see 4c.—clearing dead wood) of dead timber was extracted from fellings, coupes, fire lines and boundary lines in certain ranges and transported to depots; in *Kurnool West*, 102,025 cubic feet of timber were extracted for supply to depots along the foot of Nallamalais, for the construction of buildings in the Nallamalais and Yerramalais, and for the making of agricultural implements.

(3) & (4) *Improvements Fellings and Coppice Fellings.*

28. In *Vizagapatam*, two fuel coupes worked departmentally produced 132,229 cubic feet of fuel which was supplied to the Public Works Department in connection with the Nagavali project; the Madras Railway and the Vizagapatam Lunatic Asylum were, as usual, supplied with wood fuel; in *Upper Gódávari*, improvement fellings were undertaken in compartment No. V of 100 acres of Pegha reserve; in *Lower Gódávari* 121·25 acres of coupe VI*a* of Coringa reserve and coupe A/8 of Kandikuppa reserve were coppiced during the year and the fuel and bamboo coupes in two reserves in the Rajahmundry range were sold standing to contractors (but apparently, the result was not satisfactory) and the remaining reserves were worked departmentally for supply of fuel to the Rajahmundry Central Jail and to the fuel depots; in *Kistna* 2 coupes of Bezwada range, 4 of Bandar range and those in the Tadikulapudi and Ungatur blocks I and II of the Ellore range were worked under the system of coppice with standards; 3 coupes were worked departmentally for supply of fuel to depots; 3 coupes were leased out to contractors; in *Guntúr* 12 coupes were worked departmentally under the coppice with standards system for supply of fuel to the several depots; 1,280 bags of charcoal were also manufactured; 2 coupes of 150 acres were sold to private individuals; in *Kurnool East* the Railway Working Circle range was worked for supply of engine fuel to the Southern Mahratta Railway; the contract with this company ceased; as the terms of the contract were found prejudicial to the interests of the forests, no attempt was made for the renewal of the contract; bamboos were felled under the

thinning system to accelerate straight growth; 796,087 bamboos were extracted under the system; charcoal also was prepared from the useless and dead culms; in *Kurnool West* the fuel and bamboo coupes in the Atmakúr, Velgode and Nandyal ranges in accordance with the provisions of the working-plan and in Sirvel range were worked departmentally and coppice with standards was undertaken in coupes of certain reserves of Yerramalais under the working-plans and the arrangements for boating the Nallamalai fuel to the Kurnool town under the five years' contract have been satisfactory; in *Bellary* 22 coupes (4,743 acres) were worked under the coppice with standards system for supply of fuel to depots; in *Anantapur* improvement fellings were conducted over an area of about 200 acres in Kothakota Working Circle.

(5) *Unregulated Fellings.*

29. Felling and removal of produce under permits were continued, but on a very limited scale in all districts except *Kistna, Kurnool West.* It was generally confined to unreserved areas and areas not under working-plans, and to the extraction of inferior species of timber, fuel and bamboos, thorns, leaves, etc., for communal purposes. In the following districts the issue of permits to reserves was restricted to certain descriptions of produce only as given below:—For third-class timber and fuel in *Ganjám*; for palmyras in *Guntúr*; for bamboos from a single reserve in *Bellary.* In *Upper Gódávari,* the right to extract 985,000 bamboos from both reserves and unreserves was given on contract and a revenue of Rs. 6,832 was realized on this account.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

(1) *Miscellaneous produce.*

30. Minor produce was generally leased out to contractors or collected departmentally. The method of working the produce in each district is given below:—In *Ganjám* some mango and tamarind topes were sold, permits were issued for stone and gravel; in *Vizagapatam,* the right to collect tangedu bark in the Golgonda range was leased out during the year, in *Upper Gódávari* minor produce was exported on payment of seigniorage; in *Lower Gódávari,* leases were given for the minor produce in Polavaram range and in other parts it was removed on permits; in *Kistna,* permits were issued for stone and thorns; Railways, Local Fund and Municipalities were allowed to quarry at Rs. 5 per acre; in *Guntúr,* except soapnuts and 6,341 lb. of gum collected departmentally, all items were leased out to contractors; in *Kurnool East* and *West,* all the produce, except tangedu, rela and amroy, which were leased out, was collected departmentally by the Chenchus; in *Bellary,* the right to collect the produce was generally leased out, tapping of date trees was permitted except in fenced and a few open reserves; the Military, Public Works and Local Fund Departments were allowed to quarry stone on permits; in *Anantapur,* the produce was leased out with the exception of stone, earth, thatch grass and manure leaves, for which permits were issued.

(2) *Extraction of Fodder.*

31. In *Lower Gódávari* the leasing out of the pasture lands of three taluks through the agency of the Land Revenue Department was continued during the year; in *Kistna* the right of cutting and removing grass for fodder from the closed areas was leased out; in *Guntúr* monthly and fortnightly permits were issued in some ranges to cut and remove grass; but the concession was not largely availed of; in *Kurnool East,* permits were issued for the removal of fodder grass to the extent of 58,482 maunds; in *West Kurnool,* removed on permits; in *Bellary,* removed on permits from most of the reserved forests; the Military Grass Farm Department were permitted to remove the grass on payment of Rs. 2 per ton; the grass is made into hay, hand pressed and sent to Bangalore and Madras for the Cavalry and Artillery; in *Anantapur,* free removal of grass by the ryots was allowed from all reserves.

(3) *Hay-making.*

32. In *Upper Gódávari* departmental hay-making was undertaken during the year with a view to save the cattle of the hill tribes from dying in the hot season

for want of fodder; about 100 tons were prepared and the hay cut in the Bhadráchalam range was doled out to the Koyas on credit, the value being arranged to be recovered by forest work done by the recipients; in *Guntúr*, a Hay Superintendent was engaged on the work in Bollapalli reserve; hay-making operations were also conducted in the closed area of Kondavid reserve and also in Venkatayapalem reserve on a small scale; of the five hand presses in the district three are at work; in all 315 tons were collected and stored during the year (in addition to the balance of 665 tons 5 cwts. and 55 lbs. collected in previous year) against 579 tons 13 cwts. and 99 lbs. cut in the last year, the decrease having been due to the apathy of the Hay Superintendent; the cost of collection during the year amounted to Rs. 4,908–9–0 (including the conveyance charge to Bangalore) against Rs. 2,777–9–2 in last year; there was a large demand from the ryots owing to the late setting in of the monsoon and to the unfavourable season; 256 tons 17 cwts. and 68 lbs. were sold locally, the selling price of which varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per ton; and 131 tons 13 cwts. and 17 lbs. to the Military Department, Bangalore, at from Rs. 24 to Rs. 27 per ton; in *Kurnool East*, hay was, as usual, collected for feeding the departmental bulls; in *Kurnool West*, the stock that remained thatched at Dhone was sold to the Military Department at Bellary during the year; in *Bellary*, hay-making operations were carried on in four reserves and 300 tons of hay were collected, of which 175 tons were carted to Bellary for sale and 129 tons to Tornagal for the use of departmental bulls; operations for the collection and storage of grass on a large scale in Adóni range were abandoned by the order of Government; the 476 tons stored have proved of great use in the fodder famine prevailing in Adóni taluk.

(4) *Grazing.*

33. The subjoined statement compares the revenue derived from grazing during the year with that of the previous year —.

1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Difference.
		RS.
2,50,619	2,76,059	+ 25,440

The increase was chiefly in *Upper* and *Lower Gódávari*, *Guntúr* and *Anantapur*, due to better supervision and in *Kurnool East*, due to the influx of local cattle to the Nallamalais. The decrease occurred chiefly in *Bellary* due to scanty rainfall during the year.

(*b*) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) *Departmental Agency.*

34. Forms Nos. 55 and 56 show separately the different classes of produce collected and Form No. 57 indicates the stock disposed of and the balance on hand at the close of the year. The exploitation by departmental agency was necessary for conducting improvement fellings as prescribed in the working-plans, for reducing unregulated fellings in reserves, for demarcation and fire-line clearings and for the supply of fuel, etc., to Railways, to depots established in many important places for the convenience of the public, to Government jails, Municipalities, Local Fund and other public departments. The total quantity of timber and fuel, the number of bamboos and the value of the minor produce extracted departmentally were 56·7, 43·6, 3·7 per cent. of their respective total outturn through all agencies; and the total value of the disposals of the year was Rs. 4,25,663 as compared with Rs. 3,91,232 in the previous year.

Transport was chiefly effected by country carts, coolies, drag bullocks, buffaloes, railways, monorail and boats. Floating of timber, fuel and bamboos along the river was also resorted to in the districts of *Lower Gódávari* and *Kurnool West*.

Timber.—The quantity of timber exploited was 195,719 cubic feet against 169,796 in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly in *Ganjám*, *Upper Gódávari*, *Kurnool West*, and *Bellary*, partly counterbalanced by decrease in *Lower*

Gódávari, and *East Kurnool*. The increase in Ganjám is due to the supply of sâl logs to the Aska factory and in *Upper Gódávari* to the larger quantity of timber required to be utilized for departmental buildings.

Fuel.—The amount of fuel removed departmentally was 5,720,360 cubic feet against 5,310,253 cubic feet in the previous year. The increase was chiefly in Ganjám, Lower Gódávari, and Kurnool West, due to the departmental working of coupes, but it is partly counterbalanced by a decrease chiefly in *Upper Gódávari* due to the Local Fund steamers being under repairs during the year and the consequent fall in the demand and in *East Kurnool* due to reduction in the supply made to Southern Mahratta railway.

Bamboos.—The number of bamboos extracted departmentally was 7,953,207 or 3,709,336 more than in the previous year. *Ganjám*, *Upper Gódávari*, *Lower Gódávari*, *West Kurnool* and *Bellary* mainly contributed to the increase owing to departmental working of bamboo coupes for supply to depots generally, for repairs to a number of Government sheds in Upper Gódávari and for supply to plague camps in Bellary.

Minor produce.—The produce collected was 337,237 maunds against 109,053 in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly in *Upper Gódávari*, *Lower Gódávari*, *Kurnool East*, and *Bellary*. The increase in Upper Gódávari and Lower Gódávari is due to the removal of large quantities of thatching grass for building purposes and East Kurnool to the collection of larger quantities of fodder for Government bulls.

The supply of firewood and timber for agricultural implements to the rural population and to the ryots is detailed in chapter V.

(ii) *By Purchasers.*

35. The prepayment permit system was in force in *Bellary district*, but permits were issued in reserves only for grass and in one reserve for bamboos, the management of unreserved lands was transferred to the Revenue Department during the year. In *Gódávari Upper* permits were issued only for local consumption and for minor produce, of which about 95 per cent. were checked and recovered. In *Gódávari Lower* the permit system was in force in unreserves and also reserved forests not under working-plans and almost all the permits issued were eventually recovered. In *Guntúr*, permits were issued for the removal of palmyra trees in some exceptional cases. In *Kurnool East* the permit system for major produce was abolished, but only permits for minor produce were issued. In *Kurnool West* the permit system was completely abolished. The total value of the sales was Rs. 2,41,201 from major produce including bamboos and Rs. 6,44,740 from minor produce against Rs. 1,91,999 and Rs. 5,60,840 respectively in the previous year. The increase under major produce was distributed chiefly over *Ganjám*, *Lower Gódávari*, *Guntúr*, *Kurnool East* and *Kurnool West* and was due to auction sales of tree growth on large bunjars, disposals of a large number of small darkhasts, sale of a large area of sal coupes and sale of larger number of dead trees in Ganjám to large removals of timber from Rampa, Polavaram Range and unreserves and increased demand for bamboos from Rampa for sugarcane gardens in *Lower Gódávari*; to the issue of permits for removal of palmyra trees in some exceptional cases in *Guntúr*; to the sale of several palmyra dead trees in a Palmyra tope reserve in Kurnool East.

The increase under minor produce arose chiefly in Upper Gódávari, Lower Gódávari, Kurnool West, Bellary and Anantapur. The increase in *Upper Gódávari* was due to the better collection of grazing revenue during the year; and in *Lower Gódávari* to a good tamarind crop; in *Kurnool West* to the increased sales of minor produce especially of amroy; in *Bellary* to the very high prices obtained at the sales of the Tangedu bark during the two years ending 30th June 1909; in *Anantapur* to keen competition among the bidders for the Tangedu bark sales during the year.

The sales of confiscated produce are recorded in Form No. 72 (*b*) and show an increase of Rs. 2,725 over the amount realised in the previous year. The increase chiefly was in *Upper Gódávari* due to the catching and disposal of larger quantity of drift wood and in *Lower Gódávari* due to keen competition at the drift wood sales.

(iii) *Rights and Privileges.*

36. The following abstract statement shows the estimated quantity and value of produce removed under this head :—

	Timber.		Fuel.		Bamboos.		Minor produce.	Grazing.	Total value.
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	1,311	97	154,506	4,825	12,293	115	* 38,450	1,309	44,796

* This figure represents the total given in the Collector's reports. The variation between this figure and that given by them in Form No. 56 has not been explained.

The value of produce removed under rights and privileges is estimated at Rs. 44,796 against Rs. 45,296 in the previous year.

(iv) *Free Grants.*

37. The following abstract shows the quantity and value of produce removed by free grantees :—

—	Timber.		Fuel.		Bamboos.		Minor produce.	Grazing	Total value.
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	82,219	8,696	..	..	90,933	390	* 421	* 6,479	15,986

* These figures were those given in the Collector's reports. The variations between these figures and those given by them in Form No. 56 have not been explained.

The estimated total value of the free grants was Rs. 15,986 against Rs. 7,501 in the previous year. In all the districts the grants were made chiefly to indigent people for rebuilding houses and huts destroyed by fire more especially in Gódávari Upper and Lower, and East Kurnool.

(c) Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce.

38. The following abstract shows the total outturn of timber and other produce collected during the year under report and the previous year from reserved forests and from reserved and unreserved lands :—

Agency of exploitation.	Timber in cubic feet.		Fuel in cubic feet.		Bamboos in numbers.		Minor produce (including grass and grazing); gross value in rupees.	
	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							RS.	RS.
By Government agency ..	169,796	195,719	5,310,253	5,720,360	4,243,871	7,953,207	23,195	26,523
By purchasers (including confiscation)	946,490	1,420,030	2,149,881	2,951,999	8,993,689	10,205,517	5,61,168	6,45,238
By right holders	1,311	1,311	257,510	154,506	20,489	12,293	40,259	40,259
By free grants	41,805	82,219	..		45,525	90,933	340	618
	1,159,402	1,699,279	7,717,644	8,826,865	13,303,574	18,261,950	6,24,962	7,12,638

The results show an increase in all the major as well as in the minor produce. These variations have already been explained.

The rates of grazing fees levied in the several districts are shown in Form No. 53. The number of animals licensed to grazing on permits was 1,517,917 against 1,404,445 in the previous year.

CHAPTER III.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

39. The financial results of the circle compared with those of the previous year and with the average of the five years preceding show a net increase of Rs. 97,072 and a decrease of Rs. 44,310, respectively:—

—	Years.					Average per year.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	1903–1904.	1904–1905.	1905–1906.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue	8,86,581	8,64,915	8,94,216	9,61,129	10,42,252	9,29,819	11,30,083	13,66,529
Expenditure—"A. Conservancy and Work" ..	2,31,660	2,55,084	2,91,822	3,85,279	4,78,135	3,28,396	5,93,938	6,82,344
Expenditure—"B. Establishments"	2,58,497	2,59,801	2,80,763	2,93,777	3,16,403	2,81,848	3,57,852	4,08,820
Total of A and B	4,90,157	5,14,885	5,72,585	6,79,056	7,94,538	6,10,244	9,51,790	10,91,164
Net results	+ 3,96,424	+ 3,50,030	+ 3,21,631	+ 2,82,073	+ 2,47,714	+ 3,19,675	+ 1,78,293	+ 2,75,365

The gross receipts were Rs. 2,36,446 more than that of the previous year and the total expenditure was greater by Rs. 1,39,374. The net results show a surplus of Rs. 2,75,365. The surplus rose from Rs. 1,78,293 to Rs. 2,75,365.

The total receipts for the year rose by 20·92 per cent. and the total charges by 14·64 per cent. About 34·27 of the expenditure was devoted to the upkeep and improvement of the forests and 65·73 per cent. to exploitation, etc. It will be observed from Form No. 58 that the value of timber and other produce at sale depots at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,80,829, which was Rs. 8,557 less than what it was at the close of the previous year.

The outstanding revenue at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,53,261 and the value of sales during the year amounted to Rs. 13,40,408. Out of the total of Rs. 14,93,669, Rs. 13,66,529 were collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,27,140 at the close of the year. The reason for the large outstanding is due chiefly to the sale of right to collect minor produce such as tangedu bark, gum, Babul pods, etc., the sale amounts of which fall due by instalments in the current year also.

Receipts.

(i) *By Departmental Agency.*

Timber + 4,085.—Due to the increased sales in depots in Kurnool East and to increase distributed over other districts though partly counterbalanced by decrease in Kurnool West and Bellary due to want of timber in the former and the reduction in the rate of sale of rafters during plague in the latter.

Fuel + 4,624.—Due to the amouut of revenue collected during the year on account of supply of fuel made in the previous year to Aska factory in Ganjám, to the departmental sale in depots of fuel supplied from the coupes of Rajahmundry range and also to the increased outturn from the Coringa and the Kandikuppa reserves in *Gódávari Lower* and to the large quantity of fuel imported from Kurnool East to Guntúr.

Bamboos + 20,462.—Due in Ganjám to the opening of bamboo coupe at Nelliguda and the better working of the Guntúr bamboo coupes, in *Lower Gódávari* to the departmental operatious undertaken under the provisions of Peddápur working plan and in *Kurnool West* to the increased demand.

Minor produce + 5,256.—Due to better sales in Kurnool West.

(ii) *By Purchasers.*

Timber + 22,097.—Due to the better prices obtained for the sale of dead sâl trees and sâl coupes in Ganjám, to the large removal of superior species of timber from Rampa and Polavaram Range reserves and unreserves in *Lower Gódávari.*

Fuel + 12,958.—Mainly due to better collection in the value of dead trees and trees in darkhast lands in *Kurnoot West* and in *Gódávari Lower* due to removal of casuarina trees by the Public Works Department from the Bendamárlanka plantation.

Bamboos + 7,483.—Due to the large demand for the sugarcane gardens in *Lower Gódávari.*

Grazing and fodder grass + 25,440.—Due to better supervision and increase of establishment and to the large increase in the collection of grazing fees in Guntúr.

Other produce + 1,22,606.—Due to better prices realized in the sale of Tangedu bark in *Bellary* and *Anantapur*, to better collection in amroy sales in *Kurnool West* and to the bumper crop of tamarind and gallnuts in *Vizagapatam* and *Lower Gódávari.*

(iii) *Miscellaneous (including confiscated drift and waif wood).*

Revenue + 4,973.—Chiefly to the large quantity of drift wood collected and sold in *Gódávari Upper* and *Lower*, to the confiscation of security deposit of a fuel coupe contractor in Lower Gódávari and to the large number of cases compounded in Ganjám.

EXPENDITURE.

A.—Conservancy and Works.

The total expenditure exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 88,406 and is due mainly to the following causes: (1) increased departmental operations necessitating increased expenditure under head I in several districts, (2) construction of roads and buildings in Lower Gódávari, Kurnool East and West and in Anantapur, (3) sowing and planting operations in Kurnool East and West and Bellary, (4) increased cost of fire-protection in Ganjám, (5) fencing operations in Bellary and Anantapur.

B.—Establishment.

The increased cost of Rs. 50,968 was due mainly to increased salaries of the officers of Imperial Forest Service under the time scale, to the entertainment of additional executive and office establishment and to the increased touring.

CHAPTER IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

40. *New District Forest Office charges.*—No new District Forest Office charges were formed during the year. But the question of dividing the Kurnool district into three District Forest charges, a matter of considerable urgency, is under consideration.

New Ranges.—The proposals for the constitution of two additional ranges in Ganjám district have been approved of by the Board of Revenue, but postponed until more Rangers become available.

41. *Conduct of the Executive establishment.*—The conduct of the executive establishment is reported to be on the whole satisfactory in all the districts except Vizagapatam, Upper Gódávari and Guntúr.

Bad conduct.—(1) One Deputy Ranger in Kurnool West was prosecuted (apparently wrongly) for extortion and convicted and sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Kurnool; but the sentence was quashed on appeal in the Sessions Court.

(2) Another Deputy Ranger in Anantapur was suspended and prosecuted before the Deputy Magistrate of Gooty for misappropriation of Government money and the case is proceeding.

(3) There are some serious charges against a Deputy Ranger in Upper Gódávari and they are under enquiry.

(4) One Deputy Ranger in Guntúr (since transferred to Kurnool West was reduced temporarily for neglect of duty.

(5) Three Deputy Rangers in Ganjám, two in Kistna and three in Kurnool West were removed from service on account of incompetency.

The work of two Rangers (in Ganjám and Upper Gódávari) and four Deputy Rangers (two in Upper Gódávari and two in Anantapur) is condemned.

Good conduct.—The work of Rangers Shaik Rahimtullah Shaib, S. Ramaswami Aiyar in *Ganjám*, K. Venkata Subba Rao in *Lower Gódávari*, A. Kistna Rao in *Kurnool East*, P. Venkatareddi in *Kurnool West*, Mr. E. M. Crothers and S. Thambu Nayudu in *Bellary*, and of Deputy Ranger N. L. Narasimham in *Ganjám* is specially commended.

42. *Protective staff.*—The conduct of this branch is not satisfactory on the whole.

Prosecutions—Ganjám.—One Forest Guard was found guilty of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment with fine.

Guntúr.—The prosecution of one Forest Guard was sanctioned under section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, for bringing a false case against some persons, but the order was quashed on appeal. The man has been removed from service; another guard misappropriated Government money and absconded. His prosecution was sanctioned.

Kurnool West.—One forester is to be prosecuted for misappropriating Government money.

Bellary.—One forester was prosecuted under section 409, Indian Penal Code, but the case is pending his arrest; one Forester and a Forest Guard were prosecuted under section 409, Indian Penal Code, but were acquitted, the Guard was however dismissed. One Forest Guard was convicted of an offence under section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 18 months with a fine of Rs. 250. The imprisonment was reduced on appeal to 8 months. Prosecution of a Forest Guard and a Depot-keeper are pending with the Police and prosecutions of a Forester who absconded with Government money and of a Salastri under section 409, Indian Penal Code, have since been sanctioned.

Foresters.—On the whole they are said to have worked well; removals 10, reversions to Forest Guards 2, suspensions 1.

As far as can be ascertained from district reports (except Upper Gódávari and Anantapur, which omitted to give information), 31 guards were removed, 31 suspended and 6 reduced; whilst amongst watchers and other subordinates only 7 districts furnish any information wherein 33 were removed and 24 suspended. It is stated that now that Forest Guards know that by good work they can be promoted to the class of Forester it has had a marked effect on the work of a very fair proportion of the existing establishment; nevertheless a certain percentage of undesirables still remain.

43. *Ministerial establishment.*—The conduct of the ministerial establishment is generally satisfactory. With the departmental development of the forests the clerical work has considerably increased; and the scheme of Forest Accountants if sanctioned will tend to relieve the over-worked clerical staff. The office establishment of Upper Gódávari division which has hitherto been temporary was made permanent. The Bellary office was raised to a first-class office and consequently the tone of the office has improved very much. In *Lower Gódávari* the case pending against permit clerk for being a member of unlawful assembly and rioting ended in conviction and sentenced to undergo 18 months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, but the finding and sentence was reversed in the Sessions Court on appeal. The man has been removed from service; one clerk in *Vizagapatam* was suspended for three months for attending a political meeting; in *Guntúr* the head clerk was placed under suspension and prosecuted for criminal breach of trust under section 409, Indian Penal Code, but has since been acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Guntúr. Some departmental charges framed against him are under enquiry. The second clerk in the same district was reduced to fourth clerk for incompetence and neglect of duty. In *Ganjám* two peons were removed from service; in *Vizagapatam* one range clerk suspended and one removed, two peons suspended and two removed for certain irregularities; in Guntúr one range clerk was removed for neglect of duty, whilst in *Kurnool East* one range clerk and one peon were suspended for misconduct.

44. *Health of establishment and casualties.*—The health of the establishment during the year was fair in *Kistna*, *Guntúr*, *Kurnool East*, *Bellary* and *Anantapur*, whilst *Ganjám*, *Vizagapatam*, *Upper Gódávari*, *Lower Gódávari* (Peddápur and Polavaram

ranges), Nallamalai ranges of *Kurnool West* with the exception of Sirvel maintained their usual notoriety for unhealthiness. In *Kurnool East* the establishment was fortunate as the malaria was considerably less calamitous this year than during the previous year, and consequently there was general improvement in all branches of work; whilst in *Kurnool West* the fever was chiefly focussed in the plantation centres causing dislocation of work. In addition to malarial fever, cholera and small-pox played no unimportant part in affecting the health of the establishment. Two Rangers and three Deputy Rangers in *Ganjám*, one Ranger and one Deputy Ranger in Vizagapatam, one Ranger (twice with a brief interval of a few days), three clerks of the District Forest office and many other lower subordinates in *Upper Gódávari*, one Ranger and a clerk of the District Forest office, *Lower Gódávari*, had to go on either long or short leave on account of ill-health. One peon of the District Forest office in Vizagapatam, an acting Forester in *Upper Gódávari*, three tanadars in *Lower Gódávari*, one Forest Guard in *Kistna*, two tanadars in *Kurnool West* died of either malarial fever or cholera or small-pox. Amongst the controlling staff Mr. Murray, District Forest-officer, *Vizagapatam*, Mr. Wood, District Forest-officer, *West Kurnool*, and Mr. Aswatham Nayudu, Acting District Forest-officer, *East Kurnool*, suffered a good deal from fever; whilst Mr. Aitchison, District Forest-officer, *Lower Gódávari* — it is noted with extreme regret, for he was a most excellent officer—fell a victim to blackwater fever which he had contracted in Polavaram range.

45. *Relations between the Revenue and Forest officials.*—The relations between the Revenue and Forest officials are reported to be cordial as usual in every district. The District Forest-officers had frequent personal interviews with the Revenue officers and Range officers attended jamabandi camps whenever deemed necessary. Some residents of Krishnadevipeta in Vizagapatam complained that they were unable to get agricultural implements, but subsequent enquiry showed that what they complained of was that they could not get what they wanted free of charge.

46. *Service books.*—These are maintained and verified in all districts, except in *Bellary* where registers have not been maintained for several Forest Guards. This will be rectified as soon as possible.

47. *Tours of the Forest Member.*—The Forest Member (Mr. Shipley) of the Board of Revenue inspected parts of the Adóni and Sandur ranges in September 1907.

48. The Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India visited Bellary and Kurnool East districts and inspected some of the forests.

49. *Conservators' inspections.*—The Conservator inspected all districts except Lower Gódávari. All District Forest-officers, except Ganjám, were inspected during the year.

50. *Touring of the District Forest-officers.*—All the District Forest-officers toured more than six months in their respective districts.

51. *Inspection of Range offices.*—All Range offices with the exception of Palnad in Guntúr, Sandur and Bellary in Bellary and Gundlabrahmeswaram and Pecheruvu in Kurnool West were inspected at least once and in almost all cases they were inspected twice. Most of the depots were also inspected.

52. *Audit of accounts of District Forest offices.*— Inspecting officers deputed from the Accountant-General's office audited the accounts of all District Forest-offices and the results were said to be fairly satisfactory.

53. *Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun.*—Six Government students have been deputed for training to the Dehra Dun College. Four returned during the year (including one private student) with Rangers certificates and one with a lower standard certificate.

54. *Forest training school at Coimbatore.*—Six students have been deputed for training to the Coimbatore training school, of which two were sent back, one as unfit and the other for misconduct. Of the five men sent up in April 1907, three only secured certificates and returned during the year.

Proposals for the establishment of vernacular training schools sanctioned by Government from the beginning of the next calendar year are in development.

55. *Work and services of superior officers.*—The Collectors of Gódávari, Kistna and Kurnool appreciate the work of Messrs. Rego, Seager and Aswatham Nayudu whilst the work of Messrs. Wontersz and Kalyanarama Aiyar is said to be satisfactory. The Collector of Bellary writes eulogistically of Mr. Whitehead. The Conservator cordially endorses these opinions, and would also bring to notice the excellent work of Mr. Wood in West Kurnool and Mr. Tireman in Bellary.

CHAPTER V.—GENERAL.

(*a*) RULES UNDER THE FOREST ACT.

56. *Timber transit rules.*—In *Upper Gódávari*, *Lower Gódávari*, *Kistna* and *East Kurnool* the rules are reported to have worked well. In *Kurnool West*, also the working of the rules is said to be satisfactory except in Velgode where there were many prosecutions and convictions. A draft of the rules for *Bellary* submitted to the Board of Revenue was returned for further modifications. In *Vizagapatam* it is not reported how the rules worked whilst in *Anantapur* no mention whatever is made of them. A very important alteration was made in the preamble to the timber transit rules, the effect of the alteration being the exemption from the operation of the rules of small wood for fuel removed in quantities of head loads. Under the amended rules a very large proportion of the traffic is in wood fuel in several districts and will hereafter be exempt; and already abuses are reported to have set in in Kurnool, and a reference has been made to the Board.

57. *Rules under section* 26 *of the Forest Act.*—The rules are reported to have worked fairly well in all districts except Vizagapatam which makes no reference whatever to the subject, and the privileges are said to have been availed of without any complaints or abuses generally. A draft of the revised rules under section 26 (*c*), (*g*) and (*h*) of the Forest Act for the regulation of the export of minor forest produce from Rampa were submitted to the Board of Revenue. In *Bellary* the management of waste lands was transferred to the Revenue Department during the year. The number of offences relating to waste lands reported by Tahsildars was 171 as against 147 in the previous year. The following are the few abuses reported:—In *Kurnool West* some cases of abuse by darkhastdars are reported to have occurred in Velgode range, the village officers evincing very little interest in protecting Government produce. It is reasonably suspected that the privileges allowed are being abused in the vicinity of Bellary town, fuel being felled in the nighbouring waste lands and sold in the town. The matter is receiving the attention of the District Forest-officer. The management and improvement of unreserved lands seems to call for amelioration in several districts, and this matter is also before the Board of Revenue.

(*b*) SUPPLY OF FOREST PRODUCE TO MEET THE WANT OF THE PEOPLE.

58. *Development of the coupe and depot system.*—The permit system which played so much havoc for so many years in the destruction of the forests may be said to be almost a thing of the past. It has been abolished except for grazing and minor items in all districts except Ganjám. In *Ganjám* though the permit system still obtains it is gradually being circumscribed by the imposition of restrictions such as stoppage of permits for timber and meeting the demand of the same by timber dealers by means of indents and by issuing permits for *boná fide* local consumptions for timber on small quantities in unreserved lands. Permits for firewood and bamboos still obtain, but the imposition of higher rates in reserved forests has been approved of by the Board, so as to help the depot system. In addition to the thirteen fuel and six bamboo coupes another for the supply of fuel and building poles is being started in Suradá range. In *Vizagapatam* coupes were worked departmentally and permits were issued for the removal of cut produce; depots also started in larger towns. In *Upper Gódávari* the inhabitants of the Bhadráchalam taluk which comprises this division have the privilege of cutting and removing certain species of timber from the unreserves free of cost and without permit for their domestic and

agricultural purposes. The privilege has been enjoyed unmolested. The wants of the people are also met by the issue of permits for produce required for local consumption for which alone the permits are practically confined on account of the inaccessibility of forests. In *Lower Gódávari*, in addition to the nine fuel depots already existing three more were started to meet the wants of people in delta taluks. A timber and bamboo depot was also opened at Yeleswaram. Permits were also issued at convenient centres for removal of forest produce from Rampa and reserves not under working-plan. In *Kistna*, *Guntúr*, *Kurnool East*, *Kurnool West*, *Bellary*, and *Anantapur* the fellings were undertaken departmentally and the demand of the public for timber, fuel, bamboos and agricultural implements was met by the establishment of coupe depots, sale depots at important centres and Railway station depots. In *Guntúr* an additional depot was started during the year in addition to the ten depots already existing for the sale of hay as well in addition to other produce. Much of the demand in this district in respect of timber, fuel and bamboos is supplemented from East Kurnool as the district is devoid of forest material. In *Kurnool East* there are 25 fuel depots, 5 Railway station depots, 11 permanent sale depots and 6 temporary sale depots. One more sale depot will be opened soon. In *Kurnool, West* depots have been established along the foot of the Nallamalais and the Yerramalais. Indents had to be made on Upper Gódávari and East Kurnool for the supply of agricultural implements to meet the demand of the public, there being little good timber in the forests. With regard to fuel and bamboos every facility is afforded to the people to buy them in the coupes to save transport charges, besides in the depots. There is a contractor to boat fuel from the Nallamalais to the Kurnool sale depot by canal. In *Bellary* depots were maintained at important centres and the forest produce was sold there at practically cost prices. The problem of supply of forest produce to villagers outside the larger towns is a difficult one; three village depots were tried in the Kudligi and Harpanahalli taluks, but the experiment proved a failure owing to the existence of large areas of unreserved lands in the neighbourhood ; in places where there are no such areas of unreserved lands there are as a rule no reserved forests from which a supply can be made. In the Alur range fuel was sold from the edge of the coupes. During the outbreak of plague which lasted from July to March supplies of thatching grass were made to the Bellary Municipality at cost price and of thatching grass, bamboos, poles and rafters to the people of Hospet, the poorer people being supplied at specially reduced prices. In *Anantapur* eight sale depots have been opened for the supply of forest produce and free removal of grass is allowed from all reserves. Bamboos are supplied from East Kurnool as the district is devoid of the material.

59. *Measures adopted to encourage the growth of manure-leaf yielding plants.* In *Ganjám*, *Vizagapatam*, *Upper Gódávari*, *Lower Gódávari*, *Kistna* and *Guntúr* there is no demand for leaf manure as the people prefer cattle dung, rubbish and river silt. However a move is made in this direction in Kistna and Guntúr. In the former district the growth of kanuga(*Pongamia glabra*) was undertaken in some plantations of Bunder range intermixed with other species, whilst in the latter steps are taken to sow kanuga on canal bunds and other suitable localities. In *Kurnool East* there is enough of the material in unreserved lands and reserved forests. In *Kurnool West* Pongamia said to have been sown along the banks of the Honkaram stream is said to be thriving well. The work was also undertaken along the banks of the Paleru river in the limits of Gazulapalli reserve. There is a proposal in the Public Works Department to plant Pongamia along the banks of the canal. The question of planting kanuga in the Yerramalais is receiving the District Forest-officer's attention. There was a sale of 639 cart-loads of leaves for manure on permits in the Nandyal range against 360 cart-loads in the previous year. The demand for leaf manure is small in *Bellary* and Pongamia and other leaf yielding species will enter largely into the stock that is being introduced by cultural operations and they will meet the requirements in the district. In Anantapur there is sufficient supply available from manure-leaf yielding species in unreserved and patta lands.

60. *Hill tribes.--Ganjám and Vizagapatam* make no mention of the subject in the reports. In *Ganjám*, a proposal has been sent up to the Board of Revenue to purchase and supply the Khonds of Pondakhol with buffaloes in order to enable them to undertake permanent cultivation in the plains instead of podu on the hill slopes,

seeing that the essence of reservation in Pondakhal is for the protection of the slopes. In *Upper Gôdávari*, a proposal was made to purchase grain from the Koyas at harvest time and sell back to them, by payment in kind, for work done during the hot weather and rains, when the Sowcars who purchase the grain from them, sell back to them and two, three and even four times the original price at which they bought it, and thereby add more and more to their indebtedness. A general scheme was formulated more or less on the lines that has been adopted for the Chenchus in Kurnool, but it was vetoed by the Board of Revenue. The Koyas and Reddis in the Agency tracts of Polavaram, Rajahmundry and Peddapur ranges in *Lower Gódávari* are allowed certain concessions in regard to podu cultivation, free grazing and free removal of certain species of forest produce from unreserves and Rampa in return for which they are expected to render all possible assistance in preventing and extinguishing fires. The wages of hill villagers in the Peddapur range were withheld and forfeited to Government owing to the occurrence of fires which burnt considerable area of their neighbouring forests. The concessions allowed to Chenchus in *East* and *West Kurnool* Divisions were freely enjoyed by them. These Chenchus are a troublesome tribe with bad tradition and their reformation which is most desirable for the good condition of Nallamalai forests is no doubt an uphill work. But they are gradually being brought round through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Wood in the West Division and Mr. Aswatham Nayudu in the East Division. Plantations have been opened in the different Chenchu centres and they are employed as fire watchers, in the collection of minor produce and in plantation works. To save them from the clutches of greedy Sowcars shops have been opened in the different Chenchu centres where grain, condiments and salt are sold at cost price. Cloths are also supplied to them departmentally and their cost recovered from the wages due to them for work turned out subsequently. Most of the Chenchus were found to be indebted to Sowcars and the sanction of the Government was obtained for advancing the amounts requisite for clearing off these debts taking as security the live-stock possessed by the Chenchus and making them work for the Forest Department. Another difficulty which the department is confronted with is the drink question. The Chenchus distil liquor from the Ippa flowers and to collect the flowers they are in the habit of firing the forests. When drunk they are very unmanageable by Range officers and their Deputy Rangers and cases of assault on these officers are not wanting. Proposals to collect the Ippa flowers departmentally are under consideration. There have been also cases of firing the forests by the Chenchus that were not given work at Pangidi Plantation owing to warrants being out against them and cases of theft by Chenchus from the shops also occurred and this sort of pilfering will be rendered impossible in future, now that pukka shops have been built. On the whole the retrospect about this hill tribe is hopeful and it requires but tact and persistent energy to wean these men completely from their primitive ways.

61. *Cultivation in reserved forests.*—In *Kurnool East* quarter acre of land was granted to each Chenchu Police talaiyari living in the ghats for cultivation purposes during the year. Similar grants were made to Chenchu families working for the Forest Department. The above grants were free of assessment. Twenty-nine acres at the favourable rate of two annas an acre was assigned to certain Chenchus living in Chinnapalempenta of Markapur taluk on condition of allowing no fire to occur near the penta. In 1902 an extent of 54 acres was given to the Chenchus of Garapenta and these proved useful in putting out fires during the year. The grant of land to certain labourers who settled themselves at Chalama and Palardam and whose wages have been reduced by the cessation of the fuel contract with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is under consideration.

62. *Mining and Prospecting.*—In *Bellary* a mining lease was granted to the General Sandur Mining Company, Ramandrug, over an area of 44·25 acres in the Tonashigiri Forest reserve and of 37 square miles in the Sandur leased forests. No new prospecting licenses were granted during the year.

The following exploring licenses were granted :—

Name of reserve.	Area.	Licensee.	From what date.
	ACS.		
1. Tumbaragaddi	1,575	The General Sandur Mining Company, Ramandrug.	15th July 1907.
2. Garbagudi	737	F. E. Dunn, Esq.	8th October 1907.
Hyarada	6,105		

Of the licenses granted in previous year, the following were current during the year :—

Exploring license.

Reserve.	Area.	Licensee.	Up to what date.
	ACS.		
1. Bellary	2,892	The General Sandur Mining Company.	3rd August 1907.

Prospecting license.

Reserve.	Area.	Licensee.	Up to what date
	ACS.		
1. Jajikalgutta	176	E. D. Puzey, Esq.	Whole year.
2. Tumbragaddi	1,448	The Southern India Manganese Company.	11th October 1907.
3. Aligalavada	1,470	The South India Mining Syndicate.	3rd September 1907.
4. Do.	1,228	The General Sandur Mining Company.	6th September 1907.
5. Do.	298	F. E. Dunn, Esq.	28th November 1907.

The plumbago mines in Upper Gódávari were not worked during the year.

63. *Realization of revenue from the usufruct of toddy-yielding trees on Government waste and poramboke lands.*—The reports from *Ganjám* and *Kistna* make no mention of the subject, whilst the revenue in *Upper Gódávari* is nil. Amounts realized in *Vizagapatam* and *Guntúr* are Rs. 684 and 6,109, respectively. There were decreases in the following districts as compared with the previous year—*Kurnool East* falling from Rs. 4,204 to Rs. 4,174, *Bellary* from Rs. 23,979 to Rs. 23,099, and *Anantapur* from Rs. 15,028 to Rs. 12,840. In *Kurnool West* there is a rise from Rs. 21,076 to Rs. 22,614. The amount realised in *Lower Gódávari* during the year is Rs. 8,556 as against Rs. 3,212 of the previous year. The excess is chiefly due to non-adjustment of revenue under the head to the departments concerned for want of instructions from Accountant-General. In *Upper Gódávari* the Abkári Act is not in force; the Koyas and Reddis have the free privilege of tree-tapping.

(c) LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

64. *Live-Stock and Special Veterinary officer.*—(*a*) *Elephants.*—The elephants in Vizagapatam, Upper Godávari and Kurnool West are reported to be in good condition. The elephant in Ganjám is said to be ill. The services of the special Veterinary officer at Coimbatore were requisitioned, but the Conservator, Southern Circle, could not spare his services. The elephant at Kunavaram (Upper Gódávari, was inspected during the year by the Veterinary Inspector.

(*b*) *Bullocks.*—In *Kurnool East* there were 37½ pairs at the beginning of the year, and as the railway contract ceased 23 pairs of the old bulls were sold in auction, one was killed by a tiger and 6 died, leaving a balance of 11 pairs. Of the 93

bullocks in *Bellary* at the beginning of the year, one died and 14 were sold being unfit, leaving a balance of 39 pairs. The dispensary for the treatment of sick bullocks was maintained during the year in the latter district.

65. *Inventory of valuable stock.*—The stock registers are reported to have been maintained and verified in all districts except Ganjám and Vizagapatam which omitted any reference whatever to the subject.

66. *Rain-gauges.*—The readings of the rain-gauges are reported to have been properly recorded in all districts. There are five differential gauges in *Ganjám*, three (Pedapally reserve, Kondasantha and Antikonda) in *Vizagapatam*, six (one more gauge the Range officer failed to set up at Dummagudem) in *Upper Gódávari*, ten (Mulagalampalli, Chamanapalli, Tirumalayapalem, Lododdi, Veerabhadrapuram, Kandikuppa, Yeleswaram, Lakshminarayanadevipeta, Rajavommangi and Santhapaidipala) in *Lower Gódávari*, five in Guntúr, six (Chelama, Diguvumetta, Papinanipalli, Rollapenta, Peddamantrala and Eguvucherlopalle) in *Kurnool East*, three (Bairluti, Honkaram and Gundlabrahmeswaram) in *Kurnool West*, and four (Ramandrug, Kallahalli, Tumati and Adoni east reserve) in *Bellary*. In the reports of Kistna and Anantapur neither the names of the localities nor the number of stations have been mentioned, whilst Ganjám, Upper Gódávari and Guntúr do not give the localities. One bottle in Ganjám and one in Kurnool East are said to have been broken, otherwise the record is said to have been maintained accurately. The Board of Revenue has during the year issued fresh orders in respect of the maintenance of these gauges. In Kurnool East the Public Works Department are setting up river gauges for the record of the flow in the stream in the Gundlakamma catchment area.

(*d*) Suits.

67. *Suits.*—In *Upper Gódávari*, the suit remanded for trial in the Head Assistant Agent's Court, referred to in the last year's report, was tried and decided partly against the Government. The other suit referred to has gone up to the District Court on appeal and has not yet been disposed of. In *Lower Gódávari* the second appeals against the Forest Settlement-officer's decision in the Coringa extension suit have since been remanded by the High Court to the District Court, Gódávari, for a finding to be returned on a certain issue and for recording additional evidence, if any. Five suits were filed against Government by certain persons in connection with certain drift timber. The Board sanctioned defence in all these suits which are pending in the District Judge's and Munsif's Courts, Rajahmundry. In *Guntúr*, a suit was filed against a contractor for Rs. 255–4–6 and it is pending. In *Bellary*, a civil suit, filed against Government by a late depot-keeper for payment of his pay which was forfeited, is pending. Sanction was recently obtained from the Board for the filing of a civil suit against a local carpenter for recovery of an advance made to him for office furniture, but the man had died before the suit was filed. The Disrict Forest-officer is taking legal advice as to further procedure in the matter.

Conservator's Office,
Northern Circle,
Waltair, 1*st October* 1908.

A. W. Lushington,
Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.

INDEX.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

CENTRAL CIRCLE, 1907–1908.

Chapter.	Subject.	Paras.
I	Constitution of State Forests—	
	1. Alteration in area	1 & 2
	2. Forest settlement	3
	3. Demarcation	4
	4. Forest surveys	5
II	Management of State Forests—	
	1. Regulation of management—	
	(a) Preparation and control of regular working-plans ...	6–8
	(b) Preliminary working-plans	9
	(c) Annual plan of operations	10
	2. Communications and Buildings—	
	(a) Roads and bridges	11
	(b) Buildings	11
	(c) Miscellaneous works	11
	3. Protection of Forests—	
	(a) General protection	12–16
	(b) Protection from fire	17 & 18
	(c) Protection from cattle	19 & 20
	(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes	21
	4. Sylviculture—	
	(a) Natural reproduction	22
	(b) Artificial reproduction	23
	(c) Operations for improvement of the growing stock ...	24 & 25
	(d) Experiments	26
	5. Exploitation—	
	(a) System of management—	
	(i) Major Forest produce	27–30
	(ii) Minor Forest produce	31–34
	(b) Agency of exploitation—	
	(i) Departmental agency	35
	(ii) By Purchasers	36
	(iii) Rights and privileges	37
	(iv) Free grants	38
	(c) Outturn and sources of Forest produce	39
III	Financial results	40
IV	Administration	41–53
V	General	54–66
	Appendices A to G and Forms Nos. 44 to 62, 64, 65, 72-A and 72-B of the old code.	

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE CENTRAL CIRCLE

FOR THE

FOREST YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1908.

CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1. Alteration in Area.

The following table shows the alterations in area during the year :—

Class of forest.	Area on 1st July 1907.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1908.
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
Reserved forests	* 7,132	..	2	7,130
Do. lands	133	1	21	113
Total ..	7,265	1	23	7,243

* Rectified area.

2. The area of reserved forests at the beginning of the year was 7,132 square miles. Two square miles—one in *Nellore* and one in *North Salem*—were disafforested during the year, thus leaving the area of the circle at the close of the year to 7,130 square miles. One square mile in *Trichinopoly* was added to the area of reserved lands during the year and 21 square miles in the *South Salem* division were unreserved, thus a total area of 113 square miles remained under this head at the close of the year.

2. Forest Settlement.

3. There is little or no work to be done in the Central Circle. The small blocks in *North Arcot*, *Trichinopoly* and *Tanjore* are pending with the Revenue Divisional officers. The draft final notification under section 16 for the Seshachellam Extension reserve in the *East Cuddapah* division was revised and submitted to the Board after the close of the year. The submission of the final notification for the Hodaidurgam block in the *North Salem* division awaits the disposal of the second appeal preferred in connection with one of the claims.

3. Demarcation.

4. The total length of boundary demarcated during the year was 67 miles at a cost of Rs. 969 against 105 miles costing Rs. 491. The average cost per mile was Rs. 14-9-9 against Rs. 4-11-3 in the previous year. The increased rate is chiefly due to the demarcation of enclosures in *North Arcot*, to the cost of stone slabs for demarcating a reserve in *South Arcot* and for fixing on the right-of way paths in the *South Salem* division and to the cutting of wider lines and to the situation of the coupes to be demarcated in inaccessible portions in *North Salem*. The total expenditure under the head including the pay of watchers was Rs. 4,852.

Demarcation work is practically complete in almost all the districts of this circle except in *South Arcot*, *North Salem* and *Trichinopoly*. 6,763 miles were recleared without extra cost by the Forest subordinates against 3,887 in the previous year.

4. Forest Surveys.

5. No survey work by the survey of India was carried out in this circle during the year, as its programme of work has been completed.

For the purposes of departmental surveys, four temporary surveyors were employed—one in *Nellore* for surveying and fixing on the ground the notified boundary of a reserve adjoining a zamindari forest and the field work done by him was sent to the Madras Survey office for check and preparation of map; one in *North Salem* for aligning and preparing plans and estimates for certain roads and in cutting coupe lines; and two in *South Salem* for the demarcation of coupes, surveying coffee estates and reserves of Harur and Morappur. In *South Salem*, 3 square miles of interior and 136 linear miles of boundary survey were carried by the two local surveyors.

In *Trichinopoly*, the draftsman surveyed the padugais and Islands along both banks of the Cauvery river and prepared sketches for 18 miles which were transmitted with proposals for reservation to the Public Works Department. Two hundred and one square miles remained to be surveyed at the end of the year and final maps had still to be prepared for 434 square miles of reserved forest.

CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1. Regulation of Management.

(a) *Preparation and Control of Regular Working-plans.*

6. *Preparation.*—During the year the Polur range working-plan, *North Arcot* district, for 248 square miles was sanctioned by the Board and simple working-plans for 157·86 and 109 square miles of *North* and *East Cuddapah* divisions, respectively, were prepared and submitted to the Board within the year and were sanctioned just after its close. Plans for 200 square miles in the *North Cuddapah* division and 53 square miles in *South Salem* division are under preparation. The provisional working-plans of Rapur range, *Nellore*, and Javadis working-plan, *North Arcot* and *South Arcot*, sanctioned for a year's trial are still being continued beyond that period, the former pending preparation of a revised working-plan in the light of the new grazing and browsing policy enunciated by Government for the district in G.O., No. 1864, Revenue, dated 25th July 1907, and the latter two for further trial for another year. The combined working-plan for the two ranges of *Chingleput*, the Vellore East range working-plan, *North Arcot*, and the Kallakurichi working-plan, *South Arcot*, returned for further revision are still under preparation. The first of these three was to have been finished by the District Forest-officer, *Chingleput*, in March, but its submission has been delayed and it is not yet to hand.

7. *Control.*—The prescriptions laid down in the sanctioned working-plans were observed as far as practicable except in the case of deviations as recorded below :—

In *Nellore*, one compartment prescribed for future years in the Rapur working-plan had to be worked during the year owing to the insufficiency of wood obtained from the year's coupes in that working circle to meet the growing demand, and certain compartments of the Sríharikóta working-plan were worked instead of those set down for the year, owing to fungus disease rendering this step absolutely necessary. On the other hand, certain coupes in other working-plans were not sold during the year owing to no offers or owing to sums tendered being considered too low. In the casuarina plantations certain compartments which should have been taken up in previous years were sold for clear felling in 1908–1909, the deviation being due to their not having been felled last year owing to compartments attacked by fungus disease having had to be then felled. In order to arrest the spread of disease, *Pithecolobium* was planted, at the instance of the Conservator, in compartments No. 9 of Dugarazpatam and Tammenapatam in which planting operations were kept in abeyance last year with a view to interplant the area with casuarina in September next, and in compartment No. 9, Dugarazpatam, a belt of broad-leaved species was also raised. In *North Salem*, blocks III of Shevaroys South and West working circles, which were worked on the controlled permit system up to January 1908, were closed on account of overfelling and a portion outside the former block was marked and set apart for the use of the people and coupe IV of the latter opened and leased out for

15 months from February 1908. Of the 13 fuel coupes to be worked as per working-plan of the Tiruppattúr range, two were transferred to South Salem division and the remaining ones were worked departmentally up to January 1908, when nine of them were leased out for one year to contractors who are since reported to have contravened practically every condition of working. The remaining two were worked departmentally by means of contractors for the supply of firewood and charcoal to Bangalore depot. In Salem West range, Shevaroys coupe VI detailed in the working-plan for working in 1905–1906 was commenced in 1907 and completed in March 1908 and coupe VII was taken up thereafter and is still under working. Coupe IV of Lokur working circle being inaccessible was not worked for fuel, but a small area was worked for charcoal for some time and then given up, as there was no demand for the same in the Salem town. Coupe V was commenced to be worked in June 1908 and is in progress. Of the ten timber compartments provided for working in the Tiruppattur working plan only one was worked departmentally and the others were not worked at all for want of demand. In *South Salem*, out of eight timber and thirty-seven fuel coupes to be exploited during the year as per working plan, none of the former and only five of the latter were worked. On the other hand 1,083 acres of sixteen arrear fuel coupes were felled during the year. In *Tanjore*, Nadur coupe IV, the working of which was postponed for the year 1907–1908, was worked during the year.

8. *Estimate of area for which working plans are still required to be prepared, etc.*—Working plans for 2,558 square miles have still to be prepared, which excludes 536 square miles taken in hand during the year.

(*b*) *Preliminary Working Plans.*

9. In *North Cuddapah*, required information for the preliminary working plans in respect of certain working circles in Rayachoti range has been collected and the workable areas have been marked on the maps. None were prepared in the *East Cuddapah* division, but arrangements were made for undertaking lineal valuation surveys in the timber areas for the preparation of plans for timber-working circles. In *South Cuddapah*, a scheme was drawn up for supplying fuel for sugarcane boiling, but as the sugarcane boilers refused to purchase the coupes and no contractor was forthcoming to fell them, the work was deferred. In *Nellore*, information was collected during the year for the preparation of rough provisional working plan for the forests in Kanigiri and Udayagiri ranges (295 square miles) and some of the forests in Kavali range (16·68 square miles), but no plans were drawn up for want of time to prepare them. In *South Salem*, a plan was submitted by the District Forest-officer for 53 square miles of the Kollimalais towards the close of the year, but it is unlikely that the Conservator can accept it, as it proposes the controlled permit system of working for a period of 30 years. Preliminary plans are under preparation in *Tanjore* for the areas for which reconnaissance reports have been sanctioned last year, viz., Talanayar and Kodiakadu reserved forests. In *Trichinopoly*, a preliminary working plan for the reserves of Musiri range (128 square miles) was prepared and submitted to the Conservator for approval about the end of the year and that for the reserves in the Vaiyampatti range (37 square miles) is under preparation. The former was, since the close of the year, returned to the District Forest Officer for correction and resubmission.

(*c*) *Annual Plan of Operations.*

10. The annual plan of operations was generally adhered to except in the following instances and those noted under the heading "*Control*":—

In *North Cuddapah*, timber and fuel operations were greatly extended with the object of securing the abolition of the permit system. Bamboo operations were considerably restricted for want of adequate staff. Construction of a Range office building at Proddatur and of two rest-houses was abandoned for want of funds which were utilized for remunerative works. In *East Cuddapah*, redwood roots and stumps were not collected as there was no demand for the stuff. The departmental collection of minor forest produce was given up as it gave considerable trouble without any compensating advantage and led to financial loss. The right to remove timber was not leased as the coupes were worked departmentally. In *South Cuddapah*, the

departmental collection of minor forest produce was not undertaken during the year and fellings for the supply of timber for agricultural and domestic use could not be done for want of the required staff to supervise the work. In *Nellore*, construction of two rest-houses and three out-houses and two bridle-paths and one road, was not undertaken; the first, for want of funds, the second for want of time for the Range officer to attend to it, and the third as the District Board has taken necessary action to maintain it. Three fuel depots and one timber depot were not started. One plot of 100 acres was not sold to a contractor as it was proposed to bring it under a plan. Deviations also took place in the programme of planting, felling, etc., as stated in paragraph 7 *supra*. In *Chingleput*, one coupe was not sold for want of offers. In *North Arcot*, the construction of the Patrakad ghât road was postponed owing to late receipt of sanction and of Mel-Arasambut road abandoned in favour of the Varadalampet road. There were also minor deviations in the departmental working of coupes. In *South Arcot*, the departmental felling of sandalwood coupes according to the draft working plan for the Javadis and the completion of the final demarcation of the forests in the Tiruvannámalai range could not be done owing to lack of staff; and bamboos were leased out instead of being worked departmentally owing to the satisfactory prices offered by contractors for the coupes. Nothing was done to carry out the buildings provided in the plan as more important works in other directions had to be attended to. In *North Salem*, instead of a rest-house at Puliyur and of a bridle-path from the foot of the Javadis to Kambugudi, a rest-house at Kottúr was undertaken and almost completed and a cart-track from Andiappanur to Kambugudi was aligned and surveyed, respectively, as these were found to be more urgent and useful. Construction of certain rest-houses, roads, bridle-paths, compound walls, etc., and demarcation and substitution of stone slabs in place of existing cairns of loose stones in certain reserves were not undertaken for want of supervising establishment, and in some few instances, because the District Forest Officer considered them unnecessary. In *South Salem*, two rest-houses, four sets of forest guards' lines and two huts for forest subordinates, an inspection shed, one road, four cart-tracks and four bridle paths were not undertaken and completed owing to reductions made by the Madras Government and Government of India in the circle estimate—*vide* B.P., F. No. 13, dated 19th January 1907, and F.R. No. 847, dated 8th April 1907. This reduction considerably interfered with the approved plan of operations in this and other districts. In *Trichinopoly*, fellings in some coupes of Udayárpálayam and Kulitalai were not carried out for want of funds for working them departmentally.

2. Communications and Buildings.

11. The following figures show the outlay on communications and buildings during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	RS.	RS.
Roads and bridges...	4,575	11,565
Buildings	15,860	16,233
Other works	2,487	2,181

The increase is noticeable chiefly under "Roads and bridges" and is distributed mainly over *North* and *South Salem* and *Trichinopoly*. The variations under the other two items are small and do not therefore call for remarks.

(a) *Roads and Bridges.*

The important works of a permanent nature carried out during the year were:—Part construction of a road to Marripad rest-house in *Nellore*; improvement to the Denkanikota-Samieri road and construction of Kundukota-Anchetti road in *North Salem*; construction of a road from the Vanavasi coupe to Nangavalli village in *South Salem*; and construction of seven bridle-paths on the Pachamalais in *Trichinopoly*.

Tramways.—In the Coast Range, *Nellore*, 6,833 tons of fuel were trammed or 15,861 ton miles were run against 14,450 tons or 34,891½ ton miles in the previous year; and at Sriharikóta 4,520⅞ tons or 12,416 ton $\frac{5}{32}$ miles, against 6,285 tons or

28,282½ ton miles during the previous year. The decrease was due in the former range to an unusually large area having been clear felled in 1906–1907 in order to arrest mortality owing to disease and in the latter owing to discontent among the labour employed consequent on the low rates paid considering the rise in the price of food stuffs. These rates have since been raised. Miscellaneous tramway articles were purchased for Sriharikóta range at a cost of Rs. 147 and repairs done to the same at a cost of Rs. 63.

(*b*) *Buildings.*

The important buildings of a permanent nature constructed or completed during the year were:—Rest-houses at Mudampad, Sanipaya and Kotlapalli, *North Cuddapah*, and Kungumadugu, *East Cuddapah*, Potlur rest-house, *Nellore*, stable and out-houses to Sathiavedu rest-house, *Chingleput*; tiled sheds for the watchers of Cheyoor and Vannivedu plantations and a tiled bungalow at Amerdi, *North Arcot*, rest-houses with kitchen and stables at Aiyur and Kottur, *North Salem*, rest-house at Panamadal and inspection shed at Pakkanad, *South Salem*.

(*c*) *Miscellaneous Works.*

The chief works done were the construction or deepening of wells to improve the water-supply, fencing of compounds and construction of compound walls, and removing of prickly-pear in compounds.

3. Protection of Forests.

(*a*) *General Protection.*

12. The number and classification of forest offences registered during the year are given in the subjoined statement:—

Districts.	cases taken into Court.				Cases compounded.				Cases undetected.				Total cases.				Grand total of cases.
	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cuddapah, North.	1	28	28	1	..	69	63	2	34	..	..	..	35	97	91	3	226
Cuddapah, East.	3	46	10	2	..	222	109	8	65	9	3	..	68	277	122	10	477
Cuddapah, South.	1	47	49	..	..	109	84	6	..	..	..	..	1	156	133	6	296
Nellore ..	2	147	169	7	..	488	757	4	..	65	63	1	2	700	989	12	1,703
Chingleput.	1	24	10	1	..	326	199	5	..	..	..	..	1	350	209	6	566
North Arcot.	4	475	186	14	..	1,476	887	48	124	10	8	..	128	1,961	1,081	62	3,232
South do.	1	385	97	10	..	1,588	597	43	54	180	..	..	55	2,153	694	53	2,955
North Salem.	..	175	35	8	..	528	212	8	..	17	12	2	..	720	259	18	997
South do.	..	221	85	24	..	251	218	16	122	8	..	..	122	480	303	40	945
Trichinopoly.	1	63	56	2	..	818	364	8	..	20	9	..	1	901	429	10	1,341
Tanjore ..	..	14	3	..	..	674	49	3	..	25	11	..	..	713	63	3	779
Total ..	14	1,625	728	69	..	6,549	3,539	151	399	334	106	3	413	8,508	4,373	223	13,517
Total for 1906–1907.	10	1,645	700	113	2	5,363	3,263	173	254	259	94	9	266	7,267	4,057	295	11,885

The total number of new cases was 13,517. Compared with that of the previous year and the average for the three preceding years, the number of cases reported was higher by 1,632 and 770 respectively. The increase has occurred under all heads except "other offences." The rise under "injuries to forests by fire" was due mainly to the large number of undetected cases reported in *North and East Cuddapah and South Arcot*, and that under "unauthorised felling" was distributed over almost all districts and noticeably in *North Arcot* where it is attributed to the unfavourable season. The variation under the other head "grazing" is very slight. Considered individually, there was an increase of 275 offences under this head in *Nellore* which is stated to be the result of closer supervision specially in the Rapur range.

The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 2,036 and at the close of the year 2,369, of which 702 are with Magistrates.

13. The following statement shows the result of cases brought to trial. It is noticeable therefrom that the percentage of acquittals has decreased from 13·52 per cent. in the former year to 11·43 per cent. in the year under report. The percentage of acquittals is however, much too high in *Chingleput*, *Trichinopoly* and *South Salem* :—

Districts.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Percentage of failure.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Cuddapah, North ..	21	10	39	11	32·26	22·00
Do. East ..	80	2	79	12	2·44	13·18
Do. South ..	25	9	30	2	26·47	6·25
Nellore	192	25	272	26	11·52	8·72
Chingleput	75	23	28	9	23·47	24·32
Arcot, North	577	28	663	30	4·63	4·33
Do. South	568	69	510	64	10·83	11·15
Salem, North	126	22	170	37	14·86	17·87
Do. South	650	165	241	61	20·24	20·19
Trichinopoly	93	26	70	21	21·85	23·07
Tanjore	37	3	21	1	7·5	4·54
Total ..	2,444	382	2,123	274	13·52	11·43

Besides the 2,397 cases shown above, 98 cases were withdrawn under the orders of the District Forest-Officers. Conviction was secured in 2,123 cases and against 5,681 persons. The percentage of convictions obtained is 88·57 against 86·48 in the previous year.

14. The statement below illustrates a comparison of the number of cases compounded and the compensation fees realised with those of the previous year :—

District.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Number of cases.	Amount recovered.	Number of cases.	Amount recovered.
		RS.		RS.
Cuddapah, North ..	49	880	153	1,790
Do. East ..	252	2,921	330	3,903
Do. South ..	113	1,549	168	1,451
Nellore	718	4,790	1,016	8,108
Chingleput ..	512	2,740	441	2,453
Arcot, North ..	1,800	13,797	2,289	13,682
Do. South ..	1,602	19,793	1,789	17,781
Salem, North ..	546	3,826	642	4,511
Do. South ..	488	7,124	363	8,696
Trichinopoly ..	1,014	11,451	1,180	10,012
Tanjore	720	3,719	766	4,122
Total ..	7,814	72,590	9,137	76,509

The number of cases compounded was higher than in the previous year by 1,323, but the compensation fees realised did not increase proportionately. This is due to the smaller number of goats impounded in closed areas in *North Cuddapah*, to the larger number of petty offences and the consequent lower compensation fees collected in *South Cuddapah*, *North Arcot* and *Trichinopoly*, and to the levy of a fixed rate of compensation in *South Arcot* this year instead of an enhanced rate as in the previous year.

15. The punishments inflicted by the Magistrates were on the whole satisfactory. Some of the more important cases worth special mention are noted below :—

In *East Cuddapah*, a case of illicit removal of *Anogeissus latifolia*, etc., timbers was detected by the District Forest-Officer in person and the case was compounded for Rs. 200. In *North Salem*, five cases of illicit removal of sandalwood from the Javadi Hills were prosecuted and all ended in conviction. In two cases, eight accused were sentenced each to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment ; in one case three

were sentenced each to two months' rigorous imprisonment; in one case the accused was fined Rs. 17, in default to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and in another case to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

16. Rewards to informers were as usual sparingly granted. In *East Cuddapah*, a reward of Rs. 15 was awarded to the informer of a case of illicit removal of *Anogeissus latifolia*, etc., timber referred to above. In *North Salem*, in one case a bamboo contractor was given Rs. 75 and in another case a forest guard Rs. 30 and three watchers Rs. 15 each. A forest guard and a watcher were paid Rs. 10 and Rs. 5, respectively, for detecting a big goat grazing case, in which the accused was fined Rs. 100.

(b) Protection from fire.

17. The system of fire-protection in all districts except the three divisions of *Cuddapah* was the same as that adopted in the previous years, *i.e.*, in rigidly protected areas external and internal boundaries of the blocks were cleared and burnt and fire patrols were appointed to keep the lines clear of dead leaves and other combustible matter and to be on the look out for fires. In *Cuddapah, North and South*, the special system introduced in 1905–1906 of burning a large area of the forest in strips of varying width in order to secure protection of the remainder and with a view to providing fresh grass was continued. The results are reported to have been satisfactory. In *North Cuddapah*, portions in five reserves were divided up into blocks or compartments by means of strips which were burnt 100 to 300 feet wide. On either side of each strip, guide lines 6 feet wide were cut to prevent the fire from the strips spreading to the adjoining block. The length in linear miles of the strips thus burnt was 271 miles and their area a little above 16½ square miles. In *South Cuddapah*, nine reserves consisting of 131,467 acres were selected for burning grassy strips, but the scheme could not be fully carried out as the forests got too dry very early in the season. In *Cuddapah East*, it is reported that even in last year this system was not introduced except in so far as certain important paths running right through the forests were burnt to a width of about 100 feet and that these lines were not numerous enough to achieve the end in view, and that during this year these same lines with slight changes and the district boundary lines were burnt with the following modifications and additions:—(i) that the protection was made intensive and concentrated to only the more important blocks, (ii) that fire patrols were made to live in gangs in huts built in the heart of the forests in prominent localities, (iii) that a system of inter-communication between the patrols of one station and those of another was arranged and the men made to perambulate the fire lines and keep them always clear, (iv) that arrangements were made to supply them with provisions and they were not allowed to leave their stations and charges on any account.

The experiments ordered in Government Order, No. 466, Revenue, dated 27th February 1907, communicated in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 44, dated 9th March 1907, were conducted with the following results in these districts:—In *North and East Cuddapah* divisions, nine and five blocks of varying sizes, aggregating 12,033 and 44,250 acres, respectively, were burnt under departmental supervision to meet the requirements of cattle graziers. The result of these operations is reported to be satisfactory in *North Cuddapah*, but in *East Cuddapah*, owing to the commencement of the fire season very early in the year, fire passed over the area proposed to be burnt; yet it cannot on the whole be pronounced to be discouraging, as the extent of the areas burnt wilfully by the graziers is much smaller than in the previous year. In *Nellore*, the experiment in two blocks selected for the burning of grass last year has been postponed for next year.

Protection from fire was attempted over 3,463 square miles out of the 7,243 square miles comprised in the circle at a cost of Rs. 17,168 against 3,423 square miles at a cost of Rs. 15,875 in the previous year. Of this area, 3,319 square miles were successfully protected against 3,196 square miles in the previous year. The proportion of failures fell from 6·6 per cent. in the previous year to 4·1 per cent. The proportion of failures in specially protected areas also fell from 11 per cent. to 6·5 per cent. The cost per square mile successfully protected was Rs. 5–2–9 against Rs. 4–15–6 in the previous year.

18. The classification and number of fires according to their origin is given in the following statement under the heads A, B and C.

Districts.	A. Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		B. Fires entering the forests by crossing exterior fire traces.		C. Fires beginning inside the reserves or fire-traced areas.							
					Owing to carelessness or accident.							
					By workmen employed in the forests, by purchasers of forest produce, and by hay-cutters.		By villagers, travellers, etc., passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lightning or by fire-balloons.	
	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cuddapah, North	..	..	8	1,623	2	205	7	960	..	..	..	..
Do. East	1	75	3	4,919	..	..	1	(b) ..	..	..	..	..
Do. South	2	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	7	1,758	..	..	3	44	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
North Arcot	..	..	11	952	..	..	18	922	2	4	..	..
South do.	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..
North Salem	1	10	3	138	2	6	2	183	..	..	..	..
South do.	2	70	2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7	493	35	9,435	4	211	32	2,139	2	4	1	12
Total for 1906-1907 ..	10	1,472	77	28,367	6	3,292	25	6,388	2	500	4	20

Districts.	C. Fires beginning inside the reserves of fire-traced areas—*cont.*										Total of A, B and C.	
	By intentional firing.								Causes unknown.			
	In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		Malaciously fired.		Total.					
	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cuddapah, North	..	..	1	160	..	..	10	1,325	17	3,884	35	(c) 6,832
Do. East ..	32	46,355	..	..	..	..	33	46,355	6	856	43	52,205
Do. South ..	32	6,606	..	..	..	..	32	6,606	..	..	34	6,936
Nellore	..	..	..	..	1	130	4	174	1	200	12	2,132
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	2	34	3	46	..	..	3	46
North Arcot	98	8,319	..	.	7	453	125	9,698	3	172	139	10,822
South do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	53	3,837	55	(a) 3,874
North Salem	1	15	..	..	4	3,743	9	3,947	4	142	17	4,237
South do.	..	..	..	..	9	2,060	9	2,060	109	13,643	122	(d) 15,811
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	80	2	88
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	163	61,295	1	160	23	6,420	226	70,241	194	22,814	462	102,983
Total for 1906-1907 ..	209	95,248	2	972	16	2,255	264	108,675	189	34,314	540	172,828

(*a*) The Collector explains that the difference between this and that given in column 6 of Form 51 is due to the inclusion in the former all burnt areas in reserves not under special protection.

(*b*) Less than an acre.

(*c*) Includes 1,623 acres burnt in unprotected area.

(*d*) The variation between this and the figure in columns 6 of Form 51 of the District return is due to the exclusion of 9,255 acres classed as "general" in the latter.

The total number of fires and the area burnt were less than in the previous year due to better protection and in *Cuddapah* to the burning of areas to provide fresh grass. This decrease occurred under almost all the heads except under the head "Maliciously fired". Though the number of fires under the heads "By villagers, travellers, etc., passing through the forests" and "Causes unknown" was a little more than in the previous year, the area burnt is considerably less. The decrease occurred chiefly under head B and under "Fires caused to obtain new grass" in *East Cuddapah* counterbalanced by increase under the latter head in *South Cuddapah* and *North Arcot.* The decrease in *East Cuddapah* is attributed to the introduction of the improved system of protection and to the departmental burning of grazing areas. In *North Arcot*, the increase occurred in Vellore East range owing to an incompetent Range officer. As a punishment, some of the burnt areas in the reserves in *North Arcot* were closed to grazing till the end of the calendar year and in *South Cuddapah*, 5,000 acres for the whole year and 8,580 acres during the first half of the year.

(c) Protection from Cattle.

19. Form No. 52 gives details of the areas open and closed to grazing in each district and Form No. 53 the number and kind of animals grazed free or on payment in the reserved forests and lands. ·03 per cent. or 24 square miles were closed to grazing for part of the year and 6·76 per cent. or 490 square miles were entirely closed for the whole year for all animals against 2 and 413 square miles of the preceding year respectively. The increase in the areas closed for part of the year is due to the closing of certain areas in *East* and *South Cuddapah* for wilful burning and for not rendering adequate help in putting out fire and that in the areas closed for the whole year to the larger number of coupes worked during the year in *Cuddapah* and *Salem* and their consequent closure to grazing. The percentages of forests open to grazing and browsing to the whole area of the circle are 89 and 4·04 respectively. In *Chingleput*, as per Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 973, dated 4th April 1907, cattle were admitted free for grazing in the Gúdalúr reserve and the number of animals thus admitted is 1,013 during the year. The system of half-yearly permits was abandoned in *Chingleput* at the commencement of the year except in the case of one block, viz., Royal Artillery Range (320 acres) of the Kolathur reserve. This was abandoned for artillery practice and the Military authorities wished to convert it into a grass farm instead, but as this would interfere with the grazing requirements of Kolathur and Kayar villages, they were asked to limit this operation to a portion only and, pending final reply from them, half-yearly permits were issued for all animals including goats.

Goats were entirely excluded from the reserves in *South Arcot*, *South Salem*, *Trichinopoly* and *Tanjore*, and in other districts small areas of certain reserves were thrown open to browsing. In *Chingleput*, goats were admitted only in the Artillery range mentioned above.

20. The following statement gives an analysis of the cattle impounded during this and the previous year with the average of the past three years:—

Districts.	From open forests.		From closed forests.				Total.		Average for three years ending 1906–1907.
			Holding permits for open forests.	Having no permits.	Holding permits for open forests.	Having no permits.			
	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1906–1907.	1907–1908	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	
Cuddapah, North.	2,133	6,743	..	1,392	..	219	3,525	6,962	14,245
Do. East.	2,704	2,722	..	433	..	2,687	3,137	5,409	
Do. South.	1,395	2,189	..	1,250	..	1,625	2,645	3,814	
Nellore ..	6,942	12,184	1,916	5,387	1,162	5,142	14,245	18,488	19,979
Chingleput ..	2,950	2,164	..	455	..	752	3,405	2,916	6,118
Arcot, North ..	14,480	12,360	876	4,165	532	3,926	19,521	16,818	23,599
Do. South ..	21,312	17,931	30	411	37	412	21,753	18,380	20,205
Salem, North ..	4,269	1,710	401	1,677	22	323	6,347	2,055	7,084
Do. South ..	5,798	4,807	36	1,108	490	1,387	6,942	6,684	7,873
Trichinopoly ..	6,187	3,127	16	1,554	29	2,851	7,757	6,007	6,014
Tanjore ..	563	151	429	333	156	136	1,325	443	728
Total ..	68,733	66,088	3,704	18,165	2,428	19,460	90,602	87,976	105,844

The number of cattle impounded was 87,976 against 90,602 of the last year and an average of 105,844 for the last three years. The decrease is chiefly in *North* and *South Arcot*, *North Salem* and *Trichinopoly* counterbalanced by increase in the three divisions of *Cuddapah* and *Nellore*. The fall in *North Arcot* is reported to be due to the cattle owners giving up the habit of grazing without permits and to the consequent greater number of cattle licensed, in *South Arcot* to the considerably less number of goats impounded due to better protection, in *North Salem*, to want of proper control by Range officers over their subordinates. The rise in *North Cuddapah* is due to the larger number of offences detected, and in *East* and *South Cuddapah* and *Nellore* to closer supervision over Forest subordinates.

(*d*) *Protection against injuries from natural causes.*

21. The following are the steps taken during the year to prevent injuries from natural causes from which the forests and plantations of the circle have suffered:—To arrest the spread of the "fungus" (*Trichosporium vesiculosum*) in the casuarina plantations of the Coast range, *Nellore*, the measures adopted last year were continued. *Pithecolobium* was planted in the clear felled compartments of two plantations in which planting operations were kept in abeyance last year and casuarina is proposed to be interplanted in these compartments in September next. A belt of broad-leaved species was raised in five acres in compartment No. 9 of Dugarazpatam to prevent disease spreading from compartment No. 8. In *South Arcot*, there was decrease in the mortality of casuarina trees in the coast plantations due to prompt removal of dead trees and early thinnings. In *Trichinopoly*, the sissoo trees planted in all the padugai forests were attacked by the parasite of *Loranthus longifolia* which has been partly cleared by the subordinates. In *Tanjore*, casuarina and other trees in Tirumalavasal were attacked by insects, and by the parasite *Loranthus longifolia* and by the creeper *Bauhinia Vahlii*.

4. SYLVICULTURE.

(*a*) *Natural Reproduction.*

22. Generally speaking the year may be described as an average one as far as natural reproduction is concerned. It will be observed from the reports from districts which are briefly recorded below that the chief cause for unsatisfactory reproduction is over-grazing. On the other hand, it must be admitted that overgrazing or even light grazing is a factor of great importance in preventing the spread of forest fires and if it were not for the almost excessive grazing in most districts fires would probably be more numerous and would spread to larger areas.

In the fire-protected areas in *North Cuddapah*, and in the coupes closed to grazing and in the inner slopes of the Palkondas and the Nallamalais which escaped from heavy grazing, reproduction from seed was fair, seedlings of different species being found in the Palkondas and Seshachellams; while *Pterocarpus santalinus* seeded there profusely, but its germination in the areas open to grazing was very poor owing to extreme drought. In all the felled coupes reproduction from coppice was fair as also the regeneration of bamboos in the Nallamalais worked under three years' rotation. In *East Cuddapah*, reproduction of *Red sanders* and *Anogeissus latifolia* is satisfactory in the hill slopes of the forests in all the ranges especially in the areas which escaped from fire, but in the burnt areas seedlings of *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Terminalia Chebula* were much damaged. *Pterocarpus santalinus*, however, were reported to have withstood the attack. Regeneration from bamboos was satisfactory and reproduction from stools in the timber and fuel coupes was good, especially those from *Red sanders*, *Hardwickia binata* and *Anogeissus latifolia* except from old stumps in the timber coupes. In *South Cuddapah*, coppice growth was generally fair in the felled areas, but reproduction from seed was wholly absent except in a few favoured localities inaccessible to cattle where abundant seedlings of *Chloroxylon Swietenia* and *Anogeissus latifolia* were found. In *Nellore*, reproduction from coppice was satisfactory generally in the areas covered by working-plans, and natural reproduction from seed in two out of the eight blocks of 200 acres each closed to grazing in the previous year was to some extent satisfactory and seedlings of good species of timber trees were springing up here and there. In *Chingleput*, reproduction by coppice shoots in all the felled areas is reported to be good, *Zizyphus Xylopyra* shoots measuring 8 to 15 feet high and

4 inches in girth in about six months and *Acacia Sundra* 12' high and 4½" in girth in about 18 months. The reproduction of *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Maba buxifolia* and *Memecylon edule* is said to be very good in the coupes felled three years ago and closed to grazing since. Natural seedlings of *Melia Azadirachta* and *Albizzia Lebbek* were found in bushes and undergrowth in the vicinity of parent trees. In *North Arcot*, natural reproduction by seed was good in all areas closed to grazing and that by coppice was also good in felled areas. In all areas open to grazing except in the valleys inaccessible to cattle, there was a complete absence of seedlings owing to overgrazing. In *South Arcot*, reproduction in the hill forests of the Kallakurichi range continues to be satisfactory and the sandal seedlings in the Tenmalai plateau and Tagarai hills are thriving. Reproduction by coppice in all the coupes felled departmentally in the Tiruvannámalai range is reported to be fairly good. In *North Salem*, natural reproduction is said to be fair wherever there has been reasonable protection from grazing. In the very steep slopes of some big hills of the Dharmapuri range and in certain reserves of Tiruppattúr Range, *Hardwickia binata*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Acacia Sundra* and other species reproduced themselves well. In *South Salem*, natural reproduction was remarkably good in the Chitteris which were successfully protected from fire during the last two seasons. But all the seedlings in the reserves leased out for the removal of manure leaf are reported to have been ruined. In the Padugai reserves of *Trichinopoly* situated along the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers, natural reproduction of *Pithecolobium dulce*, *Albizzia Lebbek* and *Cassia Fistula* is said to be vigorous from both coppice and seed, while seedling reproduction of *Acacia arabica* was good in damp places and especially in the coupes felled and fenced during the year. Reproduction from seed of *Sapindus emarginatus*, *Acacia amara*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Strychnos Nux-vomica* and *potatorum* was also good in Vaiyampatti range. In *Tanjore*, reproduction from seed and coppice is reported to have been fairly satisfactory.

(*b*) *Artificial Reproduction.*

23. Form No. 54 shows the areas under plantations and topes or subjected to cultural operations. The year may be considered an average one not as good as the previous year but better than the one before.

Regular Plantations.—There are no regular plantations in the three divisions of *Cuddapah*, operations having been limited to planting a few topes and putting out some mahagony seedlings in the Horsleykonda reserve in the Southern division. These latter have not succeeded well owing to the extremely late south-west monsoon. In *Nellore*, no replanting was done in felled compartments of the coast casuarina plantations during the year which were left fallow for two years as advised by the Conservator with a view to prevent the attack of the fungus disease. *Pithecolobium dulce* seedlings were raised in certain compartments with a view to interplant them with casuarina during the current year. A fresh area of 71 acres in certain compartments of Tammenapatam was planted with casuarina during the year. Kollurpad plantation was extended by 30 acres bringing the total area to 90 acres and 90 per cent. of plants in this area are doing well, while the old trees are said to be in healthy condition; the expenditure incurred totalled Rs. 8,318 which include maintenance charges of the previous years' plantations. In *Chingleput*, the Divi Divi, cashew, tamarind and *Albizzia Lebbek*, Margosa and *Eugenia Jambolana* plants put down in the Meyyur plantation last year are thriving well. Seedlings of the above species raised in a nursery were planted in a compartment of 31 acres and are said to be healthy and vigorous. The total cost incurred amounted to Rs. 130 including watering charges and the operation is reported to have been fairly successful so far. In *North Arcot*, 105 acres in the different plantations near Vellore were planted with casuarina with fair results. The total expenditure including the cost of temporary establishment and cultural operations was Rs. 5,136 against Rs. 4,615 in the previous year and the increase is attributed to increased charges for watering. *Red sanders* seedlings planted in the several plantations are doing well on the whole. In *South Arcot*, 68·33 acres in the Cuddalore coast plantations were planted with casuarina and the results are said to be more satisfactory than last year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,578 against Rs. 2,018 in the previous year. The plants raised from Burma and Ganjám seed of this species are in good condition. In *North Salem*, 4,500 seedlings of *Grevillea robusta*, *Cypress*, *Juniper*, *Acacia dealbata* were

put out in compartment (ii) of Saniyasimalai reserve to replace casualties and 30,000 seedlings were raised in the nursery for planting during the subsequent season. In *Tanjore*, 45 acres were replanted with casuarina.

Cultural operations.—The same general remarks apply to these operations as were made under artificial reproduction. In *North Cuddapah*, seeds of *Dolichandrone crispa*, etc., were sown in the coupes felled in the previous year and are reported to have germinated. Two coupes in two working circles were fenced with thorns to help the regeneration of stock by closure. In *East Cuddapah*, with a view to stock the bare hills of the Pattur reserve, an experimental nursery has been started in the Kodur bungalow compound; there are 910 seedlings which will be planted at the beginning of the rains. Seeds of Red Sanders, *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Melia Azadirachta* were sown in the felled coupes, but the result was not satisfactory. In *South Cuddapah*, seeds of valuable timber trees were dibbied in around the margins of bushy undergrowth. In *Nellore*, palmyra, cashew and other kinds of seeds were sown broadcast in certain compartments, but the result was not successful owing to drought and severe heat except in the case of cashew seeds put down along the boundary lines which are thriving. In *Chingleput*, 2,113 acres were subjected to these operations (1) by ploughing open areas and sowing the seeds in furrows, (2) by dibbling in holes under shrubs and bushes, and (3) by raising nurseries near the coupes wherever water was procurable and transplanting the seedlings when three months old. Owing to the late setting in of the monsoon the result was not very satisfactory, but 50 per cent. of the manure leaf-yielding shrubs and about 20 per cent. of the timber species succeeded. Of the plants raised in nurseries nearly 28,840 were put out over an extent of 20 acres. Palmyra and date seeds were sown in coupes, coupe lines and reserves; nearly 75 per cent. of the former germinated and are doing well, but the latter died in the summer season. Similar operations of sowing date and palmyra seeds in unreserved lands were undertaken by the Revenue Department; the seeds are reported to have germinated and are doing well. In *North Arcot*, 27 acres in the Sattur reserve were sown with *Cassia auriculata* and *Tephrosia purpurea* seeds and planting of Red Sanders is proposed to be discontinued in Chittoor reserve, it being no longer necessary on account of the several seed-bearers and good natural reproduction. In *South Arcot*, an attempt was made to fill up blanks in the forests by means of cuttings, but the operation was not successful on account of severe drought. In *North Salem*, teak seeds were sown in a ten-acre plot in the Kottur specially protected block and 50 per cent. of them are doing well. Another plot of similar area in another coupe was sown with teak and sandal seeds, but for want of timely rains the operation proved unsuccessful. Blanks in manure leaf farm were sown with manure leaf seeds and the plants are thriving. In *South Salem*, seeds of *Melia*, *Tamarindus indica*, and satinwood were sown in blanks in reserves in two ranges and also in felled coupes in another. They germinated well but the seedlings died during the hot weather for want of rain. Seeds of certain indigenous species were sown broadcast in two felled coupes in another range and the seedlings are thriving. In *Trichinopoly*, four compartments of about 115 acres of the padugai reserves along the Coleroon river in Udayárpálayam range were reclaimed with fast-growing species, such as *Inga dulcis* and *Acacia arabica*. The attempt made to grow live fences of the Portia and Odina cuttings around the new plantations partially failed owing to drought. In *Tanjore*, ten acres in each of the four reserves were selected and sown with cashew; the plants are thriving well.

(c) *Operations for improvement of the growing stock.*

24. The abolition of the permit system, the substitution and extension of located fellings under departmental supervision or by sale of coupes to contractors have naturally had a considerable effect in improving the growing stock. Creepers and climbers affecting the standard trees in all the felled coupes were cut and removed by subordinates in *North* and *East Cuddapah*, *Chingleput* and *North Salem*. Improvement fellings were undertaken in timber coupes of *North Cuddapah* by felling unsound, hollow and deformed trees. Coppice fellings in all the fuel coupes and especially in Pullampet working circle, *East Cuddapah* and in *Trichinopoly* have greatly improved the growing stock. In *Chingleput*, weeding was done in two coupes of the Meyyur plantation and prickly-pear cleared over 20 acres in five coupes. In

South Arcot, bamboo clumps planted in 1895 and 1896 in two ranges were thinned, as also a light thinning was undertaken among the casuarina in one working circle of the coast plantations. Removal of dead trees was continued as usual.

25. *Arboricultural Development.*—In *North Cuddapah*, as stated above, cultural operations were carried out in the felled coupes and they are satisfactory since all treeless patches and barren slopes are being gradually clothed with thorny shrubs and inferior species which form admirable nurses for the introduction of the better species later on. In *East Cuddapah*, no other measures were undertaken. In *South Cuddapah*, it is reported that there is little scope for this operation, as the reserves in the district are mostly stony and dry and cost of planting is prohibitive where no water is at hand to keep the young plants alive through the long hot weather. The Conservator cannot agree with this opinion as he has observed excellent results in this direction in the adjoining Mysore forests where sandalwood has been artificially introduced during the last 30 years and it now forms a considerable proportion of the standing stock. This is an example which the *South Cuddapah* District Forest Officer would do well to follow. In *Nellore*, attempts were made during the year to try experiments in arboriculture in four reserves. In one of them the plants thrived well for sometime, but subsequently died for want of water in the reserves; in another, seeds sown did not germinate at all; in the third, 20 acres were planted with mahogany, teak and *Pithecolobium Saman*, *Acacia auriculiformis and Berrya Ammonilla* and these are said to be thriving: in the fourth, in which an arboricultural nursery was opened last year, the following trees are in healthy condition:—77 teak, 365 *Pithecolobium Saman* and 174 *Poinciana elata* cuttings. In *South Salem*, no progress was made beyond extending fire protection in the more important reserves and forbidding the felling of the more valuable timber species and these are considered to be the first necessary steps. In the other districts, nothing special has been reported on except what has been stated under cultural operations.

(*d*) *Experiments.*

26. The results of experiments made with exotics and other plants are given below:—

Agave Ixtle.—Existing plants in *North Arcot* are thriving; no casualties during the year.

Divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*).—In *Nellore*, the plants in Kothachenu nursery were successful; in *North Arcot*, the plants in Kilminnel plantation continue to be in good condition and yielded 5 candies against 4½ in last year and of the 850 put out in the plantations near Vellore, 190 died and the rest are in fair condition; in *Trichinopoly*, it has grown successfully in two padugais and 196 maunds of pods were collected.

Eucalyptus.—Blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) at Kollurpad, *Nellore*, also failed almost; in *North Arcot*, the trees of mixed species of *Eucalyptus* in the Palmanér plantations are in fair condition; in *Nellore*, seeds of *Eucalyptus eugenoides* were sown twice but without success.

Grasses (*Paspalam dilatatum*).—In *Trichinopoly*, no extension was made to the area as the expenditure incurred was out of all proportion to the revenue obtainable from the sale of this grass for which there is no demand. It is therefore proposed to abandon the experiment and the Board (Settlement Department) decided in its Proceedings No. 266, dated 22nd July 1908, that the experiments in the cultivation of this grass might be abandoned considering the unsatisfactory results.

Jacquarandus.—Five plants in Chittoor and four in Virinchipuram plantation are doing well. It is reported that this tree does not seem to take kindly to Indian conditions as it grows with a long weedy trunk and next to no head.

Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahogani*).—In *East Cuddapah*, the attempt to raise plants failed for want of rains; out of 130 seedlings transplanted, twelve are living and do not appear promising; of 175 that were living in the old plantations at the beginning of the year, 127 died; in *South Cuddapah*, the eighty-seven plants on the Horsley-konda continued to be healthy, but growth is slow; 221 seedlings were transplanted on the slopes and blank spaces of the same reserve, but the result was not successful on account of failure of monsoon. In *Nellore*, these plants in Kothachenu nursery,

Dugarazpatam and Tammenapatnam plantations were tried with success. In *North Arcot*, only thirty survive in Chittoor reserve out of those planted in previous years and of the seed sown in the Whiteside garden at Palmanér 46 germinated and of these five died. Seventy trees planted in the Palamadi plantation ten years ago are doing well. Of the fifty plants put out in Chevur plantation twenty died and the rest are doing well. There are eighty seedlings in baskets in Kilminnel plantation. In *South Arcot*, of the one pound of seed sown in four ranges only a small proportion germinated and the seedlings will be transplanted. Last year's seedlings are thriving well. In *Trichinopoly* the plants in two plantations are thriving. In *Tanjore* the sixteen trees in the Vettangudi reserve are thriving.

Swietenia macrophylla.—In *East Cuddapah*, out of 126 plants in the old plantations at the beginning of the year, 58 died. In *South Arcot*, last year's seedlings are mostly dead.

Rubber plants.—In *South Arcot*, the trees (*Manihot Glaziovii*) are thriving well. The following is the analytical report on the latex sent to the Reporter on Economic Products last year. This was derived from trees grown near Tindivanam.

"*Commercial value* 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb. in London with fine hard Para from South America quoted at 3*s.* 5½*d.* per lb.

Remarks.—The rubber contained a high percentage of proteids and a considerable amount of "insoluble" caoutchouc, both of which features however are common in Ceara rubber."

Twelve trees of *Hevea braziliensis* are thriving well.

Sandal (*Santalum album*).—This was tried in Kollurpad plantation, *Nellore*, and the plants are not thriving.

Teak (*Tectona grandis*).—In *Nellore*, seven hundred teak seeds were sown and the seedlings look healthy and the plants at Kothachenu also proved successful; in *Trichinopoly*, sixty seeds were sown in one-fourth area of a plantation but they were attacked by parasites of *Loranthus longiflora*.

Burma Rattan.—In *Nellore*, seeds sown germinated after three months; out of five kinds sown only one kind germinated and is doing well.

Acacia auriculiformis.—In *Nellore*, plants in Dugarazpatam plantation look healthy. This is being tried with a view to its being interplanted with Casuarina as its rate of growth under favourable conditions approximates to the latter.

Cassia siamea.—In *Nellore*, plants in Dugarazpatam plantation look healthy; plants in the nursery of last year are also thriving.

Trincomale (*Berrya Ammonilla*).—In *Nellore*, plants in Dugarazpatam plantation look healthy and those of last year in the nursery are thriving.

Date (*Phoenix dactylifera*).—In *North Arcot*, three trees in Chittoor reserve survive and are thriving. In *Tanjore*, two died and 127 are thriving.

5. Exploitation.

(a) System of Management.

(i) *Major Forest Produce.*

(1) *Clear or Regeneration Fellings.*

27. In *Nellore*, 408 acres which remained unworked in the compartments sold and referred to in the last year's report were clear felled during the year and compartments Nos. 8 of Tammenapatam and Varini, 6 of Dugarazpatam and 5 of Kottapalle (total area 376 acres) were sold for clear felling, but were not exploited before the close of the year; in *North Arcot*, this year's coupes of the several casuarina plantations mentioned in the last report; in *South Arcot*, 62·61 acres in the coast casuarina plantations and babul trees in a tank bed; in *South Salem*, babul trees from nine tank beds; in *Tanjore*, 30 acres in compartment IX of north plantation and 4 acres in compartment IV of the Neidavasal plantation were also exploited.

(2) *Selection fellings.*

28. Fellings of this nature were made in 10 timber and 2 bamboo coupes in *North* ***Cuddapah***; 7 timber coupes (area about 5,000 acres) in ***East Cuddapah***; 2

timber coups and one bamboo coupe in *South Cuddapah*; 10 compartments of casuarina plantations in *Nellore* for elimination of dead and diseased trees and one working circle of Rapur range for extraction of timber species; in *North Arcot*, for the collection departmentally of 2,700 cubic feet of sandalwood on the Javadis, of 216 cubic feet of Redsanders in the Mamandur forests, of 6,314 cubic feet of timber, and for extraction of bamboos by contractors from coupes in the Vellore West and Polur ranges and departmentally from Mamandur forests; in the six bamboo coupes on the Javadi Hills and six blocks in two ranges in *South Arcot*, leased out to contractors; in one compartment of Tiruppattúr range and for the extraction of sandalwood and other timber species for supply to depots and the Remount depot, in *North Salem*; in extracting sandalwood from 157 trees of Kollimalai and Manjivadi ghât reserves, in *South Salem*; in eight tanks in *Trichinopoly* for felling 2,785 tons of babul trees of over 2½ feet girth for supply to the water-works, Trichinopoly and Tanjore; and in tank beds, *Tanjore*, for collecting 44,626 cubic feet of babul wood for supply to the water-works.

(3) & (4) *Improvement and Coppice Fellings.*

29. Sixteen fuel and charcoal coupes in *North Cuddapah*, 17 in *East Cuddapah* and five in *South Cuddapah* were worked departmentally under coppice with standards. In *Nellore*, coppice fellings system was adopted in the departmental operations carried out under the Sriharikota and Kavali working plans and the Gudur, Nellore, Survapalli and Yellasiri working circles, also Vedicherla reserved forest (working circle No. 16) of the Rapur range working plan and in the coupes under the Venad-Pernad working plan worked by contractors. In *Chingleput*, about 1949 acres were felled departmentally with standards marked. In *North Arcot*, improvement fellings were undertaken in the Venkatagirikota and the Balambut topes and Chases Hill plantation and 80 coupes (7,093 acres) were coppiced, 74 departmentally and 6 by contractors. In *South Arcot*, 51 coupes were worked under coppice with standards, 12 (935 acres) departmentally and 39 (1816·36 acres) on contract. In *North* and *South Salem*, fuel coupes were worked under the same system and bamboo blocks of the former under improvement fellings departmentally till January 1908, when all these were leased out to contractors. In *Trichinopoly*, 63 coupes for fuel one coupe for timber and two coupes for bamboos and in *Tanjore* nine coupes for fuel were treated under coppice with standards, 33 and six of which were worked departmentally.

(5) *Unregulated Fellings.*

30. Felling and removal of produce under permits continued in all districts except *North Cuddapah*, *South Arcot* and *Tanjore* but on a much more limited scale. In *East Cuddapah*, the permit system for the removal of timber and fuel which allowed unregulated fellings was entirely discontinued in the Pullampet range, and in Sidhout and Badvel during the latter part of the year. Permits were however issued for bamboos in all ranges. In *South Cuddapah*, it was generally restricted to the supply of small timber in localities where the very small demand made it impossible to systematise the fellings. In *Nellore*, the issue of chits for extraction of firewood from reserved forests is now very much less than formerly. In *Chingleput* and *North* and *South Arcot*, it was confined to unreserved areas except babul trees in *South Arcot* which were sold on contract. In *North* and *South Salem*, it is restricted to unreserved areas and to the removal of bamboos from reserves. In *Trichinopoly*, it was confined to unreserved areas and areas not under working-plans and to the extraction of inferior species of timber, fuel, bamboos, etc., for local consumption in localities where the lease system cannot be enforced. In *Tanjore*, steps were taken to stop the permit system and to start the experimental felling of one of the coupes in Kodiakadu reserve from May 1907.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

(1) *Miscellaneous produce.*

31. Minor Forest Produce was generally leased out to contractors or collected departmentally. In a few districts permits were issued for the classes of produce such as manure leaf and stones which require little supervision as to mode of collection. The manner of working in each district is detailed below :—

In the three divisions of *Cuddapah* it was leased out in all ranges, but permits were issued for the removal of manure leaves and stones in *East* and *South Cuddapah*. In *Nellore*, the minor forest produce in the Sriharikota forests and *Nux vomica* in the Udayagiri range were collected departmentally except *Cassia auriculata* in the former, the right to collect which and all kinds of minor produce in the other ranges was leased out to contractors. The collection in the Sriharikota forests aggregated 6,793 maunds against 6,644 maunds in the previous year, but the revenue realised was Rs. 7,509 against Rs. 3,883, the increase being due to a portion of the tamarind and soapnut collections of last year having been sold during the year and to increased collections of *Nux vomica* and soapnut. In *Chingleput*, it was leased out to contractors, but manure and palmyra leaves, velal grass, stone materials and date ribs, etc., were removed on permit. In *North Arcot*, 5 candies of Divi-divi pods were collected departmentally, as also the minor produce in the Mamandur forests. In all other forests it was leased out. Permits were issued for manure leaves. In *South Arcot*, 647 lb. of gum was collected departmentally and supplied to the Superintendent of Stationery ; stone, gravel and limestone quarries were worked on the permit system. All other produce was leased out. In *North* and *South Salem*, all produce was leased out firkawar. In *Trichinopoly*, all produce was leased. In *Tanjore*, 110 lb. of Divi-divi pods were collected departmentally. All other produce, including manure leaves in Kodiakadu reserve, were sold on contract.

(2) *Extraction of Fodder.*

32. In the three divisions of *Cuddapah*, free removal of fodder and thatching grass was permitted and the concession was fully availed of. In *Nellore*, permits were issued for the removal of grass and Rs. 28 realised therefrom. In *Chingleput*, about two tons and 1,792 lb. of grass were cut in two coupes at a cost of Rs. 7–8–6 and 1 ton 1,792 lb. sold to the public. In *North Arcot*, the concession to remove grass free in head loads was continued and in some parts of the district notably in the Palmanér taluk where there was some scarcity of pasture a very large quantity of grass was supplied from reserves closed to grazing. This grass was often carted long distances and sold in distant villages and doubtless saved the lives of thousands of cattle. In *South Salem*, Rs. 28–12–0 was realised by the sale of grass. In *Trichinopoly*, fodder grass from two coupes was leased out for Rs 6. Under the auspices of the Agricultural Association, sowings of fodder plants on a small scale were undertaken in certain reserves of Musiri range, but the experiment proved a failure owing to its late commencement. In *Tanjore*, no extraction was made.

(3) *Hay-making.*

33. In *Nellore*, 20 tons of hay were collected from the Kollurpad plantation and sold for Rs. 40. In *Chingleput*, 49 tons and 352 lb. of gubba coarse grass were cut at a cost of Rs. 36–15–6 and stacked for conversion into hay. 16 Tons 392 lb. remained in stock unsold at the end of the year for want of demand and enquiries are being made for its disposal at Madras. In *North Arcot*, 17 tons of hay were collected at a cost of Rs. 51. The Ammanur and Banavaram reserves were leased out, as in the previous year, to the military authorities for collection of hay. In *South Arcot*, 19 tons 271 lb. collected during the years 1905–1906 and 1906–1907 and kept all along for want of demand were sold by auction after the close of the year for Rs. 11–12–0, the low price being doubtless due to deterioration. During the year 6 tons of hay were collected at a cost of Rs. 26 and sold in auction for Rs. 23. In *North Salem*, in Hosúr range 19 tons 1,318 lbs. of hay were collected at a cost of Rs. 150–3–3 and 14 tons 1,626 lbs. sold to the Remount Depot for Rs. 294–8–3, 2 tons 924 lbs. to the public who purchased it for thatching sheds and the rest was used for feeding Government bulls. In *Salem West* range, 5 tons 2,016 lbs. were collected in the year. In *South Salem*, the operations were stopped as there was no demand even for the stock on hand which however the Conservator on examining a sample, found to be of very inferior quality due to carelessness in making. In *Trichinopoly*, Rs. 69–3–0 was spent in getting 500 bundles of hay in two plantations, of which 52 bundles were sold for Rs. 9–12–0. 56½ qrs. of English hay and 37 qrs. of country hay were made in Vengur and 1½ tons collected in Udayárpálaiyam range.

From the above, it will be observed that hay-making operations were continued on a larger scale than the previous year and that the disappointing results in some

cases are probably due to ignorance and indifference on the part of range officers which prevents them from producing a good quality of preserved fodder either in the form of hay or dried grass. It is hoped that further experience and perseverance will gradually evolve more promising results.

(4) *Grazing.*

34. The following statement compares the revenue derived from "grazing and grass removals" during the year with that of the previous year :—

Districts.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
North Cuddapah	26,125	28,816	+ 2,691
East do.	20,115	22,849	+ 2,734
South do.	20,440	22,089	+ 1,649
Nellore	52,896	56,818	+ 3,922
Chingleput	11,347	13,566	+ 2,219
North Arcot	48,814	49,850	+ 1,036
South do.	50,710	52,723	+ 2,013
North Salem	32,666	37,196	+ 4,530
South do.	23,186	26,713	+ 3,527
Trichinopoly	17,611	20,770	+ 3,159
Tanjore	1,128	972	— 156
Total ..	3,05,038	3,32,362	+ 27,324

The above shows an increase of Rs. 27,324 during the year. The increase is distributed over all the Districts except *Tanjore* due to better protection and also to the larger number of permits issued in *Nellore* and *North Arcot* to sheep and goats respectively. The decrease in *Tanjore* is due to the right of grazing in Kodiakadu reserve having been leased out. One new block of 520 acres in Udayagiri Range was leased out during the year under the kancha system, bringing the total area thus leased up to date to 20,554·22 acres and the revenue realised from this source was Rs. 6,573.

(*b*) Agency of Exploitation.

(i) *Departmental Agency.*

35. Forms Nos. 55 and 56 show separately the different classes of produce collected and Form 57 indicates the stock disposed of and the balance on hand at the close of the year. Departmental operations were necessary for conducting improvement and systematic fellings prescribed in the working plans, for reducing unregulated fellings in reserves, for demarcation and fire-line clearings; for the supply of fuel, etc., to railways, to sale depots established in several important towns and villages for the convenience of the public, to Government jails, Municipalities and other public departments. The total quantity of timber and fuel, the number of bamboos and the value of the minor produce extracted departmentally were respectively 45·5, 3, 1·6 per cent. of their respective total outturn through all agencies; and the total value of the disposals of the year was Rs. 4,55,820 against Rs. 4,00,214 in the previous year.

Transport was chiefly effected by means of country carts, coolies, drag bullocks, and buffaloes, railways and boats. In *Trichinopoly*, experiments in rafting and floating bamboos and fuel down the Cauvery were conducted with varying results. In Sriharikota, *Nellore*, the wood felled was carried by tram to canal boats.

Timber.—The quantity of timber exploited was 69,313 cubic feet or 13,293 cubic feet less than in the previous year, the decrease occurring chiefly in *Nellore*, *North* and *South Salem* counterbalanced by increase mainly in *North* and *East Cuddapah* and *North Arcot*. The decrease in *Nellore* is due to an unusually large quantity extracted in the preceding year, in *North Salem*, to the estimated quantity not having been extracted in Dharmapuri range, and in *South Salem*, to the curtailment of fellings owing to one of the mining companies ceasing to take supply of Namai poles and want of demand for agricultural implements in depots. The increase in the above districts is due to extensive departmental exploitation.

Fuel.—The amount of fuel removed departmentally was 3,970,707 cubic feet against 4,027,807 cubic feet in the previous year. The decrease is small and does not therefore call for remarks. Individually considered, the fall in *Nellore* is very perceptible and is attributed mainly to the new system of accounts introduced for the

Sriharikota junglewood, the volume measurement in cubic feet having been replaced by the system of weighment in tons during the year under report. This considerably disorganised labour; also the shallowness of the canal prevented quick transport to the Madras depots.

Bamboos.—The number of bamboos extracted departmentally was 630,718 or less than half of the previous year. The decrease occurred mainly in *North* and *South Salem*, due to the fall in sales of bamboos in the depots and to the leasing of bamboo coupes in the Hosúr range in the former district and in the latter to the stoppage of departmental operations and to the smaller supply of bamboos to *Trichinopoly* for rafting purposes.

Minor produce.—The produce collected was 22,054 maunds (of 25 lb.), or 3,945 maunds less than in the previous year, due chiefly to smaller collections in *South Arcot.*

Details regarding the supply of firewood and timber for agricultural implements to the rural population and to the ryots are given in Chapter V.

(ii) *By Purchasers.*

36. The prepayment system is reported to have worked satisfactorily in *North* and *South Cuddapah*, *Nellore*, *South Arcot*, *North* and *South Salem*, *Trichinopoly* and *Tanjore*, but in *South Arcot* this is confined to the issue of permits for grazing and manure leaves in reserves. In *Chingleput*, both prepayment and postpayment systems are in force and in *North Arcot*, postpayment system. The permit system has almost been replaced by located fellings in coupes worked for the most part departmentally and in some cases by contractors whose work has generally been found unsatisfactory everywhere during the year, rendering in many cases a reversion to departmental felling immediately necessary. The total value of sales was Rs. 3,56,567 from major produce including bamboos and Rs. 5,94,759 from minor produce, showing an increase of 79,445 and a decrease of Rs. 32,203, respectively, over the actuals of the preceding year. The increase in major produce was distributed chiefly over *Nellore*, *North Arcot*, and *North Salem* and was due to a larger amount being realised from sale of trees on darkhast lands in *North Arcot* and *North Salem*, to the very high amounts realised from the sale of casuarina compartments of the coast range in *Nellore* and to sale of some fuel coupes in Tirupattúr and Dharmapuri ranges to contractors in *North Salem*. The decrease in minor produce occurred chiefly in *East* and *South Cuddapah* and *Nellore*, and was due to the revenue on account of the triennial lease of tangedu bark having been collected in the previous year.

The sales of confiscated produce are recorded in Form No. 72 B and show a decrease of Rs. 2,889 over those of the previous year. This was due to the inclusion in the previous year's revenue of the value of redwood, etc., posts seized in the Kodur smuggling case in *East Cuddapah*, and to the confiscated sandalwood in *North Arcot*, not having been sold during the year.

(iii) *Rights and Privileges.*

37. These are allowed for grazing in the circle and the value of produce removed under this head is estimated at Rs. 896 against Rs. 700 in the previous year.

(iv) *Free grants.*

38. The following abstract shows the quantity and value of produce removed by free grantees :—

—	Timber.		Fuel.		Bamboos.		Minor produce.	Grazing.	Total value.
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1907–1908	52,722	5,102	200	12	58,480	532	187	36	5,869
1906–1907	31,919	3,930	200	12	84,883	471	157	47	4,617

The estimated value of free grants made during the year exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,252. The grants were made chiefly to poor ryots for re-building houses and huts destroyed by fire. In *South Arcot*, in a few cases free grants were made for bridging channels.

(c) Outturn and sources of Forest produce.

39. The following abstract shows the total outturn of timber and other produce collected during the year under report and the previous year from reserved forests and from reserved and unreserved lands :—

(Forms Nos. 55, 56 and 72-b).

Agency of exploitation.	Timber in cubic feet including sandalwood.		Fuel in cubic feet.		Bamboos in numbers.		Minor produce (including grass and grazing) ; gross value in rupees.	
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
By Government Agency .	82,606	69,313	4,027,807	3,970,707	1,278,167	630,718	11,239	9,716
By purchasers (including confiscation)	604,564	850,785	4,000,385	3,956,463	23,793,840	19,194,128	6,27,198	5,94,990
By right holders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 712
By free grants	31,919	52,722	200	200	84,883	58,480	191	223
	719,089	972,820	8,028,392	7,927,370	25,156,890	19,883,326	6,38,628	6,05,641

* Does not include Rs. 184, the value of free grazing in Chingleput District, as it is not shown in the District return.

The results show an increase under "timber" and decrease under the other heads including minor produce. These variations have already been explained.

The rates of grazing fees levied in the several districts are shown in Form No. 53. The number of animals licensed to grazing on payment was 1,923,519 against 1,733,309 in the previous year.

CHAPTER III.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

40. The financial results of the circle compared with those of the previous year and with the average of the five years preceding show a net increase of Rs. 1,04,254 and Rs. 2,20,074, respectively—

——	Years.					Average per year.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue	10,22,586	10,17,632	10,01,313	10,62,715	10,79,938	10,36,837	13,08,274	14,60,241
Expenditure—A. Conservancy and Works ..	3,20,428	2,92,415	2,56,418	3,10,950	3,43,121	3,04,666	4,43,729	4,76,795
Expenditure—B. Establishments	3,10,844	3,10,342	2,94,846	3,04,821	3,06,048	3,05,380	3,21,934	3,36,581
Total of A and B ..	6,31,272	6,02,757	5,51,264	6,15,771	6,49,169	6,10,046	7,65,663	8,13,376
Net surplus	+ 3,91,314	+ 4,14,875	+ 4,50,049	+ 4,46,944	+ 4,30,769	+ 4,26,791	+ 5,42,611	+ 6,46,865

The gross receipts were Rs. 1,51,967 more than that of the previous year and the total expenditure was greater by Rs. 47,713. The net results show a surplus of Rs. 6,46,865. The receipts, expenditure and surplus being each the highest on record, while the net surplus is greater by more than a lakh that of the previous year which again exceeded the surplus of 1905–1906 by a similar amount. These results cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory. The total receipts for the year rose by 11·62 per cent. and the total charges by 6·23. About 31 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to the upkeep and improvement of the forests and 69 per cent. to exploitation, etc. Departmental working yielded a net profit of 30 per cent. against a percentage of 25 in the previous year. It will be observed from Form No. 58 that the value of timber and other produce at sale depots at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 77,686 which was Rs. 6,598 less than what it was at the close of the previous year.

The outstanding revenue at the beginning of the year was 1,17,190 and the value of sales, etc., during the year amounted to 15,35,879. Out of the total of Rs. 16,53,069, Rs. 14,60,241 were collected and Rs. 462 written off, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,92,366 at the close of the year. The variations under the several budget heads of revenue and expenditure during the two years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 are explained below.

Receipts.

(i) *By Departmental Agency.*

Timber + Rs. 7,741—Due mainly to departmental operations undertaken on a large scale in *North* and *East Cuddapah*, to sale of old stock of redwood roots and stumps in the latter and to increased departmental operations for supply of Namai poles to the Kolar Gold Fields and to increased sales in depots in *South Salem.*

Fuel + Rs. 47,752—Due to increased departmental operations in most of the districts and to the opening of additional depots and to the supplies made to the Railway in *East Cuddapah.*

Bamboos — Rs. 8,941—Due chiefly to a fall in *North Salem* in the sales in Government depots of Hosur Range and in Bangalore depot and to the leasing out of coupes in the same range to contractors about the middle of the year instead of working them departmentally and in *South Salem* to the stoppage of departmental operations.

Sandalwood + Rs. 7,626—Due chiefly to increased yield in *North Arcot.*

Minor produce + Rs. 1,428—Due chiefly to increased departmental operations in *Nellore* and to sale of last year's collections of *Nux vomica* and soapnuts during this year.

(ii) *By Purchasers.*

Timber + Rs. 13,378—Due mainly to increased revenue realized from the sale of trees on darkhast lands in *Chingleput, North* and *South Arcot, North* and *South Salem.*

Fuel + Rs. 24,559—Due chiefly to increased prices obtained for coupes in casuarina plantations of the Coast range sold during the year and to the collection of some of the instalments of the sale amount of casuarina compartments of the previous year in *Nellore*, to the sale of dead and withered trees in unreserves in *North Arcot*, and to leasing out more coupes in *North Salem* and *Trichinopoly* to contractors.

Bamboos + Rs. 21,757.—Due principally to better prices realized in *South Arcot* and to the leasing of more coupes in *North Salem.*

Grazing and fodder grass + Rs. 27,324.—Due to better supervision and hence to the increased number of animals licensed in all the districts except *Tanjore.*

Other produce + Rs. 9,620.—The increase was due chiefly to better prices realized for minor produce and consequent increase in the sale-proceeds in the districts of *North Cuddapah, Chingleput, North* and *South Arcot, North* and *South Salem*, but this was partly reduced by decrease mainly in *East and South Cuddapah* and *Nellore*, on account of the postponement of sale of leases for *Cassia auriculata*, etc., barks and other minor produce due to low prices offered owing to combination among contractors in the first-named district and from crediting in the previous year of the greater portion of the lease amount of tanning barks in the second and third named districts.

(iii) *Miscellaneous (including confiscated drift and waifwood).*

Revenue — Rs. 277.—Chiefly due to the levying of fixed rates of compensation fees in petty felling cases in *Trichinopoly*; but this was nearly counterbalanced by increase mainly in *North Salem* from compensation fees and fines levied from contractors for breach of conditions of their contracts.

Expenditure.

A. Conservancy and Works.

The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 47,713 and was due mainly to the following causes:—(1) increased departmental timber and fuel operations in the several districts, (2) payment of increased commission to

depot-keepers, (3) construction and repair of roads chiefly in *North* and *South Salem* and *Trichinopoly*, and (4) additional watchers sanctioned for the better protection of reserves and to increased cultural operations carried out.

B. Establishments.

The increased expenditure was due to the time scale of pay drawn by officers of the Imperial Service, to the promotion of rangers and to annual increments drawn by members of the office establishment and to grant of famine batta.

Revenue.—*North Arcot* heads the list by contributing nearly 21 per cent. of the net surplus, *Nellore* and *South Arcot* stand next with 19 and 16 per cent. respectively followed by *North Salem*, *South Salem* and *South Cuddapah* with 10, 8 and 7 per cent. respectively. *North Cuddapah* and *East Cuddapah* give each 6 per cent. and *Trichinopoly* and *Tanjore* each 5 per cent.

CHAPTER IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

41. With the exception of a few interchanges of reserves in *Cuddapah* and *Salem* districts, referred to in Form 44, there have been no redistribution of districts during the year under report.

New Ranges.—No new ranges were formed.

42. *Conduct of the executive establishment.*—The conduct of the executive staff was unsatisfactory in the greater number of districts, viz., *North* and *South Cuddapah*, *Nellore*, *North Arcot*, *North Salem* and *Trichinopoly*, and fairly satisfactory in the remainder, while that of the Protective staff continued to be unsatisfactory. The conduct of the establishment is referred to in detail below :—

Removed from service.—One Ranger (East Cuddapah), one Ranger (Nellore), one Ranger (South Salem), three Rangers (Trichinopoly), of whom one was reinstated by the Board.

Reduced.—One ranger (North Cuddapah), one Deputy Ranger (East Cuddapah), one Deputy Ranger (North Arcot), one Forester (North Salem), one Ranger (Trichinopoly) temporarily.

Suspended.—One Ranger (Nellore).

Work condemned.—One Ranger and one Probationary Deputy Ranger (North Cuddapah), one Forester (East Cuddapah), and one Ranger and one Deputy Ranger (South Cuddapah).

Specially commended.—Rangers M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Reddi (East Cuddapah), Mr. Aranha (North Salem), M.R.Ry. Raju Naicker (Chingleput).

43. *Ministerial establishment.*—The conduct of the Ministerial establishment was on the whole satisfactory except in *South Cuddapah* where one Range clerk was reduced and another suspended for neglect of duty ; in *Trichinopoly* one Range clerk was transferred as a punishment for neglect of orders. The question of reorganization is still under consideration.

44. *Health of the establishment and Casualties.*—The year was a most unhealthy one in *North Cuddapah*, in Sriharikota and parts of the Coast Range, *Nellore*, in the Javadis, *North Arcot*, and in the Pachamalais, *Trichinopoly*. One watcher in *East Cuddapah* and one clerk of the District Forest Office, *North Arcot*, died. In other districts the health of the establishment was on the whole fair.

45. *Relations between Revenue and Forest officials.*—The relations in every district continued to be cordial. In *South Cuddapah*, a petition was received asking for permission to lop leaves of trees for feeding cattle in reserves, which was refused as the season did not warrant it. The question of disafforestation of Kotigallu reserve was considered and decided that it should be retained. In *North Salem*, a complaint was received in Dharmapuri Range which is, as usual, for a concession to throw open all reserves to goat browsing and to allow grazing in all Working Circles on a single permit or in any two or three adjoining working circles, and to grant cultivable portions of lands in reserves on putta. The District Forest Officers and Range Officers generally attended the jamabandi camps wherever practicable.

46. *Service Books.*—These are reported to have been verified and maintained in all the districts.

47. *Conservator's inspections.*—The Conservator visited all the districts and inspected all the District Forest offices except *Nellore.*

48. *Touring of District Forest Officers.*—All the District Forest Officers have spent more than six months in camp except in *East Cuddapah*, where the short touring was due to one officer being in charge of two divisions for a greater part of the year.

49. *Inspection of Range Offices.*—All the ranges in the districts were inspected twice except one in *Nellore*, two in *North Arcot*, three out of five in *South Arcot*, three out of four in *North Salem*, and all the five in *South Salem*, which were inspected only once. In *North Salem*, one range office was not inspected at all.

50. *Audit of accounts of District Forest offices.*—The accounts of all the District Forest offices of the Circle were audited by the special staff of Inspectors of the Accountant-General's office and those of *South Cuddapah*, *North Arcot* and *South Salem* twice. The results were considered to be satisfactory.

51. *Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun.*—During the year, two stipendiary students for appointments in the Provincial Service, one Government and two stipendiary students, were deputed for training.

52. *Forest Training School, Coimbatore.*—Of the seven men proposed to be deputed only four were actually sent and of these one was sent back as he had not sufficient knowledge of English to follow the course and one returned to his district owing to illness. Of the remaining two one obtained the first class and the other ordinary certificates. The course of the Coimbatore Forest Training School was extended to one year which commenced on the 15th January 1908, five students being deputed from this circle.

53. *Work and services of superior officers.*—The following remarks have been made by the Collectors :—

North Cuddapah—By Mr. J. G. D. Partridge.—"I am glad to be able to state that the District Forest Officer, Khan Sahib Syed Burhan-ud-din Sahib, continued to render good service in the district and that he was able to cope with the work in two districts for half the year. From what I have seen of his work, I consider him an energetic and competent District Forest Officer". The Conservator fully concurs in these remarks.

East Cuddapah—By Mr. J. G. D. Partridge.—"I consider M.R.Ry. C. M. Maduranayakam Pillai Avargal rendered good service and was prompt in the preparation of working plans for his division". The Conservator agrees with the Collector.

Nellore—By Mr. Khan Bahadur Qadir Navaz Khan.—"The year's administration is marked by improvement all round and I think it is due to Mr. Rao Sahib T. M. Nallasami Nayudu Garu that I should say that it reflects credit on him. He has given me the impression of being a quiet, sensible and energetic officer with strong common sense and sound judgment". The Conservator is of a similar opinion.

Chingleput—By Mr. P. A. Booty.—"Mr. Bapu Row was in charge of the district throughout the year under report and his work is satisfactory. His touring is good and knowledge of the district is intimate". There was room, in the Conservator's opinion, for greater promptness in replying to the Conservator's references by this District Forest Officer and the delay in the submission of the Chingleput district working plan was not satisfactory.

North Arcot—By Mr. S. P. Rice.—"Mr. J. S. Battie was in charge of the district throughout the year. The administration of the forests was quite satisfactory and the results obtained reflect credit, I consider, on the District Forest Officer as an administrative officer". The Conservator fully concurs.

South Arcot—By Mr. B. C. Smith.—"Mr. Rigold was District Forest Officer. I joined the district at the end of June and so far as I know his work has given satisfaction". The Conservator is of opinion that Mr. Rigold did as well as a junior officer in such an important charge could be expected to do.

South Salem—By Mr. S. W. G. I. MacIver.—"Mr. C. M. Hodgson has done good work". The Conservator is of opinion that Mr. Hodgson is a hard working out-door and in-door officer; but that there was considerable room for improvement in

the work of Mr. Barry during the time he was in Salem as District Forest Officer, *North Salem,* and that he left his charge in rather an unsatisfactory state. He is however too junior an officer for the charge.

Trichinopoly—By Mr. C. T. H. Johnson.—" Mr. Thornton has been, as always, most energetic, the Forest office shows an example of strenuous work which makes quite the premier department in the matter of activity ". The Conservator can fully bear out the Collector's remarks and thinks that possibly Mr. Thornton works too long hours both on inspection and in office.

Tanjore—By Mr. J. P. Bedford.—" Mr. Thornton held charge of the district during the year. He continued to display his accustomed zeal in Forest offices and the result may, I think, be regarded with satisfaction, the year being marked by considerable activity in all directions, etc."

CHAPTER V.—GENERAL.

54. *Realization of revenue from the usufruct of toddy-yielding trees on Government wastes and poramboke lands.*—The revenue realized under this head in *North and East Cuddapah* was Rs. 2,890 and Rs. 1,960, respectively, against Rs. 2,536 and Rs. 2,017 in the previous year. In *South Cuddapah*, the fixed fee system continued and the revenue collected from this and from the leasing of date trees in reserves was Rs. 3,764 and 18, respectively. In *Nellore*, the revenue fell a little and the rate charged for palmyra and date trees continued to be one anna per tree per annum. In *Chingleput*, the revenue rose from Rs. 2,849 to Rs. 3,862. There was a slight increase in revenue under this head in *North and South Arcot*. In *North and South Salem*, the usufruct of the trees not taken up under the fixed fee system was leased as usual subject to the condition that the lessees should not interfere with the usual privileges of the people. In *Trichinopoly*, the revenue realized under this head was *nil* and in *Tanjore*, very small.

55. *Measures adopted to encourage the growth of manure leaf-yielding trees and shrubs.*—In *North Cuddapah*, six plots aggregating an area of 52 acres were ploughed and sown with seeds of *Dodonoea, Cassia auriculata and Pongamia glabra* after the south-west monsoon had set in. The seeds are reported to have germinated now that fair showers have fallen. In *East Cuddapah*, no special measures were deemed necessary, as the supply in reserves and unreserves was adequate to meet the demand. An attempt is however being made to sow an area of about 30 acres. In *South Cuddapah*, an attempt was made to lease certain areas under the cowle system to supply villages where leaf manure was reported to be deficient, but no one came forward to take up the lease. Arrangements are being made to select areas to the extent of 60 acres in convenient portions of reserves in the neighbourhood of these villages. In *Nellore*, experimental plantations on a more extended scale than in the previous year were formed. Forty-one acres in different ranges were sown with seeds of *Cassia marginata, Melia indica, Cassia auriculata, Pongamia glabra,* etc., some cuttings of *Poinciana elata* being also *planted*, at a total cost of Rs. 71. The experiment was only partly successful on account of continued drought. The Collector states that in the course of his tours, he explained to the ryots the use and advantage of leaf-manure, the inexpensive way of growing it and the facilities which the Government are prepared to offer them in regard to its growth and supply and that he also insisted on the Tahsildars doing the same in the course of their tours. In *Chingleput*, an area of 1,329 acres of felled coupes closed to grazing and 30 acres of abandoned fields set apart for cultural operations were sown with seeds of *Cassia auriculata, Dodonoea viscosa, Pongamia glabra, Murraya exotica,* etc. The latter area was ploughed and seeds sown in furrows. *Cassia auriculata* and *Dodonoea viscosa* succeeded best, as they withstood the summer heat. The other species also germinated, but the final result was not very satisfactory owing to the late setting in of the monsoon. In *North Arcot*, 29 acres in the Sattur reserve of the Vellore West Range were ploughed and sown with *Cassia auriculata* and *Tephrosia purpurea,* but the seeds did not germinate for want of rain. Seeds were also supplied to certain pattadars who applied for them. In *South Arcot*, no special measures were undertaken nor found necessary as reported last year. Permits were continued to be

issued departmentally for collection of manure leaves from reserved forests and the quantity removed was 14,128 cart-loads against 10,757 in the previous year. In *North Salem*, to meet the demand for lands under the Barur Project, Krishnagiri taluk, the blanks in the Geddakarampatti manure leaf farms were sown with manure leaf seeds and the plants are thriving well. In other places, the supply being in excess of the demand, no special measures were undertaken to enhance it. In *South Salem*, the Range officers were ordered early in March 1908 to collect in large quantities pods of *Albizzia amara*, *Albizzia Lebbek*, and seeds of the manure leaf species such as *Cassia auriculata* and to get cuttings of *Poinciana elata* and to plant them in dibbled areas. The work of collection of seeds was completed in May 1908. A total area of 330 acres of felled coupes closed to grazing in the different ranges of the division were selected—170 acres to be dibbled and 160 acres to be sown. Estimates were sanctioned early in May 1908, but the operations had to be deferred for want of rains. The operations are now in progress. In *Trichinopoly*, seeds of leaf manure-yielding shrubs were sown in Kulitalai and Perambalur ranges, but the operations were not successful. In the Udayárpálayam range, natural seedlings of *Calotropis gigantea* were protected and encouraged. The *Portia* and *Odina* cuttings planted in the farm around plantations have practically failed owing to drought. In the Musiri Range, seeds of *Acacia leucophloea* (velvel) and *Acacia arabica* sown with seeds of manure leaf yielding species last year are doing fairly well. Similar experimental sowing was done during the year in two areas of 30 and 10 acres, but the dry weather killed a major portion of the seedlings. It will be observed from the above that during the year experiments were undertaken on a larger scale than in the previous year, but the results were not as successful as they might be for want of rain. The Conservator is, however, of opinion that if greater care was taken to prepare the ground in time and then sow seed at the most favourable moment in each district, results would be better. Selection of the species of seed most suitable for each locality is also very necessary and District Forest Officers should study this more than they do by observing closely in the surrounding natural forests the manure leaf species which reproduce themselves best and the conditions under which they do so and then follow nature as far as possible in their artificial sowings.

Rules under the Forest Act.

56. *Timber Transit Rules.*—There are none and none are required in *Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot* and *Tanjore*. In the other districts, they are reported to have worked satisfactorily and no hardship or complaint against the working was brought to notice.

57. *Rules under section 26 of the Forest Act.*—The privileges allowed by these rules were generally availed of by the people. Four districts report some cases of unauthorized fellings in this connection, however, as follows. In *North* and *East Cuddapah*, *Nellore* and *South Salem* 66,9,216 and 161 cases, respectively, of unauthorized fellings were brought to light by the Revenue officials. In *East Cuddapah*, all the nine cases were compounded and in *Nellore* and *South Salem*, 76 and 128 were compounded and 13 and 19 prosecuted respectively and the rest withdrawn. In *Tanjore*, the suggestions made by the District Forest Officer for the reduction of seigniorage rates of certain fruit trees and for the alteration of the classification of certain trees are under consideration with the Collector.

58. *Inventory of valuable stock.*—The stock registers are reported to have been maintained and verified in all districts. In *North Cuddapah*, the Range officers have been asked to explain certain discrepancies and in *Nellore*, the discrepancies referred to in the last year's report, in the Coast and Sriharikota Ranges have been rectified.

59. *Rain gauges.*—In *North Cuddapah* and *Trichinopoly*, there are no rain gauges and in the former district it is proposed to place one at Sanipaya during the current year. In *Chingleput*, no mention is made of them. In the other districts, the readings were properly recorded except in one station in *South Arcot* and one in *North Salem*, due to accidents. In *South Arcot*, the brass funnels of one gauge were stolen and arrangements made to replace them and in *North Salem*, the bottle and a funnel of one were broken and new ones supplied during the year.

60. *Supply of Forest produce to meet the wants of the people.*—In *North Cuddapah*, all the coupes and depots opened in the previous year were successfully worked departmentally. Timber, fuel and bamboo operations were considerably extended. Permits for removal of produce from reserved forests were issued for *boná fide* domestic and agricultural purposes. The rates charged in the several depots are reasonable and the growing popularity of the institution as evidenced by increased receipts speaks for itself. In *East Cuddapah*, the permit system was altogether stopped and depots for sale of small timber and fuel were opened in all important centres and people are gradually realizing the advantages of such depots. In *South Cuddapah*, permits were issued at various stations to meet the wants of the people for fuel, timber, manure leaves, stone, etc. Depots were opened for sale of timber, fuel and bamboos. In *Nellore*, agricultural implements are now being sold in four depots, but the sales are not encouraging in three of them. Fuel depots in Nellore town are very popular; those in Kávali and Gudur are doing well, but sales in others are not encouraging. No changes have been made in the depot rates and no complaints have been received. As regards the suggestion of Range officers for the reduction of rates referred to in the last year's report, the District Forest Officer investigated the matter and was convinced that the present rates were reasonable and require no reduction. In *Chingleput*, the depots started in the district have become very popular owing to the rates charged for fuel and timber being less than the local market rate, but the demand in depots cannot be fully met, as the extent to be felled annually is limited by the possibilty of the forests whose yield is small, while timber required for agricultural implements is not available on a large scale. In *North Arcot*, permits were issued for grazing and removal of manure leaves in all the ranges; removal of bamboos on permits was also allowed under the provisions of the working plan in three ranges. Supply of fuel was made to ryots by the contractors on payment of seigniorage rate *plus* the cost of collection. Removal of grass in head loads was permitted free of charge to *boná fide* ryots. In *South Arcot*, a large number of fuel coupes was sold during the year and fuel depots were systematically organised, consequently sales in them increased; the selling rate of fuel remained the same, but the rate for timber in Chengam depot was increased owing to better species having been supplied during the year. In *North Salem*, the wants of the people are met by issue of permits from unreserves from stations located at convenient centres. Fuel, agricultural implements and small timber and bamboos were extracted departmentally and sold in depots at reasonable rates acceptable to the people. In the case of blocks leased out to contractors, they were bound to sell produce at rates not exceeding the Government rates in force and to issue permits for head and cart loads at seigniorage rates. In *South Salem*, two sale depots were transferred to North Salem and four had to be abolished as the sales in them were insignificant. Depots were maintained in ten of the principal towns and twenty-nine village depots were opened and stocked with agricultural implements for sale to ryots at a nominal price. The rates charged were reasonable, but the departmental depots are too few and far between. The District Forest Officer is of opinion that until the contract system is introduced the people cannot be given reasonable facilities and that as the coupe permit system is difficult to control departmentally no such permits are issued, the result being that wholesale looting takes place. In this connection it has to be pointed out that the District Forest Officer, South Salem, has had little or no experience of contractor worked coupes in the Madras Presidency; on the other hand when the system was introduced in North Salem against the advice of the permanent Conservator, the present District Forest Officer Mr. Cowley-Brown of that district recently recorded his opinion regarding it as follows:—"It will probably be necessary to cancel the contracts for the supply of fuel to the Bangalore depot, the Tiruppattúr depot and the Railway from Tiruppattúr Range. At the best they have been merely paper arrangements and the contractors have made no real effort to carry them out, relying upon fraudulent fellings for their profit. The result of these six contracts which were given without sale notice in great haste to one man is that the department is discredited in the eyes of the Bangalore and Tiruppattúr public, the Railway and Military authorities. Only a portion of the stipulated quantity of fuel has been supplied, looting and damage to the forests is far more serious than ten years ago, and friction, worry, work and trouble occasioned by the contractors' misdemeanours exceed by far anything

experienced by me in this district under the departmental system from 1892 to 1898". Again in *Trichinopoly*, the introduction of the contractors so far as felling of the coupes is concerned has been entirely unsatisfactory; while the District Forest Officer, *North Arcot*, is dissatisfied generally with their work in that district. In *Trichinopoly*, the wants of the people are met by issue of permits from convenient centres and from coupes worked departmentally. In the case of coupes leased out, the contractors have to sell the fuel at Government rates and they have been bound over to maintain depots at Trichinopoly and Kulitalai. The rates charged are reasonable. In *Tanjore*, the wants of the people are met by the issue of permits from stations located at convenient centres. The depot at Tanjore has proved successful and a boon to the people. The rates charged are reasonable and acceptable to the public.

61. *Cultivation in reserved forests.*—In *South Salem*, one coffee planter was granted remission of the annual rent on a portion of the leased area cultivated with rubber. An extent of 95·26 acres in two reserves was granted for coffee cultivation to Mr. C. M. Reilly.

62. *Suits.*—In *Nellore*, the appeal filed in the Madras High Court against the decision of the District Court has not yet been disposed of. In *North Salem*, of the two cases referred to in the last year's report, the appeal pending in the District Court at the commencement of the year was disposed of in favour of Government and the other pending in the High Court has not yet been disposed of. In *South Salem*, the Jarugumalai Hill suit in which the appeal filed by Mr. Fischer to the Director of Survey was decided against Government and an appeal against this decision has been preferred to the District Court, Salem.

63. *Live-stock.*—Out of 12 pairs of bullocks purchased in *North Salem* for transport of produce departmentally, two bullocks died and six pairs were transferred to *East Cuddapah*. In *Trichinopoly*, five pairs were purchased, of which one died.

64. *Hill tribes.*—In *Trichinopoly*, the Malayalis on the Pachamalais were given concessions in respect of cultivation and forest produce and grazing, in return for which they assisted in both general and fire protection.

MICA AND MICA MINING.

65. *Applications.*—Of 123 applications (29 pending from last year and 94 received during the year), 91 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 32 at the end of the year. Forty of the new applications were for prospecting licenses, 27 for mining leases, 15 for mining in patta lands and 12 for exploring licenses.

Mines in Government lands (State mines).—During the year, four of the existing mines were extended and five new mines sanctioned, eight relinquished and the lease of one cancelled, so that there were 61 mines at the end of the year. Forty prospecting and eleven exploring licenses were also issued during the year. Progress in the working of more important mines was satisfactory, except in one or two cases where the work temporarily ceased. The attention of the lessees of a few minor and less important mines who were unsystematic in their work was drawn to the penal provisions of the lease.

Patta land mines (shared mines).—The year began with 20 patta land concessions and closed with 26. The work in these mines has been satisfactory. Of late there has been a growing tendency on the part of the pattadars to mine for mica in their patta lands. Prospecting operations in patta lands have also extended considerably during the year.

Mines in permanently-settled estates.—There was a steady fall in the number of these mines from 24 during 1905–1906 and 19 during 1906–1907 to 13 during 1907–1908, due to the gradual abandonment of the unprofitable mines.

Illicit mining.—There were no cases of illicit mining during the year.

Outturn and royalty.—As compared with the previous year, the figures in the margin show a decrease in the output of the mineral, though there is a slight increase in the royalty realised. This was due to the great demand that existed in the previous year for rounds and

	Outturn. LB.	OZ.	Royalty. RS.
1906–1907 ...	1,581,983	7	27,384
1907–1908 ...	1,265,735	15	27,919

to its assuming its normal condition during the year under report and the consequent greater attention paid to the manufacture of size mica which fetches a higher royalty than rounds. The other causes that led to the fall in the output were :—(1) the stopping of work in some of the important mines during the major portion of the year and (2) the sudden depression in the mica market during the latter part of the year which affected to some extent the extension of the industry.

Financial results.—The total revenue realized during the year was Rs. 33,042 against Rs. 33,520 in the previous year, due mainly to the fall in receipts under the head "Miscellaneous" from Rs. 2,510 to Rs. 215. The large amount realized under this head during the last year was due to the sale of certain mica waste heaps in abandoned Government mines. The percentage of expenditure to receipts, viz., 10·09, compares favourably with that of the previous year, viz., 15·82.

Labour.—Six thousand and sixteen hands, including 2,370 women and 1,292 children, were employed during the year against 5,059 in the previous year. The wages of men ranged from 3 to 5 annas, women from 2½ to 3 annas and children from 9 pies to 2 annas and they were paid either in cash or kind. Commission was also paid at the rate of 2 pies per lb. for the manufacture of rounds. The hours of working were from 7 A.M. to 12 noon and from 1–30 P.M. to 5–30 P.M. and in one mine special labourers were employed for some time to work at nights between 7 P.M. and 10 P.M.

Accidents.—No accidents were reported during the year.

Ventilation and lighting in tunnels.—Tunnel working was carried on in nine mines. There were no complaints as regards ventilation or lighting in these.

Inspection by superior officers.—Some of the important mines were inspected by the Collector, and some by the District Forest Officer and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The Inspector of Mines made a detailed inspection of almost all the mines and notices were served on the miners requiring rectification of certain defects noticed by him. This entailed stepping the steep inclined shafts which are to be seen in some of the mines.

Prospects of industry.—The abnormal demand for films and rounds that existed in the previous year resumed its normal condition during the year under report and the demand for the medium and lower sizes of classified mica rose considerably during the year ; consequently there was a fair rise in the prices offered for mica which compared favourably with the schedule rates so that few of the miners thought it worth while to ship their produce directly to the London market. But at the close of the year there was a sudden fall in the market, due it is said, to a glut of produce. It is, however, hoped that this fall will only be temporary.

MADRAS DEPOTS.

66. The Board having sanctioned the establishment of the marginally-noted sale depots in the Madras Town in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 60, dated 28th March 1907, the first three were opened and sales started on the dates noted against each, but the fourth was not opened owing to the difficulties which the Municipality placed in our way, objecting to each site selected by the department.

1. Trevelyn's Basin—5th June 1907.
2. Salt Cotaurs—1st July 1907.
3. Barber's Bridge—1st October 1907.
4. Ráyapuram.

Name of depot.	Casuarina.			Jungle fuel.		
	Quantity received.	Quantity sold.	Revenue realised.	Quantity received.	Quantity sold.	Revenue realised.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TONS. LBS.	TONS. LBS.	RS.	TONS. LBS.	TONS. LBS.	RS.
Trevelyn's Basin ..	977·829	842·35	9,389	3,336·1467	3,178· 8	30,813
Salt Cotaurs	..	..		836· 946	863·1920	8,068
Barber's Bridge ..	..	..	..	605·2050	542·2020	5,056
Total ..	977·829	842·35	9,389	4,778·2223	4,584·1508	43,937

Name of depot.	Charcoal.			Bamboos.			Hay.		
	Quantity received.	Quantity sold.	Revenue realised.	Quantity received.	Quantity sold.	Revenue realised.	Quantity received.	Quantity sold.	Revenue realised.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	TONS. LBS.	TONS. LBS.	RS.	NO.	NO.	RS.	LBS.	LBS.	RS
Trevelyn's Basin ..	..	..	..				1,121	399	8
Salt Cotaurs	80·2022	78·701	1,597	71,880	48,320	920	..	..	..
Barber's Bridge	..	..	..					..	..
Total ..	80·2022	78·701	1,597	71 880	48,320	920	1,121	399	8

Casuarina is supplied by the *Nellore* district and is intended to meet the demand of the different medical institutions and of the Military authorities at the Fort St. George and not for sale to the public. The average monthly supply to the former is nearly 45 tons and to the latter 25 to 30 tons. The total quantity disposed of during the portion of the year the depot was open was 843 tons and the revenue realised was Rs. 9,389, the average monthly sales being Rs. 782. The selling rate was Rs. 9–10–0 per ton up to the end of March 1908 and it was raised to Rs. 10 and Rs. 10–10–0, respectively, to the medical institutions and the Military authorities, the reason being that it was far below the market rate of Rs. 12 to 14. But the price of bark was Rs. 8–12–0 a ton throughout.

Jungle fuel.—This is supplied by the *Nellore* district to the Trevelyn's Basin and Barber's Bridge depots, and by *East Cuddapah*, to a small extent by *Chingleput* and *North Arcot* to the Salt Cotaurs depot. The average monthly sales in the above depots are, respectively, Rs. 2,568, Rs. 421 and Rs. 672 or a total of Rs. 3,661. The total quantity disposed of during the year was 4,585 tons and the revenue realised was Rs. 43,937. The selling rates at the commencement of the year varied according to the kind of fuel from Rs. 7–8–0 to Rs. 11–4–0 in the Trevelyn's Basin and Barber's Bridge depots and from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 12–8–0 in the Salt Cotaurs depot; these were altered in January 1908 from Rs. 6–14–0 to Rs. 11–4–0 and Rs. 10, respectively, in the two former depots, and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in the latter. These were raised from 19th March 1908 from Rs. 6–14–0 to Rs. 11–4–0 and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 11–4–0 respectively.

Charcoal.—*Chingleput* and *North Salem* sent in this produce and it was supplied to the Secretary, Madras Club, Messrs. Massey & Co. and to the Chrome Factory at Sembiam at Rs. 23 a ton. A small quantity was also sold to the public.

Bamboos.—Small bamboos were received from the Mamandur forests of the *North Arcot* district in the Salt Cotaurs depot which were taken to the other two depots and also to the depots of the *Chingleput* district for sale.

Hay.—There being little demand for this, only 399 lb. were disposed of for Rs. 8 at Rs. 45 a ton out of the 1,121 lb. received from *Chingleput* during the year.

General Results.—The sales and supplies to the two depots were hampered considerably by the silting up of the canal which entailed the temporary closing of the depot at Trevelyn's Basin and the establishment of a temporary depot near Moolakothalam. It is anticipated that very much larger sales will be effected of all kinds of produce during the current year.

MADRAS,
28*th October* 1908.

C. E. BRASIER,
Conservator of Forests,
Central Circle.

INDEX.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

SOUTHERN CIRCLE FOR 1908–1909.

Chapter.	Subject.	Paras.
I	Constitution of State Forests—	
	1. Alteration in Area—	
	Areas—	
	Changes during the 12 months	1
	Details of the changes in areas	2
	2. Forest Settlement—	
	Progress in Settlements and Outturn of Work by Special Forest Settlement-officers and by Revenue Divisional-officers	3
	3. Demarcation—	
	Lengths demarcated and cost of permanent demarcation ...	4
	4. Forest Surveys—	
	(a) By Survey of India Party	5
	(b) By Departmental Survey	6
II	Management of State Forests—	
	1. Regulation of Management—	
	(a) Preparation and Control of Regular Working-plans ...	7
	(b) Preliminary Working-plans Reports	8
	(c) Annual Plans of Operations	9
	2. Communications and Buildings	10
	3. Protection of Forests—	
	(a) General Protection	11–15
	(b) Protection from fire	16 & 17
	(c) Protection from cattle	18 & 19
	(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes ...	20
	4. Sylviculture—	
	(a) Natural Reproduction	21
	(b) Artificial Reproduction	22
	(c) Operations for improvement of growing stock ...	23
	(d) Experiments	24
	5. Exploitation—	
	(a) System of Management—	
	(i) Major Forest Produce—	
	(1) Clear or Regeneration Fellings	25
	(2) Selection Fellings	26
	(3) & (4) Improvement and Coppice Fellings ...	27
	(ii) Minor Forest Produce—	
	(1) Miscellaneous Produce	28
	(2) Extraction of Fodder	29
	(3) Hay-making	30
	(4) Grazing	31
	(b) Agency of Exploitation—	
	(i) By Departmental Agency	32
	(ii) By Purchasers	33
	Confiscated Produce	33
	(iii) By Right-Holders	34
	(iv) By Free-Grantees	35
	(c) Outturn and sources of Forest Produce	36

Chapter.	Subject.	Paras.
III	Financial Results—	
	Revenue and Expenditure	37
IV	Administration--	
	General—	
	Circle charge	38
	District Forest Office charges	39
	Conduct of Establishment—	
	(i) Executive staff	40
	(ii) Protective staff	41
	(iii) Ministerial establishment	42
	Health of the Establishment and Casualties	43
	Relations between Revenue and Forest Officials	44
	Service Books	45
	Conservator's Inspections	46
	Touring of District Forest-officers	47
	Inspection of Range offices by District Forest-officers ...	48
	Audit of the accounts of the District Forest offices	49
	Forest College, Dehra Dun	50
	Forest school, Coimbatore	51
	Work and services of Superior officers	52
V	General—	
	(*a*) Rules under the Forest Act—	
	Timber Transit Rules	53
	Rules under Section 26 of the Forest Act...	54
	Other rules	55
	(*b*) Supply of Forest Produce to meet the wants of the people...	
	Development of the coupe and depot system	56
	Measures adopted to encourage the growth of manure-leaf yielding trees and shrubs	57
	Hill tribes	58
	Cultivation in reserved forests	59
	Realization of revenue from the usufruct of toddy-yielding trees on Government waste and poramboke lands ...	60
	Kuttikanam in South Malabar	61
	(*c*) Live and dead stock—	
	Inventory of valuable stock	62
	Live stock	63
	The Saw-mill at Mount Stuart	64
	The wire-ropeway at Mount Stuart	65
	Rain-gauges	66
	(*d*) Museum and Parks—	
	The Gass Forest Museum, Coimbatore	67
	Kodaikánal Park	68
	(*e*) Suits	69

REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE 1908.

CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1. Alteration in Area.

The following abstract from Form No. 44 shows the changes in areas of reserved forests and reserved lands during the year :—

—	Area on 1st July 1907.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Net increase or decrease.	Area on 30th June 1908.
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
Reserved forests	4,841	(a) 44	..	+ 44	4,885
Do. lands	675	(b) 48	(e) 44 (c) 10 (d) 1	− 7	668
Total ..	5,516	92	55	+ 37	5,553

(a) Transferred from reserved lands. (b) Newly constituted reserved lands. (c) Excluded at settlement.
(d) Wrongly shown in previous abstract. (e) Transferred to reserved forests.

2. The total area under the control of the department is 5,553 square miles, which is 22·47 per cent. of the area of the six Revenue districts of the Circle, excluding zamindari, whole inam villages and minor inams in ryotwari villages and 42·25 per cent. of the total unoccupied area ; rather a small proportion for a Circle containing so many high ranges of mountains and so much actual forest compared with the major part of the area of the Presidency, in which its absence requires making up for.

Reserved Forests.

Forty-four square miles were newly constituted reserved forests during the year. In South Canara alone there was an addition of 43 square miles and in North Malabar, the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly, there were small additions. Two small areas in the Nilgiris (33 acres) and one in Tinnevelly (15 acres) were disafforested during the year.

Reserved Lands.

The total area of reserved lands at the end of the year, including 48 square miles newly added during the year was 668 square miles. This excludes 44 square miles transferred to reserved forests during the year and 10 excluded at settlement in South Canara.

2. Forest Settlement.

3. An addition to the 47 blocks of 396 square miles remaining at the commencement of the year of new selections consisting of 9 blocks of 59 square miles, gives a total of 56 blocks covering 455 square miles to be settled during the year. Of this, 10 square miles were excluded during settlement and 18 blocks covering 44 square miles were constituted finally as reserved forests leaving a balance of 38 blocks of 401 square miles under settlement at the close of the year. Of this balance 3 blocks and two additions to existing reserves were notified under section 16 to take effect only after the close of the year, 9 blocks covering 40 square miles are settled and reported on, whilst ten extending over 251 square miles are entered as settled but not reported on leaving 19 blocks of 110 square miles to be settled. Forest settlement is practically complete in all the districts of the Circle except South Canara, South Malabar and

North Coimbatore. It is reported that the settlement of all the blocks of Puttur Division in South Canara has since been practically completed. In South Malabar the settlement of Silent valley block is pending decision of the High Court in appeals preferred by certain claimants and proclamation under section 6 of the Forest Act has been issued in respect of Attapady blocks V and VI. In North Coimbatore, the settlement of Mambetta, Gutialattur reserve addition and Ennamangalam blocks is pending rectification of boundaries which is being attended to, and that of Madeswaranmalai (246 square miles) has been completed and the report of the Forest Settlement-officer is being checked. There being no special Forest Settlement-officer, the work was attended to by Revenue Divisional Officers and consequently there was no expenditure on account of Forest Settlement establishment during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,328 was spent on acquisition of private lands within the reserves.

One hundred and sixty-two square miles of reserved lands in South Canara and 86 square miles in the Nilgiris remained to be brought under settlement at the close of the year.

A sum of Rs. 2,990 was spent on acquisition of depot-sites, etc.

3. Demarcation.

4. One hundred and sixty-two miles of boundary lines were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 4,257 against 135 miles costing Rs. 1,718 in the previous year. The rate has doubled and this is mainly due to work in South Canara. Explanation for the high cost has been asked for. There remained at the close of the year 425 miles still to be demarcated.

A total length of 1,153 miles was recleared at a cost of Rs. 12,847 against 590 miles costing Rs. 7,900 in the previous year. The large outturn is due to clearing of boundaries of reserves in South Malabar and the Nilgiris for survey by the Survey of India Party. In North Malabar and Madura improvements of a permanent nature were done to the existing demarcation of certain reserves. A length of 685 miles in Madura was recleared without expense by the Forest subordinates against 490 miles in the previous year.

4. Forest Surveys.

(a) *By Survey of India Party.*

5. During the year, No. 19 Party carried out forest survey operations in South Canara, North and South Malabar, the Nilgiris and North Coimbatore.

In South Canara, 23·05 linear miles of unsurveyed portions of Mysore-South Canara boundary and 1·75 linear miles of forest boundaries were traversed and certain omissions in the published sheets were inserted. In South Malabar, exterior boundaries of part of new Amarampalam, the Silent valley and Attapady valley blocks were traversed and 25·814 square miles of reserves were surveyed on the 2-inch scale. On this same scale, 4 blocks were surveyed in North Malabar where certain omissions in published sheets were also inserted. Omissions of sholas were inserted on 17 published sheets of North Coimbatore and the boundary of Attikan Estate was surveyed by a Surveyor deputed from the Party.

Murkurti peak reserve of 1·900 square miles was surveyed in the Nilgiris. No cost was debited to this Circle during the year.

(b) *By Departmental Survey.*

6. In South Canara, one block of 79 acres was surveyed and mapped departmentally. In North Malabar, the line of the proposed tramway was surveyed and estimates were prepared. Stock and soil maps of plantations in South Malabar were received from the Revenue Survey Office. The work done in North Coimbatore was survey of fuel coupes felled and to be felled. The field-work of the Surveyor who surveyed six estates on the Anamalais in South Coimbatore in the previous year was checked in the Revenue Survey Office. The work relating to five estates was passed for publication of maps while that of the sixth was found to be inaccurate. It is reported that the block will be resurveyed by a Surveyor of the Revenue Survey Department. In Madura, the services of a Surveyor deputed from Madras Survey were retained until the end of May 1908 for survey of unauthorised cultivation areas in reserved forests on the Lower Palnis of the Tandigudi Range.

CHAPTER II—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1. Regulation of Management.

(a) *Preparation and Control of Regular Working Plans.*

7. During the year, working plans for 101 square miles were sanctioned by the Board and plans for 599 square miles were under preparation compared with 28 square miles and 803 square miles respectively in the previous year. No new plans were prepared except in the Nilgiris, Coimbatore (North) and Coimbatore (South).

There was no Special Working Plans Officer for the Circle and the District Forest-officers had no time to devote to this work owing to pressure of other work.

The area for which working plans have still to be prepared is estimated to be 2,686 square miles.

The prescriptions of the working plans were generally adhered to, except for minor deviations sanctioned by the authorities concerned.

In the Nilgiris, the Board sanctioned a preliminary working plan prepared by the District Forest officer (Mr. Jackson) for the Mudumalai, Kumbarakolli and Benne forests of Gúdalúr taluk; the idea of preparing a rough scheme for working sandal in the Sigur Range was abandoned.

In North Coimbatore, working plans for Arepalaiyam in Kollegal and for Gobi-chettipalaiyam, providing for fuel working, were prepared and the former received the Board's sanction within the year, sanction to the latter being since received; nine other areas were also worked for fuel systematically, without a formal working plan. The Talamalai working plan was in abeyance, being unworkable. No progress was made in the revision of the sandalwood working plan in Talamalai and Bhaváni Ranges, while sandal fellings in the latter were conducted on the lines of the original plan. In Kollegal, spike disease interfered with the working of the several sandalwood working circles as dead trees must be removed first and their removal was already much in arrears. The unwieldy size of the Division and paucity of establishment delay the preparation of more working plans.

In South Coimbatore, a working plan for Poonachi timber working circle was sanctioned. Thadagam, Bolampatti and Nayakanpalaiyam working circles continued to be worked under a reconnaissance report approved of by the Conservator. A reconnaissance report for Gudaravalli fuel working circle was drawn and work commenced accordingly during the year. Progress was made in the preparation of stock maps for a revised working plan for Udamalpet outer slopes. The working plans for Pollachi and Udamalpet outer slopes and for Méttupálaiyam and Bolampatti Ranges were found unworkable.

In Madura, there was no alteration in the area of plans already completed. The revised working plan of the Kanavoipatti Range was sanctioned and being adhered to.

In Tinnevelly, no new working plans were prepared.

(b) *Preliminary Working Plans Reports.*

8. In South Canara, attempts were being made to collect data for the revision of working plans.

In North Malabar, steps were taken during the second half of the year to revise the working plans for the Begur and Chedleth Ranges as well as for the preparation of the original working plan for the Kanoth Range. Reconnaissance reports for all these have since been received.

In South Malabar, in the absence of a new plan for natural forests of Nilambúr and Amarampalam Ranges, selection felling was conducted in a new coupe in block I of the new Amarampalam Reserve.

In Bhaváni Range of the North Coimbatore Division, five schemes for working bamboos were experimentally formed and coupes for 1908–1909 leased out; similar schemes are being prepared for other Ranges.

In South Coimbatore, a preliminary report for revised working plans for Méttu-pálaiyam Range was approved by the Conservator.

(c) *Annual Plans of Operations.*

9. The annual plans of operations were generally adhered to; but there were several deviations especially in North Malabar, South Malabar and North Coimbatore, both in carrying out works not provided for and in non-carrying out of works provided for.

In South Canara, fuel felling was not taken up in Hulimishepare and Herur for want of establishment and labour; construction of store-room, etc., at Wandse was not completed, sanction having been received late; creeper-cutting in Dharmastala-Mundaje was not done for want of funds; instead of a well near Hebri guards' hut, one at Kokkada was being sunk; instead of two guards' huts at Guttigar and Savanur, two were built at Alletti and Vittal, where they were considered more urgently required; estimates were not submitted for guards' huts at Charmadi and Miar for want of funds; planting casuarina in 36 acres of land in the Nileshwar sub-division was given up, as the occupation of the site selected was objected to.

In North Malabar, timber operations proposed in certain localities were not carried out for one reason or other; while the same operations were undertaken in some other localities not provided for. The ford at Kolvalli across the Khabani was not undertaken, as the Conservator considered it a waste of money. Construction of a serambi at Kakkery was deferred for want of funds. Construction of a Range office at Kuppadi, cementing the kraals at Muthanga, final demarcation of Huntley and Kambanmalai blocks, construction of a cart-track to the Kottiyur serambi and some planting and fire-protection work, not provided for, were taken up, as also the tracing of a line for the proposed tramway in Chedleth and the preparation of estimates therefor.

In South Malabar, opening of a path from Walghat to Poochiparai was not done; permanent demarcation of Silent valley had to be postponed, pending completion of settlement, collection of fuel and cutting of inferior species of trees were considered unnecessary, fuel operations having proved a failure; marking final crop trees in Walluvasherri and old Amarampalam was not done, as the plantations were below 50 years; fire-protection of certain blocks was not done as unnecessary to protect small areas; construction of wing and parapet walls to Mutheri bridge and coppicing and replanting blanks in Nellikutha were not done, in favour of other more urgent works. Opening of a path from Cholakal to Walghat, clearing boundary lines of the Silent valley and Panakkadan blocks, demarcation of block V of the Attapady valley, timber operations in coupe IV (*v*) of Karimpoya Reserve, construction of two serambis and timber operations in Muriem and Kariem, which were not provided, were undertaken.

In the Nilgiris, beyond the anticipated scope of operations for the year, certain fuel-fellings were done with the approval of the Conservator.

In North Coimbatore, the extraction of timber in Doddasampagai and timber-felling in Satyamangalam Range were not carried out, for want of establishment in case of the former and, in case of the latter, as an agreement had been entered into with a contractor for felling and taking delivery of rosewood trees; felling of small poles in Kollegal, *acha* logs in Bhavâni and small timber in Bhavâni, Talamalai and Satyamangalam Ranges, not provided, were carried out; less was spent in fuel operations than what was provided for; the opening of an experimental bamboo coupe in Ramapuram was not done for want of demand for bamboos; the demarcation of coupes in Talamalai was not carried out until after the close of the year; bamboos were felled in Gundal and Arepalaiyam (not provided for) to supply materials for temporary buildings on account of evacuation of Kollegal for plague; the estimate for bamboo-felling was exceeded in Bhavâni; the estimate was exceeded in sandalwood operations, as certain charges incurred in the previous year had to be paid; bullocks and full number of carts were not purchased; provisions for roads and buildings were also a little deviated from; and only a little over half the amount provided was spent over buildings; only about a sixth of the amount provided was spent on demarcation, about a tenth on acquisition of areas and about half on fire-protection.

In South Coimbatore, construction of a resthouse between Dhalli and Periakombu was postponed (being less urgent) to provide funds for other works; sowing of leaf-manure yielding species was abandoned with the Conservator's approval, demand being inconsiderable. Construction of a Range office and record room at Anamalai,

extension of the Coimbatore Depot building to provide an office room for the Sub-Divisional Officer and construction of a Depot-keeper's quarters at Udamalpet, together with repairs to some roads and buildings, not provided for in the plan of operations, were carried out. In Madura, the departmental supply of firewood was less by 6,561 tons, owing to a smaller area having been cut over, agreeably to the provisions of the Kanavoipatti revised working plan. In Tinnevelly, a smaller number of trees were felled in Karumandiamman shola working circle, Nanguneri Range, on account of want of demand and no fellings were undertaken in Srivilliputtur Range in the absence of trees of the size and description mentioned in the working plan; two road-works in Nanguneri and Ambasamudram Ranges were not carried out, the Range Officers having had no time with other more important works in their hands and Vadagarai line of huts was not constructed, as a working plan for the forest there has not yet been prepared.

2. Communications and Buildings.

10. The following figures show the outlay on communications and buildings during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
	RS.	RS.
Roads and bridges	33,849	40,647
Buildings	25,408	30,670
Other works	3,337	3,190

There was an increase in the first two items and a small decrease in the last item. As noted in the presidency report for the previous year, expenditure on communications and buildings must continue to increase for several years to come for effectual protection of the interior parts of the forests and for transport of material from such areas. The increase under "Roads and Bridges" is distributed mainly over North Malabar, North Coimbatore and Madura; and under "Buildings" over South Malabar, South Coimbatore and Madura. The decrease under "Other works" occurred in South Malabar.

(*a*) *Roads and Bridges.*

The important works of a permanent nature carried out in the Circle were partial construction of a wooden bridge and a sloping abutment in the timber basin at Mangalore bunder in South Canara, completion of 5 miles of road from Murmavu to Kolvalli and of a girder bridge at Murmavu and construction of a cart-track to Kottiyur serambi in North Malabar, construction of a road from Timmarajapuram to Arepalayam working circle in North Coimbatore, construction of 25 miles of road in Kanavoipatty Range in Madura, construction of Kopparai bridle-path and of two culverts in the Papanasam ghat road and metalling a portion of the same road in Tinnevelly. As some of the important roads in North Coimbatore were in bad order, steps were taken to improve their condition and, in consequence, there was increase in the expenditure on repairs and maintenance of roads.

Tramways.—In North Malabar, the line of the proposed tramway was traced and estimates were prepared during the year under report. In South Coimbatore, the total quantity of timber trammed during the year was 63,277 cubic feet or 7,875 ton miles against 62,589 cubic feet or 7,347 ton miles in the previous year. Of the quantity trammed during the year under report, 4,179 ton miles represent the work of hired bullocks and 3,696 ton miles represent that of Government bullocks. As shown in form No. 65, the net result of working was a loss of Rs. 650–4–0, against Rs. 226–15–5 in the previous year. Had the interest and depreciation on the value of materials obtained from England for construction of two extra miles of line not been included in the working expenses of the year under report, the net result would have shown a slight profit. The project of constructing a new timber slide referred to in the presidency report of the previous year has since been considered unworkable and another project along easier gradients is reported to be under consideration.

(*b*) *Buildings.*

The works of a permanent nature carried out in the Circle were:—Construction of a bull-shed, cartmen's quarters and two guards' huts, and addition of a kitchen to the Range Officer's quarters at Uppinangadi, in South Canara, completion of Kottiyur

serambi and elephant kraal at Muthanga and construction of Range office at Kuppady and a store-room at Muthanga, in North Malabar, completion of Kanakutha and Arimbrakutha serambis and construction of Range office and quarters at Mannarghat, in South Malabar, construction of a rest-house at Bikkapathi in the Nilgiris, completion of Girgagandi and Onnaithittu rest-houses and Range Officer's quarters and office at Kavudalli in North Coimbatore, construction of Range office and record room at Anamalai and extension of Coimbatore depot building, in South Coimbatore, construction of subordinates' quarters at Cumbum, Kukal, Patnam, Kuttupatti, Konapatti, Virupatchi and Kottampatti, Park-keepers' lodge and gardeners' line at Kodaikanal and of Thoppasamimalai camp in Madura, and partial construction of a subordinates' line at Sivanaperi in Tinnevelly.

(c) *Miscellaneous Works.*

The works chiefly consisted of digging or deepening of wells to improve the water supply in forest camps and construction of compound walls to departmental buildings.

3. Protection of Forests.

(a) *General Protection.*

11. The following statement shows the number and classification of forest offences brought to light during the year :—

Districts.	Cases taken into Court.				Cases compounded.				Cases undetected.				Total cases.				Grand total of cases.
	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
South Canara.	22	318	119	43	2	231	75	18	75	29	..	..	99	578	194	61	932
North Malabar.	..	3	1	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	13
South Malabar.	..	5	2	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	4	19
The Nilgiris.	2	5	6	17	..	137	105	18	..	..	..	..	2	142	111	35	290
North Coimbatore.	7	150	80	19	..	293	87	5	128	..	..	..	135	443	167	24	769
South Coimbatore.	1	154	37	49	..	188	39	29	11	8	3	..	12	350	79	78	519
Madura ..	3	152	44	23	..	660	422	102	..	..	..	..	3	812	466	125	1,406
Tinnevelly ..	..	76	21	14	..	463	110	136	..	8	170	..	..	547	301	150	998
Total ..	35	863	310	171	2	1,981	842	310	214	45	173	..	251	2,889	1,325	481	4,946
Total for 1906-1907.	19	659	292	157	16	2,050	1,148	561	119	25	192	6	154	2,734	1,632	724	5,244

The total number of new cases was 4,946. The number of cases reported was less than that of the previous year by 298 and was higher by 438 than the average of the three previous years. Compared with the number of offences of the previous year, there was increase under "Injury by fire" and "unauthorized felling" and decrease under "Grazing" and "other offences". Under "Injury by fire," the increase is reported chiefly from South Canara and North Coimbatore but a majority of these cases remained undetected. The increase in North Coimbatore is attributed to better reporting of occurrences of fires. The increase under "Unauthorized felling" is mainly contributed by Madura. The decrease under "Grazing was chiefly (1) in South Canara, due to opening of additional areas to grazing, (2) in North Coimbatore, due to want of activity on the part of the protective establishment and to the inadequate establishment, (3) in South Coimbatore, due to closer control of forests on account of expansion of departmental working and (4) in Madura, due to people having realized that taking out permits is more profitable than illicit grazing with the connivance of the subordinates. Under "Other offences," the decrease was chiefly in South Coimbatore due to a reduction in the number of offences under the timber transit rules and to the exemption of head-loads of fuel from the operation of the same rules.

There were 432 undetected cases against 342 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly under "Injury by fire" due to the difficulty in obtaining evidence.

The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 1,019 and at the close 1,156, of which 340 were with Magistrates. There was improvement in the disposal of cases in all the districts of the circle, except the Nilgiris, North Coimbatore and Madura, in the reports of which no explanation has been offered for increase in the number of cases pending at the close of the year.

12. The following statement shows the result of cases brought to trial:—

Districts.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Percentage of failure.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquitals.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
South Canara	239	33	193	23	12·10	10·65
North Malabar ..	5	4	1	14	44·44	93·33
South do. ..	25	..	8	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	19	3	30	4	13·64	11·76
North Coimbatore ..	327	57	157	16	14·84	9·25
South do. ..	143	14	159	22	8·92	12·15
Madura .. .	70	26	85	27	27·08	24·11
Tinnevelly	49	13	98	6	20·97	5·77
Total ..	877	150	731	112	14·60	13·29

Besides the 843 cases shown above, 521 cases were withdrawn under the orders of the District Forest officers. In South Canara alone, 279 cases are reported to have been withdrawn on account of insufficient evidence and in several cases, on account of inordinate delay in reporting. I do not understand how there can be any delay in reporting. It should be the rule that every case is reported to the District Forest officer the moment the Range officer hears of it. Withdrawals increased in North and South Coimbatore and Madura also. The percentage of convictions obtained rose from 85·40 in the previous year to 86·71 during the year under report. This slight improvement is noticeable in all the districts except North Malabar and South Coimbatore. In North Malabar, the results were exceptionally bad. Out of 15 cases dealt with in courts, 14 were acquitted. This is attributed to 13 cases of destruction of trees on ponam area taken to Court as test cases and pending from previous year having resulted in acquittal for want of evidence to convict the accused. As observed in the presidency report for the previous year, nothing doubtful should be taken into Court. In South Coimbatore, the percentage of failures rose from 8·92 to 12·15 and this was due to acquittal of cases relating to poramboke lands. The percentage of failures in Madura shows a slight improvement, but it is still terribly heavy. The arrears of undisposed of cases in this district are extraordinarily heavy. This and absence of undetected cases and very high percentage of acquittals indicate that treatment of offences does not receive so much attention as it should doubtless, because more attention is devoted to departmental working and works and a small staff cannot do both. In Tinnevelly, there was an appreciable improvement, and the percentage of failures has fallen from 20·97 in the previous year to 5·77 during the year under report. As in the previous year, there were no aquittals in South Malabar.

13. The following abstract compares the number of cases compounded and the compensation fees realized with the figures of the previous year:—

Districts.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Number of cases.	Amount recovered.	Number of cases.	Amount recovered.
		RS.		RS.
South Canara	526	3,391	352	2,132
North Malabar	10	45	9	217
South do.	6	68	7	47
The Nilgiris	266	1,512	251	1,270
North Coimbatore	243	1,791	356	2,470
South do.	234	1,644	319	2,902
Madura	1,142	15,743	782	12,756
Tinnevelly	690	3,821	590	3,228
Total ..	3,117	28,015	2,666	25,022

The number of cases compounded was less than in the prevous year by 451 and the amount realized on account of compounding fees was also less than in the previous year by Rs. 2,993. The decrease occurred chiefly in South Canara, Madura and Tinnevelly and is justified by increase in the number of cases taken into court. The decrease was partly made up by increase in the number of cases compounded in North and South Coimbatore. Protection is reported to be satisfactory in South Malabar and indifferent in North Coimbatore. In Tinnevelly, it is reported that difficulty with stray cattle continues, as they are under no control and very difficult to catch.

14. The punishments inflicted by Magistrates are reported to be satisfactory in South Canara and South Coimbatore. In Tinnevelly, the matter of Sub-Magistrates not awarding deterrent penalties was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate who has issued a circular on the subject to all the Sub-Magistrates.

15. Only in South Canara a reward of Rs. 50 was paid.

(*b*) *Protection from fire.*

16. The system of fire-protection in all districts was the same as that adopted in the previous years, *i.e.*, fire-tracing of the boundaries, internal fire-line clearing and the appointment of fire-patrols to keep the lines clear and be on the look out for fires.

The area of which special protection was attempted amounted, as shown in form No. 51, to 1,160 square miles against 1,065 square miles in the previous year. The increase was due to timber, fuel and bamboo coupes of 3 square miles in South Canara, reserves of Kanoth range of 74 square miles in North Malabar and Benne reserve of 18 square miles in the Nilgiris having been brought under special protection during the year. Of the area attempted, 1,125 square miles were successfully protected against 1,055 square miles in the previous year. The proportion of failures rose from 0·9 per cent. in the preceding year to 3 per cent., chiefly due in South Canara to indiscriminate firing in the kumakis adjoining the reserves and late rains and in North Coimbatore to a large fire caused by carelessness in burning fire-lines in Ramapuram range and another in Kollegal range, the cause of which has not been traced. The conduct of the subordinates responsible for the fires in the latter district has been taken notice of. There was however a reduction in the area burnt in Madura attributed to endeavours taken to extinguish fires promptly and rigid enforcement of the provisions of section 23 of the Forest Act and in Tinnevelly, where there was a considerably less number of fires lit for purpose of obtaining new grass. The cost per square mile successfully protected fell from Rs. 19–6–3 in the preceding year to Rs. 16–6–6, and the decrease is noticeable in North and South Malabar, North Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. In South Malabar, the savings in cost are attributed to early rains and reasons for the decrease in other districts have not been given.

Under general protection, the area attempted amounted to 1,053 square miles against 1,034 square miles in the previous year. Jackanare slopes and Hulical reserve transferred from the Nilgiris to South Coimbatore were brought under general protection during the year. The percentage of failures fell from 2·3 per cent. in the preceding year to 0·5 per cent. This satisfactory success was in South Canara, where only 8 acres were burnt against 1,600 acres in the previous year and in Tinnevelly, in which the area burnt fell from 14,565 acres in the preceding year to 1,395 acres. It is satisfactory to note that all the blocks attempted to be protected in South Malabar and the Nilgiris escaped fire. The general result of protection during the year would have been satisfactory had there not been the unfortunate occurrence of two large fires in North Coimbatore division which has enhanced the percentage of failure.

17. The following statement shows the number and origin of the fires in the several districts :—

Districts.	A. Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		B. Fires entering the forests by crossing exterior fire traces.		C. Fires beginning inside the reserves or fire-traced areas. Owing to carelessness or accident. By workmen employed in the forests, by purchasers of forest produce, and by hay-cutters.		By villagers, travellers, etc., passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lightning or by fire-balloons.	
	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South Canara	12	117	17	185	..	..	34	333	..	..	1	25
North Malabar	4	285	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Coimbatore ..	1	12,800	2	270	.	..	2	303	..	..	..	..
South do.	..	..	.	..	2	9	..		.	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	4	65	..	..	3	160	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	1	200	3	101	..	..	3	64	..	.	2	503
Total ..	18	13,402	27	641	2	9	42	860	..	..	3	528

Districts.	C. Fires beginning inside the reserves or fire-traced areas—*cont.* By intentional firing. In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		Maliciously fired.		Total.		Causes unknown.		Total of A, B and C.	
	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
South Canara	7	118	3	41	12	100	57	617	13	1,340	99	2,259
North Malabar	..	..	..	..	1	900	1	900	..	..	6	1,205
South do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	1	45	3	348	9	3,606	15	17,024
South do.	8	621	1	8	..	..	11	638	..	..	11	638
Madura	..	..	1	10	1	(*a*)	5	170	23	1,901	32	2,136
Tinnevelly	6	165	..	..	12	2,252	23	2,984	..	..	27	3,285
Total ..	21	904	5	59	27	3,297	100	5,657	45	6,847	190	26,547

(*a*) Area not known.

The total number of fires and the area burnt exceeded those of the previous year chiefly in South Canara and North Coimbatore due to reasons already explained above. The increase was under fires "caused by accident" or "through carelessness in burning fire-lines" under "malicious firing" and under "causes unknown" partly counterbalanced by considerable reduction in the areas of fires entering the forests by crossing exterior fire-traces and of fires caused in order to obtain new grass. Under fires "caused by accident or through carelessness" in burning fire-lines, the increase was,

in South Canara, attributed to faulty fire-tracing on account of two or three men attempting to do what should be done by twenty, owing to paucity of labour in the district and in North Coimbatore, due to reasons explained above.

Under "malicious firing," the increase was in North Malabar and Tinnevelly. In North Malabar, 900 acres were burnt. This is said to have been caused by Mysore people but the District Forest Officer who enquired into the matter states that he is suspicious of the Ranger's statement and that there is no warrant whatever for the Ranger's blaming the Mysore people. In Tinnevelly, the reserves burnt were closed to grazing as a penalty. Under "causes unknown," the increase was in South Canara and North Coimbatore. Under fires "entering the forests by crossing exterior fire-traces," the area burnt was only 641 acres against 2,407 acres in the preceding year, though the number increased by 12. In South Canara, there were 17 fires against 4 in the previous year. It is reported that the line between Mysore and South Canara is too narrow to be of any use. In North Malabar and Tinnevelly, there was considerable reduction in the areas burnt. Under fires "caused in order to obtain new grass," the decrease was chiefly in Tinnevelly, probably due to steps taken to close all reserves in which intentional firing occurred.

A scheme for improvements in fire-protection of North Malabar forests has been received and approved. In North Coimbatore, the result of fire-tracing of the Mysore frontier line is reported to be not satisfactory, chiefly owing to the late commencement of the work. Want of an adequate establishment in all grades is stated to be one of the chief reasons for the sad lack of protection in this Division. The District Forest Officer hopes to draw up a scheme before next year by which certain blocks will be placed in charge of Sholagars under reward system and he has already promised certain Sholagars a reward depending upon the area of Minchuguli forests successfully protected.

(c) *Protection from Cattle.*

18. The areas open and closed to grazing in each district are shown in form No. 52 and the number and kind of animals grazed free or on payment of fees in reserved forests and lands are noted in form No. 53. The area closed to all animals during the whole year was 852 square miles against 782 square miles in the previous year. Besides this, an area of 87 square miles was closed to grazing of all animals for part of the year under report. The increase was mainly due to closure to grazing of felled bamboo and fuel coupes for purposes of regeneration and of certain reserves in Tinnevelly on account of incendiarism. Attapady blocks V and VI, notified under section 4 of the Forest Act during the year, were also closed to grazing.

Goats were excluded from the reserves in all the districts except South Malabar and Madura and the area open to browsing was 108 square miles, the same as in the previous year. In South Malabar, there was no demand at all for browsing, though Panakadan reserve of about 2 square miles was open throughout the year. In Madura, the number of goats browsed during the year has risen to 55,457 from 50,586 in the previous year. I do not think this is re-assuring. As will be seen from forms Nos. 52 and 53 the goats browsed are more in number than the sheep and little short of the cows and the area open to goats is only one-fifth of that open to cattle and sheep. It indicates that the result of opening is only to encourage abnormal increase and that the area concerned will inevitably be quickly entirely ruined and more will be clamoured for. It is hoped that the increased rate of 8 annas will have some effect. The general conclusion would seem to be that to keep goats within bounds, as compared with other animals, all possible restrictions are necessary and anyhow the opening of any area of *reserved forests* makes no practical difference and is a fatal mistake. Generally reserved forests are closed to goats. Although a considerable area in Madura is offered to the people for browsing their goats on permit they abuse the concession and allow large numbers to trespass without permit, the number of goats impounded from open forests having increased.

19. The following statement gives an analysis of the cattle impounded during this and the previous year with the average of the three years preceding :—

Districts.	From open forests.		From closed forests.				Total.		Average for three years ending 1906–1907.
			Holding permits for open forests.	Having no permits.	Holding permits for open forests.	Having no permits.			
	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	
South Canara ..	1,621	919	..	79	..	43	1,700	962	1,534
North Malabar..	143	40	..	2	..	15	145	55	98
South do. ..		..	..	101	..	93	101	93	81
The Nilgiris ..	747	223	303	..	86	..	1,050	309	901
N. Coimbatore.	3,257	3,943	..	934	..	..	4,191	3,943	6,177
S, Coimbatore ..	1,115	1,363	..	1,662	..	1,647	2,777	3,010	2,314
Madura ..	12,430	9,181	..	6,608	..	2,445	19,038	11,626	16,269
Tinnevelly ..	2,399	698	61	3,193	1,280	3,823	5,653	5,801	4,897
Total ..	21,712	16,367	364	12,579	1,366	8,066	34,655	25,799	32,271

The number of animals impounded during the year was 25,799 against 34,655 in the previous year and 32,271, the average of the three previous years. The decrease is chiefly in South Canara, the Nilgiris and Madura, while a slight increase is noticeable in South Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The decrease in South Canara and Madura was probably due to the increased number of cattle licensed during the year. No explanation for the decrease in the Nilgiris has been furnished in the district report and it has been called for.

(*d*) *Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.*

20. *Locusts.*—In a few plantations, locusts descended from the trees in August and paired in September, October and November, a month earlier than last year. They were hand-picked and 68½ kerosine-oil tinsfull were destroyed. The larvæ again appeared in January, April and May 1908 and were destroyed by beating them with brushwood which process was found to be effective in keeping down their number.

Pyrausta machœralis and Hyblœa purea appeared in the teak plantations of Walluvacherry and Chathamborai in January 1908 and in the teak plantations of Amarampalam Range in September 1907 and May 1908. No damage was done in the Nilambur Range, but in the Amarampalam Range the insects appeared in about 1,218 acres of the plantation in Nellikutha, 1870 and 1871 and Karimpoya 1897 to 1906 and attacked about 75 per cent. of the trees. 75 per cent. of the leaves of these trees were eaten. The major portion of the damage was done by Hyblæa. Most of the trees were completely stripped, only the veins of the leaves being left. No preventive measures have been adopted as none have yet been devised. At present, the trees are stripped of their leaves once a year and sometimes twice. This must have a disastrous effect upon the rate of growth.

Hyptiphylla robusta, one of the chief species of Mahagony-borers, attacked most of the trees of both varieties in Airavillikava and Edacode, but the damage was not serious. The attack was only occasionally noticed in the Mahagony plantations in the Amarampalam Range.

Spike disease in sandalwood is still spreading in the Satyamangalam and Kollegal Ranges of the North Coimbatore Division. Special operations were undertaken at Bailur and Hassanur for the extraction of dead and spiked trees. At the latter place, hardly a healthy tree is to be seen, while in the Bailur plantation every single tree is affected. So far the cause of *spike* has not been determined, though a possible clue to it has been obtained.

4. Sylviculture.

(a) *Natural Reproduction.*

21. In South Canara, regeneration from seed was fairly good all over the district and reproduction by coppice was also good, especially in the Coondapoor Range. In North Malabar, reproduction from teak (Tectona grandis) and vengai (Pterocarpus Marsupium) was disappointing. The District Forest Officer attributes this to want of "Film water" in the soil in one case and to soil denudation, probably, in the other. Benteak (Lagerströmia lanceolata) showed no signs of reproduction. The year was a bad one for Neredu (Eugenia jambolana), having been a bad seed year. Other species, such as jal (Shorea Talura), rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia), mathi (Terminalia tomentosa), tadasal (Grewia tiliaefolia), mango (Mangifera indica), komanji (Bridelia retusa), seem to have done well on the whole through successful fire-protection. It seemed probable that another 5 years of successful fire-protection will result in ever-increasing abundance of seedlings of all species encept teak and benteak. In South Malabar, the natural reproduction was generally good throughout the Division, especially of Hopea parviflora, Michelia Champaca, Hardwickia binata, Pterocarpus Marsupium and Tamarindus indica in the sholas of the Mannarghat Range; Cedrela Toona was also good. In the deciduous forests, seedlings of Terminalia tomentosa, Pterocarpus Marsupium and Lagerströmia lanceolata were seen in large numbers. Swietenia macrophylla reproduced itself freely in Pokote and in the Nilambur Hill. In Chathamborai, 1873, out of the 7 naturally-grown seedlings found under the parent tree, 2 have since died and only 5 exist now. In the Nilgiris, the copice growth in the worked bluegum coupes suffered considerably in the third rotation and the yield was very much reduced. In the little I had opportunity of seeing in Cairn Hill, which I understand is typical, I found the stems cut with the saw alone and the stools left naturally high and even unnecessarily so. The result is pollard and not coppice shoots and it is quite possible a falling-off in yield may be due to this. I gave instructions for a commencement being made to get the labour to cut the trees flush with the ground with the axe and this has been started. In North Coimbatore, reproduction from coppice was generally good in all felled coupes in Satyamangalam Range. There was no reproduction of sandal from seed in spiked areas and, from observations, very few of the spiked trees produce root shoots. Of the few observed, it remains to be seen whether they persist and are healthy. Natural regeneration from seed was indifferent everywhere owing to the forests being overgrazed and perpetually burnt. Where fires have been absent for a year or two, many seedlings of the more valuable species, notably teak, vengai (Pterocarpus Marsupium), rosewood and Acha (Hardwickia binata), are to be found. Rosewood reproduced itself fairly well by root-suckers, but assistance is required in the direction of freeing both seedlings and suckers from dominating undergrowth. This is quite impossible in the undermanned state of the Division, badly as action is required to ensure the continuance of the valuable species. In South Coimbatore, in the high forests on the Anamalais, natural regeneration, especially of teak and rosewood, was good and the light required for the seedlings to develop is being let in by regeneration fellings in the worked compartments. The prospects of success seem to me to be tolerably good. There are many young trees or shoots, but they die down (at first sight it would appear from fire, were it not that they have not been burned over for three years) when they attain a height of 4 or 5 feet and shade is the only thing it can be attributed to. In places, there are patches 10 feet or so high, which appear finally established, having receiving full light from above. Coppice reproduction was very good in coupes of Chenat Nair, Walayar, Chinnar and Ayerangal working circles, good in Hulikal, Sundapatti and Jackanare in Mettupalayam Range. Reproduction was slow and indifferent at the foot of the slopes in Mettupalayam, Bolampatti and Udamalpet Ranges where forests have been heavily grazed over and overworked under permit system and the soil was dry and poor. In Madura, reproduction from seed in the unworked evergreen forests and coppice reproduction in the Usil forests worked as coppice was satisfactory; with more careful and efficient protection from grazing and fire and with more careful working for a period of about 10 years, the regeneration of the annual coupes will no doubt be a success. In Tinnevelly, natural reproduction was good in the evergreen forests and in areas

successfully protected from fire and grazing; coppice regeneration was good everywhere, except in the babul tank-bed areas in which goat browsing was allowed. Here, regeneration of any kind is practically non-existant. That this need not be the case was very clearly shown in the Muthur tank-bed in the Wolf Hill Reserve, where an almost impenetrable forest has come up from seed. The Board declined all proposals made for the protection of the tank-bed porambokes and the sources of supply of fuel and wood for agricultural implements in the plains below were disappearing rapidly.

(b) Artificial Reproduction.

22. *Regular plantations.*—In South Canara, existing plantations were maintained and a small portion of the Someshwar reserve in Udipi Range was planted up with ceara and Hevia braziliensis. In North Malabar, 33 acres left out in the previous year in Begur was planted (presumably with teak) at a cost of Rs. 941 and is reported to be doing well; 6 acres round the Muthanga serambi in Chedleth Range were planted with guinea grass obtained from Coonoor at a cost of Rs. 175 and are doing well. In South Malabar, 129¼ acres were planted in Karimpoya with teak 8 ft. × 8 ft. at a cost of Rs. 688, completing 133 acres of 1907 plantation; casualties of 18,500 teak seedlings were replaced in 1906 plantation at a cost of Rs. 44; in 1908 plantation 159·96 acres were prepared, but only 30 acres could be planted before the end of the year, for want of rain, at a cost of Rs. 3,026. In the Beypore reserve cocoanut plantation, 270 casualties were replaced at a cost of Rs. 285. In the Nilgiris, the Para plants in the Kallar and Benhope nurseries were doing well, though with several failures (replaced) on account of dry season and for want of water to water the young plants with. The musa textiles (Manila hemp) among the rubber trees were doing well; weeds were kept down, while grass among rubber trees was growing well—the guinea grass spreading so rapidly and growing so luxuriantly as to threaten to exterminate all other indigenous grass species. In North Coimbatore, dibbling of sandalwood seed in coupe VI of Kollegal was carried out, but the results were not satisfactory; the results of sowing of palmyra seed in blanks in Vellodu and Attavanai topes were good; 40 bamboo clumps planted in Vellodu were doing well. In South Coimbatore, an experimental plantation of 1½ acres was made in Amaravati valley working circle of Udamalpet ranger; the area originally supported chiefly softwood species which are characteristic of this locality. All growth was felled and brushwood burnt and 1,422 teak, 360 vengai and 110 mahogany seedlings were planted over the area. Casualties were heavy owing to insufficient rainfall; but, at the end of the year, 358 teak, 257 vengai and 65 mahogany remained. These were strong, healthy seedlings and are likely to establish themselves. The District Forest-officer is confident that, in this way, the forest may be rapidly improved at an outlay which will repay itself. Teak seedlings were put out in regeneration areas in the coupes felled in Tekkadi leased forests in 1906–1907 and 1907–1908. In Madura, pine (*Pinus insignis*) plantation of about 25 acres on the Upper Palnis was progressing well. In Tinnevelly, either seed was sown or seedlings were planted in lines in all the coupes worked during the year. The lines were made principally in blanks and were 3 feet wide and about 15 feet apart. 2,108½ measures of seed of 9 species were sown and 26,716 seedlings of 5 species were planted in parts of 15 working circles. In addition to the above, 25 sacks of teak seed were sown in Kuttalam and Nánguneri ranges, in the latter of which 10,000 seedlings were put out in the Tirukurangudi and Kalakad working circles, while sowings in the former were grossly neglected and gave practically no results. The seed seems to have germinated freely in nearly all cases, but a very large proportion of the seedlings died off, owing to the long continued dry weather from the end of March; it is believed though that a large number have merely dried back to ground level and will come up again in the ensuing north-east monsoon. 225 measures of teak seed and 78 of *Balanocarpus utilis* were sown in coupe XI, Koilteri working circle, Kariar, Tharivattamparai, Kannikatti and Aladiyur, but only produced 2,000 and 1,313 seedlings respectively, of which only 63 and 513 are alive now. 109,900 palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*) seed, 4,000 cashewnut (*Anacardium occidentale*) seed, 100 measures of odai (*Acacia planifrons*) seed and 50 measures of Viruvatti (*Diospyros speciosa*) seed were sown in the Kudiremoliteri reserve; palmyras were just germinating; odai and Viruvatti proved a failure and all the cashewnut germinated, but not one per

cent. of them are alive now owing to drought. 1,400 banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*) cuttings were put up in road I and 750 in road II in the Teri reserve and about one-fourth of the cuttings are alive in both the roads. Rs. 252–0–3 were spent in dibbling in of palmyra and Rs. 72–12–6 in planting banyan cuttings. 840 measures of odai, 75 of avaram, 192 of kolinji, 85 of vagai, 210 of babul, 100 of Viruvatti and 92 of nim seeds were sown in Gangaikondan reserve which yielded 1,000 odai, 500 avaram and 12 nim seedlings and they are doing well, the operation having cost Rs. 83–6–6.

Cultural operations.—In South Canara, in return for granting passes for the cultivation of kumari, the Mahratties collected seeds and planted seedlings—teak (*Tectona grandis*) 6,400, banapu (*Terminalia tomentosa*) 445, benga (*Albizzia lebbek*) 452, and biti (*Dalbergia latifolia*) 102—in the blanks caused by their kumari cultivation; there were 2,500 seedlings in nurseries awaiting planting. Of 1905 and 1906 plantings, 614 teak, 15 banapu and 12 benga seedlings of 1905 and 11,555 teak, 662 banapu and 705 benga seedlings of 1906 survived. In Madura, growth of manure leaf in 70 acres cultivated in 1904–1905 was encouraging and is now said to be about 5 feet high. Crop of manure leaves is expected in 1909. The growth in 290 acres mentioned in the last report was fair. Another area of 100 acres was ploughed, tilled and prepared for sowing but was not sown for want of seed in time. The areas were fenced with *Euphorbia* and seeds of avaram (*Cassia auriculata*) and kolinji (*Tephrosia purpurea*) were sown broadcast. Result of the operations was very encouraging and will prove successful in the end. It is not however explained how the operations will pay nor how the areas are to be worked. Intensive cultivation similar to that of field crops and reaping of a crop of manure leaf after 4 or 5 years does not seem to be an operation coming within the scope of practical politics. If, after 5 years, an annual crop of coppice from stools cut flush with the ground can be obtained, the system may be successful and this may possibly be the case with avaram for instance, but can hardly apply to *Tephrosia*. Extra establishment will be required for continuing the cultivation.

(*c*) *Operations for the improvement of growing stock.*

23. *Creeper and parasite cutting.*—In South Canara, creepers were cut over an area of 750 acres in the Porkala timber coupe in the Uppinangadi range and 414 acres in Parapa teak plantation of Puttur range. In North Malabar, creepers were cut in Begur and Kudrakote blocks over 2,900 acres at a cost of Rs. 227. In South Malabar, parasites were cleared in old Amarampalam plantations (418 acres) and in Edacode plantations 46 and 61 (131 acres) at a cost of Rs. 170. In Tinnevelly, creepers were cut in almost all the coupes felled over in 1906–1907.

Cleaning and weeding.—In North Malabar, 20 plantations of 651 acres and 1 tope were weeded at a cost of Rs. 2,000; in South Malabar, 1,008 acres of plantations and other areas were weeded at a cost of Rs. 266.

Thinnings.—In South Malabar, 1,122 acres of teak plantations were thinned at a cost of Rs. 848; in the Nilgiris, thinning of Frenella continued in Aramby and crooked teak and vengai were taken out in Mudumalai over 150 acres.

Regeneration fellings.—In South Coimbatore, regeneration felling was carried out over a selected area in compartment 18 of Tekkadi leased forest to encourage regeneration of teak; regeneration over the area where the ground round seed-bearers was broken up and whereabout 2,000 teak seedlings were planted at stake was very satisfactory. Further fellings were made in the regeneration area in compartments 22 and 20 and these areas are now well stocked with advance growth of teak. Much however consists of root-suckers but they are developing a vigorous root system of their own and becoming independent of the parent root.

(*d*) *Experiments.*

24. The following are the results of experiments made with the introduction and cultivation of exotic species :—

Swietenia Mahogany.—In South Canara, the 40 surviving saplings, 14 years old, in the Puttur Range office compound and 21 saplings of the same age near the Wandse fuel depot are in good condition as also the two trees planted in the Pilarkan reserve in 1884. 26 plants in all, ranging from 2 to 20 feet in height are alive.

15 plants in the Uppinangadi Range office compound are doing well. 315 plants in all survive out of those planted in several places in the district. Of the four plants at Nedungayam in South Malabar only one is in good condition, the rest being rather sickly. 1 lb. of seed was sown in August 1907 in the office compound but only 40 per cent. germinated and 106 plants came up. Mahogany planted at Mount Stuart in South Coimbatore prior to 1907-1908 died in the hot weather. 46 out of 68 plants at Anamalai and 98 out of 108 plants at Bolampatti are in good condition. In the latter place ten seedlings were planted in June 1908. 95 out of 110 plants put out in the Udamalpet range in August 1907 survive and the two big plants at Esalammanthorai are healthy being 10 feet in height and 9 inches in girth. Two trees in the Kanavoipatti rest-house in Madura are doing well. In Tinnevelly 200 seedlings were obtained from 2 lbs. of seed sown in Padarmalai nursery. 40 of these were planted out and 19 are now alive. Seedlings obtained from 4,000 seeds sown in Kaliavur nursery and 648 seedlings obtained from Nángunéri and Kuttalam ranges were planted in the Kaliavur reserve. 392 of the latter are alive and their present condition is satisfactory.

Swietenia Macrophylla.—The big tree in Chathamborai in South Malabar planted in 1873 is 95 feet 8 inches in height and 89½ inches in girth. The tree did not flower during the year and only five of the seven seedlings referred to in the last year's report exist under the tree, two having died during the year. The trees found mixed with teak in the young plantations of Pokote 90 and Edacode 91-94 are doing well, but 90 per cent. of these especially in Edacode have been barked by spotted deer and sambur. The average increase in height is 10½ inches and in girth 3 inches, out of 2,111 seeds collected and sown in the office compound, 1,658 germinated. In the 5 acres planted in the Amarampalam range in 1903 there are 350 *Swietenia macrophylla* with 567 vengai in fair condition with an average of 16 feet in height and 7½ inches in girth, but in plantation 1904 only 46 *Swietenia Macrophlla* with 240 Vengai (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*) survive and are not thriving well as the soil is not well suited for them. Those planted as avenue trees along road sides in plantations 1900-1902 and 1904-05 are doing well. Those planted in front of the bathing mantapam in the Alagar Hill Reserve in Madura are thriving well.

Monihot Glaziovii (ceara rubber).—Out of the 14 plants near the Alur Rest house in Coondapur, 12 are living in good condition and are 6 to 12 feet in height. 12 plants put out in the rainy season in 1906 in Wandse depot premises are all healthy with an average height of 2 feet. 73 out of 84 in Someshwar Reserve in Tannir plantation and 86 plants in several places in the South Canara District are doing well. Those at Mount Stuart in South Coimbatore are doing well.

Hevea brasiliensis.—175 out of 190 plants in the Tannir plantation of Someshwar Reserve in South Canara are reported to be in good condition. A small nursery with Para rubber seeds was made near Kanoth serambi compound in Malabar North and 460 seedlings have been raised, which will be planted in the Ficus eclastica plantation in Bamboo pots. 36 trees in Airavillikava and one in Nilambur Hill in South Malabar and 3 in the office compound are doing well.

Landolphia florida.—22 of these creepers exist in South Malabar and are doing well, but are constantly pulled down by monkeys.

Kickxia africana.—20 out of the 23 existing last year survive at present and are doing well. The average height is 8½ inches and the growth is very slow.

South American rubber trees.—These are gradually diminishing in number being damaged by pigs which dig round the roots of these trees and injure them. Natural reproduction of these species is very poor.

Mr. Morgan's African plants (supposed to be species of Acacia).— 39 of these exist in South Malabar and are doing well.

Ficus elastica.—500 cuttings of Ficus elastica were put down in the Kanoth Range in North Malabar, but proved a failure. In Begur and Chedleth Ranges Ficus elastica cuttings were planted on the fire lines and are said to have proved a failure, but I have just seen those near Kuppadi and a good percentage of them are growing well. The shoots in some cases are said to have been eaten by animals, but apart from this there appears to be no reason why most cuttings put down should not succeed.

Pinus insignis.—1 lb. of seeds were sown in the Cairn Hill, Nilgiris. 60 germinated and the seedlings are doing well.

Pine plantations of about 25 acres formed in the Upper Palnis in the Kodaikanal Range, Madura in 1906–07 are thriving well.

Bamboos.—Six clumps of Bambusa longispathus, 2 in the Traveller's Bungalow compound at Uppinangadi in South Canara, 4 in Parapa Reserve are in good condition. Six clumps of Arundinaria Brandisii (Giant Bamboo) in Airavillikava, South Malabar, and one each in Edacode 1891–1892 are doing well. 4 clumps of Bambusa vulgaris (yellow bamboos) exist in Airavillikava but their growth is very slow. Cephatostachyum pergracile, Dendrocalamus longispathus and Bambusa longispathus are found in the banks of rivers in Airavillikava, Arevakode and Panangode and are thriving well. Bamboo seed obtained from other districts and sown in Tinnevelly did not germinate, the seeds not being good ones.

Camphor wood.—32 out of the 56 seedlings planted in Sim's park, Nilgiris, exist and are on an average 1 ft. 5 in. high and are doing well. 75 seedlings planted out in the Kodaikanal Range, Madura, during 1906-1907 are thriving well. Only one plant that is surviving in the Museum garden, Coimbatore, is about 1 ft. 3 in. high.

Hymonœa courbaril.—Only three plants survive in the Nilgiris and are on an average 8 in. high. One planted in the office compound in South Malabar in November 1906 is doing well. Only two are alive in the Museum garden and are not doing well.

Cedrela odorata.—Only one exists in the Nilgiris and looks healthy. It is 8 in. high. Two trees are in the Museum garden, the bigger of them being over 20 ft. high.

Erythrina latissima.—Three existing plants in the Nilgiris are $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and. do not look well.

Widdringtonia wightii.—One hundred and forty germinated in the Nilgiris and 50 survive. They are on an average 11 in. high.

Chestnut seeds kindly given by the Inspector-General of Forests were sown in the Nilgiris but did not germinate.

Platymuscium platystachyum.—One plant put out in the office compound in South Malabar during last year is doing well.

The following West Indian seeds were obtained and sown in Tinnevelly and in the Museum garden. Only the first kind germinated in Tinnevelly and all of them failed in the Museum garden.

1. Aristolochia odoratissima, 2. Spathelea simplex, 3. Juniperus barbadensis, 4. Carludovica Jamaicensis, 5. Peltophorum braziliense, 6. Passiflora edulis.

The Grevillea was doing fairly well at the end of April 1908.

Seeds of *Eucalyptus eugenioides* (Red stringy bark) obtained from Australia were sown in the Museum garden on 1st June 1908 but did not germinate.

5. Exploitation.

(a) System of Management.

(i) *Major Forest Produce.*

(1) *Clear or Regeneration Fellings.*

25. In South Canara, 2 acres of Casuarina plantation at Tannirbhavi was clear felled; in South Malabar, 159·96 acres were clear felled in coupe IV (*a*) of the Karimpoya reserve for the formation of teak plantations 1908 and the amount realised was Rs. 4,630–8–2.

(2) *Selection Fellings.*

26. In South Canara, trees over 2 feet in diameter in coupe V (1,000 acres) in the Shiradi timber working circle in the Uppinangadi Range were felled as per working plan in North Malabar, coupe VII (1,000 acres) of Chedleth Range and 192 acres of coupe V of Begur Range produced 26,950 c. ft. of teak, 11,878 c. ft. of vengai, 5,516 c. ft. of Mathi, 641 c. ft. of rosewood and 1,214 c. ft. of Benteak (in the former) and 15,414 c. ft. of teak, 413 c. ft. of Vengai, 1,799 c. ft. of rosewood, 11,226 c. ft. of Mathi and 2,163 c. ft. of Benteak (in the latter); coupe VI of Begur Range which

ought to have been worked during the year was not worked under Conservator's orders, as there was large quantity of timber undisposed of in the Range; so also Kottiyur coupe II for a similar reason and also as the road to Kaligayam was not ready for carting. In South Malabar, 4 uprooted Irul trees were felled in coupe XII (Kariem) and 661 trees in coupe IV (*b*); 62 trees of the former and 571 trees of the latter were converted into 65 logs of 3,687·86 c. ft. and 654 logs of 28,160·43 c. ft., respectively; in the Nilgiris, 380 c. ft. of sandalwood were extracted by Government agency in the Segur Range; in North Coimbatore, 3,591·673 c. ft. of sandalwood was obtained of spiked, dead and mature trees in 4 Ranges of the division and 7,683 c. ft. of rosewood through the agency of a contractor from Geddasal, 305·69 c. ft. of Acha logs and 5,546·50 c. ft. of miscellaneous timber were also felled, of the latter 2,400 c. ft. was for drag poles and 3,146·40 for agricultural implements, &c., in South Coimbatore, 110,123 c. ft. of timber were obtained—72,689 from Tekadi leased forest, 20,252 from Punachi timber working circle, 15,643 from Andiparai shola and 1,539 from Elival (Chenat Nair). In Madura, 100 1st class and 100 2nd class timber trees were sold in the Cumbum Range for Rs. 3,200 and Rs. 3,190, respectively. In Tinnevelly, there were no departmental removals.

(3) & (4) Improvement fellings and coppice fellings.

27. In South Canara, seven coupes of 232 acres in Coondapur Range were cut departmentally under the system of coppice with standards for the supply of firewood for sale in Government depots and 100 acres in Udipi Range by sandal-still owners for the working of sandalwood stills. In North Malabar, 10 acres in Kanoth reserve were worked. In the Nilgiris, fellings were conducted in Nudumalai Range over 150 acres and 7,200 c. ft., of dead teak, vengai, venteak, rosewood, etc., extracted. In North Coimbatore, 384,100 c. ft., of fuel were felled departmentally in located coupes—the number of coupes worked being 16; 652,480 bamboos were also felled in Bhavani and Kollegal Ranges—partly departmentally and partly through contractors. In South Coimbatore, coupes in 22 fuel working circles were worked departmentally as coppice with standards. In Madura, 25 coupes of 2,628 acres and 12 tank beds of 15,538 acres were sold to contractors for Rs. 14,105 and 15,538, respectively. In addition, 6 coupes of 1,000 acres and 3 tank beds of 155 acres were worked departmentally for fuel supply to the Madura Mills Company and the Depot at Madura. In Tinnevelly, 50 second class timber trees and 50 Chickrassia tabularis were sold on stump fees in the Kuttalam Range. Fellings were conducted by contract and all fellings were located and regulated.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

(1) *Miscellaneous Produce.*

28. Minor forest produce was generally leased out to contractors or collected departmentally. The manner of working this produce in each district is noted below :—

In South Canara, catechu was manufactured departmentally and all other produce leased. In addition to the usual manufacture of catechu in balls, a small quantity was manufactured as an experiment in slabs and the results of analysis of the stuff are reported by the Chemist, Forest Research Institute, to be extremely satisfactory as regards quality. It is not to be deduced from this that the making into slabs instead of the usual balls has any effect on the quality. So far as I am aware there was no difference in the manufacture, only in the shape in which the stuff was made up. In North Malabar, except for eight leases all produce was collected departmentally. It is reported that lease system is likely to be more advantageous than departmental collection and that a start has already been made in the former direction. In South Malabar the produce was leased as usual; in the Nilgiris permits were issued for thatching grass, gravel, etc., and the remaining produce collected departmentally; in North Coimbatore, myrabolams, honey, wax, gum, etc., are collected departmentally; other items are leased; in South Coimbatore minor produce was collected departmentally in Udamalpet Range for six months and then leased as in other Ranges; in Madura, permits were issued for thatching grass, thorns, manure leaves and stone in reserves; all other items including manure leaves in Cumbum and Kodaikánal Ranges were leased out. In Tinnevelly, permits were issued for stone in one reserve; all other produce was leased.

(2) *Extraction of fodder.*

29. In South Coimbatore and Madura, permits were issued for fodder grass. In the former district guinea grass was planted to provide fodder for Government bulls.

(3) *Hay-making.*

30. Hay-making operations were carried out, more systematically and in accordance with improved method, in North Coimbatore division, with the result that the hay was superior in quality to that of the previous year. Six tons of hay were made in Erode Range at a cost of Rs. 10 per ton. It has since been arranged to supply the quantity to the Military farms, Bangalore, at Rs. 15 per ton delivered at the Perundurai Railway station. A small quantity was exhibited at the Tiruppur Cattle show held during the year but practically found no demand.

(4) *Grazing.*

31. The following statement shows the revenue derived from "grazing and grass removals" during the year with that of the previous year :—

District.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Difference.
South Canara	8,476	8,852	+ 376
North Malabar	2,561	2,804	+ 243
South do.	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	9,580	8,861	— 719
North Coimbatore	52,166	46,161	— 6,005
South do.	10,476	10,431	— 45
Madura	32,541	35,245	+ 2,704
Tinnevelly	7,080	6,568	— 512
Total ..	1,22,880	1,18,922	— 3,958

South Canara, Malabar (North) and Madura show an increase and the Nilgiris, North and South Coimbatore and Tinnevelly a decrease during the year compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase in South Canara was due to throwing open of additional reserves to grazing, that in Malabar (North) was the result of Range officers being made to check grazing permits and that in Madura was due to people having begun to realize that taking out permits was more profitable than illicit grazing with the connivance of the subordinates. The decrease in the Nilgiris is attributed to smaller number of Mysore cattle being brought for grazing, that in North Coimbatore to the introduction of block system and to want of supervision and that in Tinnevelly to slackness of Range officers and to closure of certain blocks on account of occurrence of fires.

(*b*) Agency of Exploitation.

(i) *Departmental Agency.*

32. Forms 55 and 56 show separately the different classes of produce collected and Form 57 indicates the stock disposed of and the balance on hand at the close of the year. Departmental operations were necessary for conducting improvement and systematic fellings as prescribed in working plans for reducing unregulated fellings and for supply of timber, etc., to public departments, railways and mines and to sale depots established in several important towns for the convenience of the public. The total quantity of timber and fuel, the number of bamboos and the value of minor produce collected departmentally were 63·6, 11·7 and 11·8 per cent., respectively of their total outturn through all agencies; and the total value of the disposals of the year was Rs. 5,06,501 as compared with Rs. 5,19,435 in the previous year.

Transport was chiefly effected by Government and hired carts, railways, and Government and hired boats. Floating was also resorted to in South Malabar and to a small extent in North Malabar. In South Canara, North and South Malabar, the Nilgiris and South Coimbatore, timber felled was dragged by elephants to river banks and carting places. Timber from Tekadi leased forests in South Coimbatore was transported by tram, wire-rope and country carts.

Timber.—The quantity of timber exploited was 632,359 c. ft., against 303,227 c. ft. in the previous year, the increase occurring in all districts except South Canara and North Coimbatore. The increase in North Malabar was due to the working of a coupe in Chedleth Range where there was no felling in the previous year on account of a large stock having remained on hand and that in South Malabar was due to fellings in Kariem and Nuriem forests in addition to thinnings in plantations. Improvement fellings undertaken on a larger scale in Mudumalai leased forests in the Nilgiris, felling timber on the Upper Anamalais in South Coimbatore, felling of more timber for departmental use in Madura than in the previous year on account of construction of a large number of buildings and departmental working of two coupes in Tinnevelly also caused increase. The decrease in South Canara is attributed to the slackness of a Ranger, since reduced, in marking trees for felling in time, while that in North Coimbatore was due to sale of rosewood trees standing to a contractor, instead of departmental felling.

Fuel.—The amount of fuel removed departmentally was 3,753,660 c. ft. against 3,206,420 c. ft. in the previous year. Development of departmental fuel operations to meet the extended sales from depots accounts for the increase.

Bamboos.—The number of bamboos extracted departmentally was 759,750 or 332,097 more than in the previous year. Felling a larger number of bamboos in North and South Malabar for floating timber and fuel and more extended departmental working of bamboo coupes in North Coimbatore mainly contributed to the increase.

Minor produce.—The produce collected was 24,160 maunds (of 25 lbs.) against 19,221 maunds in the previous year. Manufacture of catechu in slabs in addition to the usual quantity manufactured in balls† and larger collection of myrabolams in South Coimbatore owing to a favourable season chiefly caused the increase.

(ii) *By purchasers.*

33. The prepayment permit system is reported to have worked satisfactorily in South Coimbatore. In North Coimbatore, people were allowed to remove fuel, etc., on permits only in places where depots have not yet been opened. Issue of permits except for grass was completely stopped in Bhavani and Satyamangalam Ranges. It is reported that the permit system will have to be continued in some of the hill villages in the division in which the extent of poramboke is insufficient to meet the demand and in places where villages are not of sufficient size to warrant the opening of depots. Progress continued to be made in the replacement of the permit system by located fellings in coupes worked through contractors or departmentally. Towards the close of the year, 12 fuel coupes in South Coimbatore were sold standing to contractors on condition of their selling the fuel in depots established by the department with maximum rates. On the same lines, fuel from 6 coupes have been sold in stacks in North Coimbatore since the close of the year.

The total value of sales was Rs. 2,16,373 from major produce including bamboos and Rs. 2,59,332 from minor produce showing an increase of Rs. 51,682 and Rs. 32,804, respectively, over the figures of the preceding year. The increase under major produce was distributed chiefly over North and South Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly and was due to lease of bamboo coupes in the first, to collection of the first instalments of fuel coupes sold at the close of the year in the second, to sale of timber in Cumbum Range, realization of larger amounts than in the previous year on account of value of trees on darkhast lands and in tank-bed sales and leasing of a bamboo coupe in the third and to larger revenue derived from wind-falls from unreserved lands and better prices obtained in coupe sales in the last-named district.

The increase in minor produce arose chiefly in South Canara due to improvement in the auction sales of minor produce leases, in South Coimbatore, due to high prices obtained for tanning barks and in amaroy sales and to leasing of the right of collecting minor produce in Udamalpet Range, instead of departmental collection and in Madura due to realization of higher prices obtained in minor produce leases and quarry sales and to leasing of manure leaves.

The sales of confiscated produce are recorded in Form No. 72-B and show a decrease of Rs. 986 over the amount realized in the previous year. This was due chiefly in South Canara and Tinnevelly where there were no valuable seizures during the year.

† South Canara.

(iii) *Rights and privileges.*

34. The following abstract statement shows the estimated quantity and value of produce removed under this head :—

Districts	Timber.		Fuel		Bamboos.		Minor Produce.	Grazing.	Total Value.
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
		RS.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
South Canara ..	88,525	34,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,877
North Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	21	37	..	..	500	4	82*	879‡	1,002
North Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,059†	..	1,059
Total ..	88,546	34,914	..	..	500	4	1,141	879	36,938

* Collector's report shows Rs. 6-11-0. The figure in Form No. 56 has been adopted. † As per Form No. 56.
‡ As per Collector's report.

(iv) *Free Grants.*

35. The following abstract shows the quantity and value of produce removed by free grantees :—

Districts.	Timber.		Fuel.		Bamboos.		Minor Produce.	Grazing.	Total Value.
	C. ft.	Value.	C. ft.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.
South Canara ..	4,900	1,805	12,001	226	1,400	21	246	..	2,298
North Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	1,729	173	5,060	51	..	..	224
North Coimbatore.	3,970	439	..	..	360	23	18	..	480
South Coimbatore.	103	6	..	..	110	7	1	..	14
Madura	256	32	..	..	9	..	..	..	32
Tinnevelly ..	510	78	..	..	(a)	3	(b) 28	..	109
Total ..	9,739	2,360	13,730	399	6,939	105	293	..	3,157

(a) 1,120 lbs. ethacally. (b) As per Collector's report; Form No. 56 does not show this.

The estimated total value of the free grants was Rs. 3,157 against Rs. 3,676 in the previous year. No grants were issued in North and South Malabar. The grants in other districts were chiefly made to poor ryots for re-building houses destroyed by fire and in South Canara, they were made for repairs of temples and other religious and public institutions also from Kumaki lands.

(c) Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce.

36. The following abstract shows the total outturn of timber and other produce collected during the year under report and the previous year from reserved forests and from reserved and unreserved lands :—

Agency of exploitation.	Timber in cubic feet including sandalwood.		Fuel in cubic feet.		Bamboos in numbers.		Minor produce (including grass and grazing) gross value in Rupees.	
	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
By Government Agency ..	303,227	632,359	3,206,420	3,753,660	427,653	759,750	29,543	34,998
By purchasers (including confiscation).	336,906	312,090	2,479,978	2,115,447	*4,822,752	5,745,371	226,780	259,443
By Right holders	89,630	88,546	38	..	1,225	500	901	(a) 2,020
By free grantees	8,877	9,739	8,085	13,730	1,870	6,939	310	(b) 293
	738,640	1,042,734	5,694,521	5,882,837	5,253,500	6,512,560	257,534	296,754

(a) Includes Rs. 879 shown in the Nilgiri Collector's report as value of grazing by right holders.
(b) Includes Rs. 28 shown in the Tinnevelly Collector's report as value of grass removed by free grantees.
} These have not been shown in the respective District returns—Form 56.

* In the previous report the figures for some districts were wrongly shown in c. ft. Numbers have now been shown.

The results show an increase in all the major produce as well as in the minor produce. These variations have already been explained.

The rates of grazing fees levied in the several districts and the number of animals licensed to grazing on payment are shown in Form No. 53.

CHAPTER III.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

37. The surplus revenue of the Circle is Rs. 1,12,363 which is Rs. 30,900 less than that of the previous year and Rs. 82,534 more than the average of the previous 5 years :—

—		1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Average of the 5 years from 1901–1902 to 1905–1906.
Revenue		10,12,376	10,31,256	7,62,800
Expenditure	"A Conservancy and Works" including Refunds	5,51,070	5,83,401	4,38,001
	"B Establishments"	3,18,043	3,35,492	2,94,971
	Total of A and B	8,69,113	9,18,893	7,32,972
	Net Result	+ 1,43,263	+ 1,12,363	+ 29,828

The gross receipts were Rs. 18,880 more than that of the previous year (an increase of 1·9 per cent.) and the total expenditure was greater by Rs. 49,780 (5·7 per cent.). As distributed in Form No. 62, 33 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to the upkeep and improvement of the forests, 63 per cent. to exploitation and 4 per cent. to miscellaneous items. It will be observed from Form 58 that the value of timber and other produce at sale depots at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,00,901 which was Rs. 1,35,336 more than what it was at the close of the previous year chiefly on account of non-sale of timber felled in a coupe in South Malabar and of Mudumalai timber in the Nilgiris. The outstanding revenue at the beginning of the year was Rs. 77,188 (Rs. 78,327 — Rs. 1,139) on account of cancellation of contracts, &c.), and the value of sales during the year amounted to Rs. 10,58,155. Out of the total of Rs. 11,35,343, Rs. 10,31,256 were collected and Rs. 2,971 written off, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,01,116 at the close of the year. The variations under the several budget heads of revenue and expenditure during the two years 1906–1907 and 1907–1908 are explained below :—

RECEIPTS.

(i) *By Departmental Agency.*

Timber.—A net fall of Rs. 42,915 was due in North Malabar to non-sale of expected quantity of timber at depots and non-floating of Kottiyur timber to Baliapatam for sale owing to the non-completion of Kottiyur road, in South Malabar to there having been no old stock of timber at Beypore depot as in the previous year, non-disposal of timber felled in a coupe and non-realization of value of timber sold from two coupes, in the Nilgiris to want of elephants for dragging Mudumalai timber and in North Coimbatore, to leasing of the right of felling rosewood timber to a contractor instead of departmental felling ; while there was an increase chiefly in South Coimbatore by supply of timber to the Madras Arsenal and certain firms at favourable rates.

Fuel+14,443—Due chiefly in South Canara, North and South Coimbatore to the development of departmental fuel operations.

Bamboos+1,117—Due chiefly in South Malabar to better rates realized for bamboos at Beypore depot and in North Coimbatore to extensive departmental bamboo-felling carried out during the year. The increase was partly reduced by decrease chiefly in South Canara caused by delay in floating bamboos to Mangalore owing to prevalence of cholera and by slackness of the Ranger in not cutting sufficient number of bamboos in proper time.

Sandalwood—6,900—Due in North Coimbatore to about 50 tons of sandalwood calculated to fetch about Rs. 30,000 having remained unsold in the Home market.

Minor produce+7,555—Due in South Canara to better prices realised for catechu and in North Coimbatore to sale of a larger quantity of myrabolams.

(ii) *By Purchasers.*

Timber+9,824.—The increase is distributed over all the districts of the Circle due generally to larger realizations through the agency of Revenue authorities on account of value of trees on darkhast lands and also in South Malabar, due to clear felling of a larger area for planting and in Madura, due to sale of certain timber trees standing in Tandigudi Range.

Fuel+32,941—Due in South Coimbatore to replacing departmental by contract working and the realization of portions of the contract amounts of a large number of coupes sold towards the close of the year, in Madura to the realization of better prices for tank-bed trees and to sale of additional tank-beds and in Tinnevelly to better prices obtained in coupe sales.

Bamboos+7,710—Due chiefly in North Coimbatore to replacing departmental by contract working, the sale of the coupes being at the close of the year and in South Coimbatore, to good prices obtained for bamboo coupes.

Grazing—3,958—Due to reasons explained in chapter II, 5 Exploitation (4) Grazing.

Other Produce+13,463—Due chiefly in South Canara to improvement in auction sales of minor produce leases, in South Coimbatore to better prices realised in amaroy sales and for tanning barks and in Madura to lease of manure leaves and to realization of better prices in minor produce and quarry sales.

(iii) *Miscellaneous (including confiscated drift and waif wood).*

Revenue.—14,580 due to there having been unusual receipts in 1906–1907 in North and South Malabar on account of hire of elephants lent to Mysore Darbar for Keddah operations, in South Coimbatore to there having been no arrear collections during the year under report and in Madura to less collection of compensation fees.

Expenditure.

A. Conservancy and Works.

The total expenditure exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 32,331 and this is due mainly to the following causes:—(1) increased departmental operations necessitating increased expenditure under Head I in several districts of the Circle; (2) high prices of provisions purchased for feed and keep of live-stock; (3) cost of weighing scales and tramline materials obtained from England; (4) construction of roads and bridges in North Malabar and Madura and extensive repairs to the several roads in North Coimbatore; (5) construction of new buildings in South Coimbatore and Madura and (6) demarcation of more reserves in South Canara and clearing of boundaries of reserves in the Nilgiris for survey.

B. Establishments.

The increased cost of Rs. 17,449 was due mainly to (1) time scale of pay sanctioned for officers of the Imperial Forest Service, (2) the promotion of Rangers and (3) grant of annual increments to members of the office establishment.

CHAPTER IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

38. *Circle charge.*—The Circle was held charge by Mr. F. A. Lodge, Conservator, up to 9th May 1908, inclusive, when he proceeded on six months' combined leave and was relieved by Mr. T. P. Peake, Acting Conservator.

39. *New District Forest Office Charges.*—The further division of the two forest charges in the Coimbatore district into four charges was sanctioned by Government but effect was not given, pending decision whether the greater urgency is in Kurnool or Coimbatore.

New Ranges.—During the year, a portion of the Kallar Sub-Range of the Coonoor Range in the Nilgiri district, area 13,645 acres (21 square miles), was transferred to the Méttupálaiyam Range of the South Coimbatore Division.

40. *Conduct of the Executive Establishment.*—On the whole, it may be said that the work of the Executive Staff is gradually improving. One Ranger (North Coimbatore) was dismissed; two acting Rangers (South Canara and Tinnevelly) were reverted to Deputy Rangers' class, for neglect and slackness. In Tinnevelly, one Deputy Ranger was suspended and debarred from Range charge, while heavy recoveries were ordered from another who was also declared unfit for Range charge. Work is said to have been unsatisfactory in North Malabar and Tinnevelly—the undermanned state of the Ranges being taken advantage of by Range Officers in the former division—and in South Canara, South Malabar and South Coimbatore, to have been good on the whole. Information is not given for the Nilgiris and Madura.

41. *Protective Staff.*—The conduct of this staff is said to have been far from good. Three Foresters (South Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and North Coimbatore) were suspended, the first for taking bribes, the second for unproved insinuation against his superior, the former being also recommended for dismissal; 1 Forester in Tinnevelly was reduced for slackness. Among Guards, 6 were dismissed, the services of 11 were dispensed with, 1 temporarily reduced and 30 suspended, for various irregularities and there were similar punishments in the temporary staff also. The work of the staff in South Coimbatore is said to leave much room for improvement, but to gradually tend to improve with extension of Departmental works. In the above, Madura is not included; the District Forest Officer's report deals with both Executive and Protective Staffs and indicates that their conduct has been far from satisfactory and that the number of punishments increased—11 subordinates having been dismissed, the services of 45 dispensed with, 33 suspended and 228 fined.

Prosecutions.—In the Nilgiris, one Forest Guard was prosecuted and convicted of criminal misappropriation and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

42. *Ministerial Establishment.*—Information is given only for four districts—South Canara, Nilgiris, North Coimbatore and South Coimbatore. In South Canara, the work in the District Forest Office was satisfactory; Coondapur Range was overworked and Forest Taluk Clerks' work was poor. It is said that their pay is too low and Rs. 12, no doubt, is too low now-a-days. In the Nilgiri, the work was unsatisfactory—the clerks being recently appointed and new. In North Coimbatore, there were three changes of the Head Clerk, the permanent man having been reduced. The work of the staff, on the whole, was very unsatisfactory, but the work was heavy and the question of the augmentation of the staff—pending formation of additional offices for additional divisions—is being dealt with separately. In South Coimbatore, though, judging by results, the work has been far from satisfactory, the clerks worked long hours, over-time and willingly and to the best of their abilities. Judging from the papers received from other districts, the work in North and South Malabar and Madura appears to be up to date, while that in Tinnevelly cannot be considered satisfactory. The present District Forest Officer, Tinnevelly, has been endeavouring to improve it and complains of very long hours of office work.

43. *Health of the Establishment and Casualties.*—The year was an unhealthy one in South Canara, North Malabar, South Malabar and the Nilgiris; health was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory in North Coimbatore and indifferent in South Coimbatore, while in Madura and Tinnevelly, it was generally good. One Forester died of malarial fever in North Coimbatore, 2 guards in South Canara, one in the Nilgiris and one in South Coimbatore died of malaria, &c.; one in South Malabar was killed by a rogue elephant; 2 watchers and 6 cartmen died of cholera in South Canara. One Forest Guard in South Malabar and 1 guard and 7 watchers in North Coimbatore resigned on account of fever. Fever was prevalent everywhere and many of the subordinates (both Executive and Protective) had to be frequently on medical leave.

44. *Relations between Revenue and Forest Officials.*—The relations between Revenue and Forest officials are reported to have been cordial in all the districts. Jamabandis were attended by Range Officers in South Canara and Madura, while such attendance was not considered necessary in North and South Malabar, the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly. No information is given for North and South Coimbatore.

45. *Service-books.*—These were maintained and verified in all districts.

46. *Conservator's inspections.*—The Conservator (Mr. F. A. Lodge) inspected South and North Coimbatore divisions and Madura and Tinnevelly districts and District Forest offices of South Malabar, Tinnevelly and Madura; he also visited Madras

for giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Decentralization and to meet the Inspector-General and accompanied him on tour in South Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and South Malabar; he also accompanied the Forest Member of the Board on an inspection of the coupes in Salem district in the Central Circle under special orders of the Board of Revenue. Mr. T. P. Peake, Acting Conservator of Forests, during his short tenure of office during the year, inspected some of the plantations in Ootacamund and a depot at Coonoor and the Coimbatore Depots and the District Forest offices of the Nilgiris and North and South Coimbatore and paid a flying visit to the Forest Training School in camp at Madukarai.

47. *Touring of the District Forest Officers.*—More than six months were spent in camp by the District Forest Officers of South Canara, North Malabar, South Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly; the District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris (exempted from the rule), who had the additional charge of South Malabar spent only 166 days in both the districts; the District Forest Officers in North Coimbatore spent only 151 days—Extra Assistant Conservator, Mr. J. A. Daly, spent 9 days out of 21, Deputy Conservator, Mr. P. M. Lushington, 110 out of 255 and Deputy Conservator, Mr. R. D. Richmond, 32 out of 90.

48. *Inspection of Range Offices.*—All the Range Offices were inspected twice in South Canara, Madura and Tinnevelly; they were inspected once in the Nilgiris and North Coimbatore; in each of North and South Malabar Divisions, two Ranges were inspected once and the third twice; in South Coimbatore, three twice and two once. In addition, depots were inspected in North Malabar, Nilgiris, North Coimbatore and Tinnevelly.

49. *Audit of accounts of District Forest Offices.*—The Inspecting officers of the Accountant-General's office audited the accounts of all the Distrct Forest Offices; the results were said to be satisfactory in South Canara and the reverse in Tinnevelly. Other districts make no report of the results.

50. *Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun.*—One Ranger sent the previous year for the third year's course returned and another was deputed during the year under report.

Two students were deputed for the ordinary course and two returned—one with a Ranger's certificate and one with a Lower Standard certificate.

51. *Forest Training School at Coimbatore.*—The 3 students of this Circle who attended the session commencing April 1907 secured certificates—two first-class and one ordinary certificate. On the whole, including 5 private students and 2 students from Travancore State, 17 students attended the session; 9 obtained first-class certificates, 6 obtained ordinary certificates and 2 obtained attendance certificates. Of the 5 students who were deputed to the session which commenced on 15th January 1908, one failed to join; of the four who joined, one died; the remaining 3 now attend the course. This term has been extended to one year, *i.e.*, to 15th December 1908. With this session, it has been decided to abolish the school and replace it by vernacular schools for training Forest Guards. The establishment of a Tamil school in this Circle has been ordered and programme of work is under preparation.

52. *Work and Services of Superior Officers.*—None of the Collectors except North Coimbatore and South Canara mention the work of their District Forest or other superior officers.

The Collector of Coimbatore says, "Mr. Richmond has worked hard and endeavoured to do his best with a heavy charge and the weak staff at his disposal."

The Collector of South Canara writes "Calls for no remark."

The Collector of Tinnevelly has recently taken occasion as he was about to leave the district to remark on Mr. Latham's diary as follows:—

"The forest charge of the Tinnevelly District is far too heavy for one man. If any man can do it, it would be Mr. Latham for his energy and capacity for work are simply extraordinary; but it is physically impossible for him to do all the work and the attempt puts a very severe strain upon him."

From what I have seen since taking charge of the cirle I gather that Mr. Foulkes took up technical matters with enthusiasm which fortunately in North Malabar is not hampered by overwhelming routine work, Mr. Bryant managed a heavy charge with much capacity and interest and Mr. Scot worked hard with much zeal in a division where the usual routine business is particularly heavy with the accounts work of departmental timber operations.

CHAPTER V.—GENERAL.

(a) RULES UNDER THE FOREST ACT.

53. *Timber Transit Rules.*—No reference is made to these except in South Canara, South Coimbatore and Madura, where they are reported to have worked satisfactorily. In South Canara, the Calicut-Mangalore Railway route was added to Schedule A and it has been ruled that people be permitted to move timber within a scheduled town without a permit.

54. *Rules under Section 26 of the Forest Act.*—The Rules worked satisfactorily in South Canara, the Nilgiris and Madura and with the minimum of inconvenience in North Coimbatore, where people do not appear however to be well conversant with them. In Malabar, the area of Government land is so small that the rules are of but little importance. In South Malabar, the same areas of well-wooded escheat-lands as in 1906-07 were retained as unreserved lands to meet the demands of neighbouring villages. In South Coimbatore, the number of cases of illicit fellings in unreserved lands reported increased considerably in consequence of the protection of the growth on unreserved lands receiving greater attention over a wider area.

55. *Other Rules.*—In South Canara, the Kumaki rules were amalgamated with the rules under section 26 and published. Rules under section 33 for the management of assessed Kans were also published. In the same district, the proposal to charge seigniorage rates by the cubic foot instead of a stump fee that was before the Board in the previous year was approved of during the year. In South Malabar, the fee for a shooting license was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. Sandal Transit rules in North Coimbatore are said to have been falling rather into abeyance, some tannahs originally instituted having been abandoned. It appeared to have been thought that the moral effect of the rules was sufficient, but it is under contemplation to re-establish all tannahs. One case of sandal theft was prosecuted and resulted in the conviction of one accused and the acquittal of the other.

(b) SUPPLY OF FOREST PRODUCE TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

56. *Development of the coupe and depot system.*—No special steps were taken in this direction in South Canara and North Malabar, as, in the former, the Kumaki lands and the large extent of unreserved lands continued to supply most requirements and the existing depots continued to be popular, and, in the latter, the supply from unreserved and private lands was more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the people. In South Malabar, the local demand was met from private forests. In North Coimbatore, in spite of the small establishment, every attempt was made to develop the system by opening new coupes experimentally—also new depots—and the results were on the whole satisfactory; but the staff requires augmentation to suit the present increased requirements for fuel. In South Coimbatore, timber and fuel were supplied by retail sales and periodical auctions, and permits were issued for removal of brushwood from departmentally felled coupes. Towards the close of the year, some fuel depots were transferred to contractors who had purchased standing coupes and who agreed to retail from these depots fuel, etc., to the public at rates subject to a fixed maximum. There have been no complaints. In Madura, provision having been made in the sanctioned working plans for opening coupes in the neighbourhood of villages, the demands of rural villages were adequately met. The growing demand in Madura city is being met by the depot at reasonable rates which also regulate the market price. 2,679 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs. of firewood worked at an expenditure of Rs. 16,020–7–10 realized a revenue of Rs. 21,524–12–0, leaving a net profit of Rs. 5,504–4–2. Coupes have been opened in the vicinities of Municipal towns for demands therein. Small timber for domestic purposes was sold from coupes at reasonable rates. There was no demand for forest produce from the adjoining districts. In Tinnevelly, the general practice was to remove head-loads of fuel from coupes under working, on payment of 3 pies per head-load. The supply of fuel near the ghats was adequate, but further east there was practically no local supply except the stalks of cotton plants and bratties.

Town depots.—Two of the Government fuel depots in Coimbatore town were leased to contractors to whom the fuel coupes were sold standing in South Coimbatore with satisfactory results so far.

57. *Measures adopted to encourage the growth of manure leaf-yielding plants.*—No measures were found necessary in South Canara, North and South Malabar, North and South Coimbatore, as unreserved lands and Kumakis supplied the requirements in South Canara, a large extent of private forests was available to meet the demand in Malabar, the limited demand was met from the existing reserves and unreserved lands in North Coimbatore, and the wet lands being too far away from reserves for resorting to them in South Coimbatore. In Madura, there was regular supply as per sanctioned working plans and special measures were taken for the artificial production of manure-leaves, in order to meet the increased demand in the Periyár watered tracts. In Tinnevelly, an attempt was made to grow avaram and kolinji on 82·50 acres in Gangaikondan Reserve and seedlings were doing well. The results, it is hoped, will be a success. Kolinji sown in another locality proved a failure—probably due to late sowing and the soil being sandy which is not suited for manure-leaf cultivation.

58. *Hill tribes.*—Twenty-seven leases to the extent of 762·18 acres were granted in North Coimbatore, free of rent, to Sholagars, etc., during the year, but many of them, on account of the apathy of the subordinate staff, appear to have taken service under private employers. This is much to be deplored, as the department has largely to depend on them for different kinds of labour.

59. *Cultivation in reserved forests.*—In North Coimbatore, 1,686 acres of Arachalur Plains Reserve were leased to the Quilon Fibre Company, for planting Agave sisalana and Agave vera-cruz. The area planted during the year amounted to only 547·10 acres. The deed for the lease of 220 arces of land to Mr. R. H. Morris in Bellaji Shola was registered during the year. In South Coimbatore, 2 estates on the Anamalais were resumed, as the terms of the agreements in regard to cultivation had not been carried out; there are now 16 estates held on lease, which are being managed satisfactorily, except one which recently changed hands and where comparatively little work has been done.

60. *Realization of Revenue from the usufruct of toddy-yielding trees on Government waste and poramboke lands.*—No mention of this is made in the reports from North Malabar and the Nilgiris. Amounts collected were very small in South Malabar and Madura Rs. 6 and Rs. 12–8–0, respectively, and only Rs. 49–4–0 in North Coimbatore. In South Canara, the amount realized was Rs. 3,305 as against Rs. 3,805 in the preceding year, and in Tinnevelly, Rs. 2,658 against Rs. 2,824—both showing a decrease. In South Coimbatore, there are practically no such trees except in Avanashi palmyra tope, the usufruct of which is leased to a contractor.

61. *Kutikanam in South Malabar.*—This account of the previous year was prepared as usual and the amounts due were to—(1) Uralan Trickalur Dewaswam Rs. 329–14–5, (2) the Zamorin of Calicut Rs. 7–1–9, and (3) the Zamorin Rs. 7–8–0—item 3 being the difference in calculation of Kuttikanam on 1,000 bamboos felled in Nellikutha Reserve and disposed of during 1905–06. The Zamorin of Calicut was alone paid this year, the Uralan having refused to receive payment and sent a notice of suit in connection with his dues. Rs. 7,000 advanced to the Uralan in 1840 towards the Kuttikanam account is being adjusted by occasional recoveries which from 1869 to 1904 amounted to Rs. 4,508–4–0, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,491–12–0.

(*c*) LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

62. *Inventory of valuable stock.*—The stock registers are reported to have been maintained and verified in all the districts. Form No. 64 gives the details of stock in the Circle both in the beginning and at the end of the year under report.

63. (*a*) *Elephants.*—There were 100 elephants at the beginning of the year, 5 were added by captures—2 in North Malabar and 3 in South Coimbatore—and 2 were born in captivity; 4 died, one of the best elephants (Krishna) ran away and is still at large and one was given over to Zamorin of Calicut on payment of Rs. 600. There were thus 101 elephants at the end of the year. There was an outbreak of strangles among the North Malabar elephants; 3 were attacked, 1 case proving fatal. Other most common diseases noticed among elephants were diarrhœa, worms, ophthalmic, debility, colic, dysentery and sprains. The mortality was lower than in any of the previous three years and much the lowest proportionately. In 1904–1905, 8 died out of 66, 12·12 per cent.; in 1905–1906, 6 died out of 82, 7·31 per cent.; in 1906–1907, 5 died

out of 105, 4·76 per cent. ; in 1907–1908, 4 died out of 105, 3·80 per cent., and this must be chiefly attributed to the work of the Special Veterinary Inspector. The diet of all elephants except those at Nilambur was changed from rice to horse-gram in the year 1906 ; during the year under report, the diet in Nilambur also was similarly changed. On the whole, the condition of the elephants was satisfactory and the alteration in diet has considerably reduced the feeding charges. The destruction of one of the old elephants purchased from the Commissariat Department in 1903 was sanctioned during the year, but effect was not given to the order ; it is since reported that it died a natural death. Another elephant which was not keeping good health since its capture in 1905 in North Malabar was recommended by the Special Veterinary Inspector for sale and the sale was sanctioned by the Board ; the order is held in abeyance, as the animal has very much improved since its transfer to South Malabar. Words of command in Hindustani for training of the elephants were decided upon during the year and prescribed for all districts. The change will not be easy, I fear. On advice of the Inspector-General of Forests, two Burman patterns of elephant harness were obtained from Burma and they are being copied and under trial for use in the Circle. I saw it in use at Mountstuart and it is a great improvement and much lighter and cheaper.

(*b*) *Bullocks.*—Out of 155½ pairs at the commencement of the year, 10½ pairs were disposed of, leaving a balance of 145 pairs at the close of the year. Of the disposals, some died and others were sold as being too old for heavy forest work. There were no casualties in South Canara during the year, but there was since an outbreak of disease among them with 9 casualties. It was first reported to be anthrax, but the Special Veterinary Inspector considered that it was not anthrax but did not decide what it was. 14 pairs of buffaloes were kept in South Malabar for dragging small saplings.

(*c*) *Special Veterinary Inspector.*—Mr. F. X. Mascarenhas, Special Veterinary Inspector, spent 288 days in camp, visiting all the stations where live stock is kept. The Coorg elephants were inspected by him for the first time and advice given regarding treatment of sick ones. He also visited Badagara to report on the heavy mortality of private elephants in North Malabar and came to the conclusion that the probable cause was anthrax. In head-quarters, he gave lectures on the management of cattle and treatment of simple ailments, to the students at the Coimbatore Forest Training school. Among more important operations performed were :—amongst elephants, lancing of 21 abscesses and amputation of two tusks ; among bullocks, the Veterinary Inspector attended to the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease and all recovered ; he lanced 17 abscesses and 2 tumours and amputated 2 horns. Besides, a number of minor injuries, punctured wounds, lameness due to bad shoeing, saddle and yoke galls, etc., were attended to both among elephants and bullocks.

64. *The Saw Mill at Mount Stuart.*—Sawing by the mill commenced in July 1907 and continued till February 1908, working season having ceased owing to scarcity of water. 468 logs of 18,729 c.ft. of different species, against 491 logs of 18,019 c.ft. in the previous year, were put through the mill—teak alone contributing 341 logs of 13,652 c.ft. Logs were sawn into large sized slabs removing the outer sides and all unsound portions so as to reduce the cost of transport of saleable timber. The volume put through the mill exceeded that of the previous year by 710 c.ft. The outturn in clean material amounted to 11,354·49 c.ft., *i.e.*, 60·6 per cent. of the volume of the logs sawn against 64·1 per cent. in the previous year. In addition to the outturn by mill, 997·21 c.ft. of saleable timber and about 13,000 railway keys were worked up out of the balance of the logs, by carpenters employed at the mill. The working expenses of the mill amounted to Rs. 4,398 as against Rs. 3,845 the previous year—Establishment pay Rs. 3,357–14–8, travelling allowance, etc., Rs. 97–4–0, working charges, coolies, etc., Rs. 942–8–0. The average cost per cubic foot of sawn material was As. 6–2 against As. 5–4 in the previous year, increase being due to the employment of the full establishment throughout the year, while during the previous year, the mill worked shorthanded for several months. There were no accidents.

65. *The Wire-ropeway at Mount Stuart.*—The wire-ropeway was worked for 46½ days sending down 486 loads of 12,352 c.ft. against 41 days with 500 loads containing 12,610 c.ft. in the preceding year. It was worked under considerable difficulties—the wood work at the top and bottom anchorages having become unsound and

insecure—and it was not possible to sufficiently tighten the rope during the working season. The cost of working amounted to Rs. 463–4–0 against Rs. 547–6–0 in the previous year; transport by road would have cost Rs. 965, so the profit amounted to Rs. 501–12–0. The book value of the wire-ropeway at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,702. Deducting depreciation of 6 per cent. the book value at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1,599–14–1 or Rs. 1,600 in round figures.

66. *Rain-gauges.*—No mention is made of these in the Nilgiris; in all other districts rain-gauges were maintained and statistics of rainfall recorded and published in the District Gazettes. In South Canara, three differential rain-gauges and four ordinary ones were in use; the statistics are said to be not reliable. In other districts, they were maintained at different stations, but no descriptions are given of the rain-gauges at work.

(*d*) Museum and Parks.

67. *The Gass Forest Museum at Coimbatore.*—The Museum was open to the public from 7 to 9-30 A.M. on all days except Sundays and except from 24th September 1907 to 7th October 1907, when it was closed to visitors for repairs and there were 11,484 visitors during the year against 7,990 in the previous year from 25th September 1906 to 30th June 1907. Two hundred and seventy specimens of forest products including timber specimens were contributed to the Museum from the districts. The Inspector-General of Forests, in course of his tour of inspection in the Circle during December 1907 paid a visit to the Museum and recorded as follows in his notes of Inspection:—

> "I found at Coimbatore a Museum of forest products overflowing the available accommodation on all sides. I must express my admiration of the contents and arrangement of the Museum. I consider it superior to that at the Imperial College at Dehra Dun, but the reason for this superiority need not here be discussed; it will be sufficient to accept the fact that the zeal and energy of the local forest officers have created an institution which must be of the greatest value to scientific and economic forestry."

The Government sanction accorded during the year to an expenditure of Rs. 8,000 towards further extension of the present Museum building, in view of the already crowded condition of the existing exhibits, and in the hope of more being contributed in the near future, was not availed of, as it is under proposal to shift the Museum to and as a part of the Presidency Forest College proposed to be established shortly in Coimbatore and to be constructed on a site adjacent to the Agricultural College.

68. *Kodaikánal Park.*—The Post office plantation at Kodaikánal (18 acres 34 cents), which was converted into a park with the sanction of Government, has since been well laid out and made into a park. During the year under report, Rs. 6,000 were sanctioned, in addition to Rs. 1,500 sanctioned previously, for construction of quarters, etc., for raising seedlings and for other works. The park has been designated "The Bryant Park Reserve" and rules have been approved for the same in G.O., No. 173, Revenue, dated 21st January 1908.

(*e*) Suits.

69. In South Malabar, the suit in connection with the ownership of Thanikuzhi Hill was pending disposal at the end of the year. In Tinnevelly, the Kattalaimalai appeal was disposed of by the District Court in favour of Government, and the Kuttalam waterfall appeal was pending with the High Court.

COIMBATORE,
1*st November* 1908.

T. P. PEAKE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests,
Southern Circle.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—District areas and Forest reserves (1907–1908).

Districts.	(a) Total area excluding feudatory and tributary States.	(b) Area excluding zamindari, whole inam villages and minor inams in ryotwari tracts.	(b) Occupied area.	Particulars of remaining area (columns 3—4). (b) Unoccupied cultivable, uncultivable and forest areas.	(a) Areas for which returns are not available.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Reserved forests and reserved lands. Reserved forests under Act V of 1882.	Reserved lands.	Total of reserves (columns 8 and 9).	Percentage of column 10 to column 3.	Percentage of column 10 to column 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Circle.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
Ganjám	5,356,224	1,609,462	415,082	708,325	486,055	1,194,380	383,084	..	383,084	23·80	32·07
Vizagapatam	11,022,828	849,510	184,577	664,933	..	664,933	190,700	30,009	220,709	25·98	33·19
Gódávari	3,585,602	1,885,662	575,573	1,310,089	..	1,310,089	534,438	47,955	582,393	30·89	44·45
Kistna	3,784,842	1,673,027	1,023,634	649,393	.	649,393	178,208	23	178,231	10·65	27·44
Guntúr	3,670,374	3,312,149	1,803,819	1,499,219	9,111	1,508,330	521,239	..	521,239	15·74	34·55
Kurnool	4,808,960	4,100,605	1,314,375	2,786,230	..	2,786,230	1,636,648	46,334	1,682,982	41·04	60·40
Bellary	3,646,039	2,980,358	1,700,179	1,280,179	..	1,280,179	399,430	41,110	440,540	14·78	34·41
Anantapur	3,556,083	3,024,229	1,233,907	1,790,322	..	1,790,322	338,224	11,290	349,514	11·55	19·52
Total ..	39,430,952	19,435,002	8,251,146	10,688,690	495,166	11,183,856	4,181,971	176,721	4,358,692	22·43	38·97
*Central Circle.**											
Cuddapah	5,582,739	4,860,501	1,402,862	3,457,639	..	3,457,639	1,467,356	38,359	1,505,715	30·97	43·54
Nellore	5,097,300	2,315,014	909,811	1,405,203	..	1,405,203	471,829	..	471,829	20·38	33·57
Chingleput	1,971,050	1,305,693	660,816	644,877	..	644,877	136,813	..	136,813	10·47	21·21
North Arcot	4,723,386	2,499,902	889,329	1,610,573	..	1,610,573	825,386	792	826,178	33·04	51·29
South Arcot	3,339,520	2,992,063	1,689,812	1,302,251	..	1,302,251	424,645	..	424,645	14·09	40·28
Salem	4,818,982	3,575,730	1,439,316	2,136,414	..	2,136,414	1,024,346	29,290	1,053,636	29·46	49·31
Trichinopoly	2,324,804	1,713,303	1,118,263	595,040	..	595,040	200,297	3,017	203,314	11·86	34·16
Tanjore	2,375,386	1,583,774	1,145,933	437,841	..	437,841	12,461	358	12,819	0·80	2·92
Total ..	30,233,167	20,845,980	9,256,142	11,589,838	..	11,589,838	4,563,133	71,816	4,634,949	22·23	39·99
Southern Circle.											
South Canara	2,573,389	2,573,389	757,031	1,814,304	2,054	1,816,358	542,094	124,437	666,535	25·90	36·69
Malabar	3,708,319	3,690,014	1,330,751	2,359,263	..	2,359,263	292,428	71,302	363,726	9·86	15·42
Nilgiris, The	625,708	653,639	195,692	457,947	..	457,947	(c) 293,906	54,869	(c) 348,775	53·36	76·16
Coimbatore	5,019,873	4,543,705	2,511,203	2,032,502	..	2,032,502	(d) 1,292,050	176,301	(d) 1,468,351	32·32	72·24
Madura	5,568,896	2,079,200	1,122,175	957,025	..	957,025	426,503	..	426,503	20·51	44·56
Tinnevelly	3,448,872	2,279,341	1,490,310	789,031	..	789,031	279,620	782	280,402	12·30	35·54
Total ..	20,945,057	15,819,288	7,407,162	8,410,072	2,054	8,412,126	3,126,601	427,691	3,554,292	22·47	42·25
Grand Total ..	90,609,176	56,100,270	24,914,450	30,688,600	497,220	31,185,820	11,871,705	676,228	12,547,933	22·37	40·24

* NOTE.—As figures for columns 2 to 7 are not yet available, those given in the last Administration Report have been adopted.

(a) Area by professional survey.

(b) Area according to village papers.

(c) Includes 13,645 acres which are under the control of the District Forest-officer, South Coimbatore.

(d) Excludes 13,645 acres of Forests transferred from the Nilgiri district.

Appendix B.—Reserved forests in square miles.

Districts.	Up to 1906–1907.	During 1906–1907.	During 1907–1908.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Circle.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Ganjám	538	60	..	598
Vizagapatam	298	..	..	298
Gódávari, Upper	461	..	(*a*) — 33	428
Do. Lower	407	..	..	407
Kistna	280	..	(*b*) — 2	278
Guntúr	814	..	..	814
Kurnool, East	1,479	..	..	1,479
Do. West	1,064	15	..	1,079
Bellary	624	..	..	624
Anantapur	510	19	(*c*) ..	529
Total	6,475	94	— 35	6,534
Central Circle.				
Cuddapah, North	714	47	(*e*) + 14 (*f*) — 40	735
Do. East	980	..	(*f*) + 63 (*e*) — 14	1,029
Do. South	552	(*d*) — 1	(*f*) — 23 (*d*) + 1	529
Nellore	739	(*b*) — 2 (*d*) + 1	(*b*) — 1	737
Chingleput	214	..	..	214
Arcot, North	1,290	..	..	1,290
Do. South	663	..	..	663
Salem, North	857	17	(*h*) + 79 (*g*) — 21 (*b*) — 1	931
Do. South	728	..	(*g*) + 21 (*h*) — 79	670
Trichinopoly	313	..	..	313
Tanjore	20	(*d*) — 1	..	19
Total	7,070	61	— 1	7,130
Southern Circle.				
South Canara	722	82	43	847
Malabar, North	256	4	1	261
Do. South	194	2	..	196
The Nilgiris	414	45	(*i*) — 21	438
Coimbatore, North	1,368	— 35	..	1,333
Do. South	686	..	(*i*) + 21	707
Madura	666	..	..	666
Tinnevelly	437	..	..	437
Total	4,743	98	44	4,885
Grand Total	18,288	253	8	18,549

(*a*) Rectification of area, *i.e.*, by the adoption of figures given by the Survey of India in respect of reserves surveyed by them.
(*b*) Disafforested. (*c*) Below one square mile. (*d*) Revision of area.
(*e*) Transferred from East Cuddapah. (*f*) Transferred to East Cuddapah.
(*g*) Transferred from North Salem to South Salem. (*h*) Transferred from South Salem to North Salem.
(*i*) Transferred from the Nilgiris to Coimbatore, South.

Appendix C.—Particulars of balance of Lands under Settlement.

District.	Forest settlement.					
	Total number and area of blocks under settlement up to the end of 1907–1908.		Total number and area of blocks constituted finally as reserved forests up to the end of 1907–1908.		Balance at the end of 1907–1908.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Circle.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.
Ganjám	56	598	56	598	..	..
Vizagapatam	54	302	52	298	2	4
Gódávari, Upper	29	428	29	428	..	..
Do. Lower	44	482	43	407	1	75
Kistna	75	278	74	278	1	(a) ..
Guntúr	179	814	179	814	..	..
Kurnool, East	38	1,479	38	1,479	..	..
Do. West	64	1,151	63	1,079	1	72
Bellary	168	626	165	624	3	2
Anantapur	107	535	101	529	6	6
Total ..	814	6,693	800	6,534	14	159
Central Circle.						
Cuddapah, North	..	761 (c) + 14 (d) − 40	..	735	..	..
Do. East	212 (North, East and South)	1,040 (d) + 63 (c) − 14	211 (North, East and South)	1,029	1	68
Do. South		(b) 552 (d) − 23		529	..	..
Nellore	226	738 (e) − 1	226	737	..	..
Chingleput	197	214	197	214	..	..
Arcot, North	(h) 191	1,291	190	1,290	1	1
Do. South	157	663	157	663	..	..
Salem, North	89	920 (f) + 79 (g) − 21 (e) − 1	88	931	1	46
Do. South	90	731 (g) + 21 (f) − 79 (i) − 3	90	670	..	..
Trichinopoly	121	318	119	313	2	5
Tanjore	16	20	15	19	1	1
Total ..	1,299	7,243	1,293	7,130	6	113
Southern Circle.						
South Canara	172	889 (j) − 10	151	847	21	32
Malabar, North	28	261	26	261	2	(a) ..
Do. South	12	288	9	196	3	92
The Nilgiris	430	438	430	438	..	..
Coimbatore, North	55	1,609	49	1,333	6	276
Do. South	29	707	29	707	..	..
Madura	150	666	150	666	..	..
Tinnevelly	74	438	68	437	6	1
Total ..	950	5,286	912	4,885	38	401
Grand Total ..	3,063	19,222	3,005	18,549	58	673

(a) Less than one square mile.
(b) Revision of area.
(c) Transferred from East Cuddapah to North Cuddapah.
(d) Transferred from North and South Cuddapah to East Cuddapah.
(e) Disafforested.
(f) Transferred from South Salem.
(g) Transferred from North Salem.
(h) Number of blocks was given as 196 by mistake instead of 189 owing to portions of 7 reserves lying in more than one range being treated as separate reserves.
(i) Unreserved.
(j) Excluded at settlement.

Appendix C.—Particulars of balance of Lands under Settlement—*cont*

Districts.	Settled and reported on.								Settled but not reported on.		Settlement proceeding.	
	Notified under section 16 during 1907–1908, but reservation effected only after 30th June 1908.		With Board or Government awaiting publication of Notification under section 16.		Returned by the Board for revision and remaining either with Collector, District Forest-officer or Forest Settlement-officer.		Total settled and reported on.					
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Circle.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.				SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari, Upper ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Lower ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(a)..
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. West ..	..	..	..	..	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Anantapur ..	..	..	1	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Total ..	..	..	3	4	1	72	4	76	1	75	9	8
Central Circle.												
Cuddapah, North..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. East ..	..	..	1	60	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..
Do. South.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arcot, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	46	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	..	..	1	60	..	..	1	60	3	50	2	3
Southern Circle.												
South Canara ..	3	5	2	4	1	15	6	24	8	5	7	3
Malabar, North ..	1	(a)..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	(a)..	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	92
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore, North.	..	..	..	..	1	16	1	16	1	246	4	14
Do. South.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	1	(a)..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1
Total ..	5	5	2	4	2	31	9	40	10	251	19	110
Grand Total ..	5	5	6	68	3	103	14	176	14	376	30	121

(a) Less than one square mile.

Appendix C.—Particulars of balance of Lands under Settlement—*cont.*

Districts.	Of lands notified under section 4.																											
	1891-92.		1894-95.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-190	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Northern Circle.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		S. M.		
Ganjám ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
Gódávari, Upper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Lower.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(a)
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(a)	5	6
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	8
Central Circle.																												
Cuddapah, North.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. East..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arcot, North .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	3
Southern Circle.																												
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	12	3	1	..
Malabar, North.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	47
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore, North	1	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	12
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..
Total ..	1	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	1	45	..	..	8	14	17	6	9	59
Grand Total ..	1	246	1	60	..	..	1	72	2	18	..	..	1	46	2	91	..	..	1	45	..	..	9	15	20	10	20	70

(a) Less than one square mile.

Appendix D.—Causes of delay in the submission of final notifications of Forest reserves.

Districts.	Notified under section 16 during 1907–1908, but with effect only after 30th June 1908.	With Board or Government awaiting publication of final notification under section 16.	Returned by the Board to Collectors for revision.	Pending check and revision by Collectors and not submitted to the Board.	Awaiting disposal of appeals.	Awaiting expiry of appeal time.	Awaiting inspection and Settlement of claims by the Forest officers.	Awaiting enquiry into claims by Forest Settlement Officer after issue of proclamation under section 6.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Circle.									
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gódávari, Upper ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Lower ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. West	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Anantapur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Total ..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	9	14
Central Circle.									
Cuddapah, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. East	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Do. South.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arcot, North	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem, North	..	..	..	..	* 1	..	..	..	1
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	6
Southern Circle.									
South Canara	3	2	1	..	..	..	† 15	..	21
Malabar, North	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Do. South	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore, North ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	‡ 5	..	6
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6
Total ..	5	2	1	1	1	1	27	..	38
Grand Total ..	5	6	2	2	4	1	29	9	58

* Awaiting disposal of second appeal in the High Court.

† Eight out of these 15 have been settled but are pending submission of final report.

One out of these 5 has been settled but is pending submission of final report.

APPENDIX E.—Reserved Lands not under Settlement in square miles.

Districts.	Up to 1906–1907.	Added during 1906–1907.	Added during 1907–1908.	Total.	Transferred to settlement. Up to 1906–1907.	During 1906–1907.	During 1907-1908.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Circle.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Ganjám	598	..	..	598	598	..	..	598	..
Vizagapatam ..	345	..	..	345	298	4	..	302	43
Gódávari, Upper ..	428	..	..	428	428	..	..	428	..
Do. Lower ..	482	..	..	482	482	..	..	482	..
Kistna	280	..	(a) − 2 + (c)	278	280	..	(a) − 2 + (c)	278	..
Guntúr	814	..	..	814	814	..	..	814	..
Kurnool, East ..	1,479	..	..	1,479	1,479	..	..	1,479	..
Do. West ..	1,152	(b) − 1	..	1,151	1,152	(b) − 1	..	1,151	..
Bellary	687	2	(c) ..	689	624	..	2	626	63
Anantapur ..	529	11	6	546	528	..	6	534	12
Total ..	6,794	12	4	6,810	6,683	3	6	6,692	118
Central Circle.									
Cuddapah, North ..	761	..	(f) + 14 (g) − 40	735	761	..	(f) + 14 (g) − 40	735	..
Do. East ..	1,040	..	(f) − 14 (g) + 40 (h) + 23	1,089	1,040	..	(f) − 14 (g) +40 (h)+ 23	1,089	..
Do. South ..	552	..	(h) − 23 (i) −·006	529	552	..	(h)− 23 (i)—·006	529	..
Nellore	739	(b) − 2 (d) + 1	(i) − 1	737	739	(b) − 2 (d) + 1	(i) − 1	737	..
Chingleput ..	214	..	..	214	214	..	..	214	..
Arcot, North ..	1,290	(c)	(c) 1	1,291	1,290	(c) ..	(c) ..	1,290	1
Do. South ..	663	..	..	663	663	..	..	663	..
Salem, North ..	923	(b) − 5 (d) + 2	(j) + 79 (k) − 21 (i) − 1	977	923	(b) − 5 (d) + 2	(k)−21 (i)− 1 (j)+79	977	..
Do. South ..	732	18 (e) − 1	(j) − 79 (k) + 21 (e) − 21	670	732	(e) − 1	(k)+21 (e)− 3 (j)−79	670	..
Trichinopoly ..	315	2	1	318	315	2	1	318	..
Tanjore	20	1 (c) − 1	..	20	19	..	..	19	1
Total ..	7,249	15	− 21	7,243	7,248	− 3	− 3	7,241	2
Southern Circle.									
South Canara ..	1,059	(l) + 2 (b) − 10	(b) − 10	1,041	895	3 (l) + 2 (b) −10 (o) − 1	(b) −10	879	162
Malabar, North ..	260	1	..	261	260	1	..	261	..
Do. South ..	260	..	47	307	241	..	47	288	(p) 19
The Nilgiris ..	499	(m) + 46	(n) − 21	524	414	(m)+ 46 (o)− 1	(n) −21	438	(p) 86
Coimbatore, North.	1,641	14 (m) − 46	..	1,609	1,641	2 (m) − 46	12	1,609	..
Do. South	686	..	(n) + 21	707	686	..	(n)+ 21	(q) 707	..
Madura	666	..	..	666	666	..	..	666	..
Tinnevelly ..	437	1	..	438	437	1	..	438	..
Total ..	5,508	8	37	5,553	5,240	− 3	49	5,286	267
Grand Total ..	19.551	35	20	19,606	19,171	− 5	51	19.217	387

(a) Disafforested. (b) Excluded at Settlement. (c) Below one square mile. (d) Revision of area.
(e) Unreserved. (f) Transferred from East Cuddapah. (g) Transferred from North Cuddapah.
(h) Transferred from South Cuddapah. (i) Disafforested. (j) Transferred from South Salem.
(k) Transferred from North Salem.
(l) Rectification of area. (m) Transfer from Coimbatore, North to the Nilgiris.
(n) Transfer from the Nilgiris to Coimbatore, South. (o) Wrongly included in previous year's figures.
(p) Represents the area of Leased forests. (q) Includes 24 square miles of leased forests.

APPENDIX F.—Abstract of district reports in regard to the maintenance of maps in accordance with the provisions of section 81 of the Forest Code.

Northern Circle.

Ganjám.—Three Agastinowgam working-plan maps, 2 Agastinowgam plantation maps, 17 reserve maps, 1 target plan, etc., were prepared during the year.

Vizagapatam.—A district reference map on the scale of 4 miles to an inch showing all reserves, roads and forest bungalows and stations and other items affecting the administration of the department, 3 range forest reference maps and sketch-maps of each reserve, were maintained and printed maps of 13 reserved forests were obtained from the Revenue Survey Office, Madras.

Gódávari.—The district map (1″ = 4 miles) showing all reserves, etc., has been maintained as also range forest maps (1″=1 mile). Separate maps for each reserve are also kept.

Kistna.—The district, range and reserve maps have been maintained as usual.

Guntúr.—The district and range maps have been maintained as usual.

Kurnool, East and West.—The district, range and reserve maps were maintained as usual.

Bellary.—The district, range and reserve maps were maintained as usual.

Anantapur.—The district, range, reserve and working-plan maps have all been maintained as usual.

Central Circle.

Cuddapah, North.—The district forest reference taluk maps were maintained and posted up to date and the latter in greater detail with the additions of names of hills, streams and minor forest stations. There are maps for all the 81 reserved forests comprised in the division, 37 of these were printed by the Survey of India and 27 by the Madras Survey and the remaining 2 maps are under preparation and will be printed at the Madras Survey office. Separate working plan maps were maintained on 4″ = 1 mile scale for Palakondas, Lankamalais, and Nallamalais.

Cuddapah, East.—The district and taluk maps were maintained and posted up and the latter with working circles also. Map showing the whole Seshachallam reserve to be transferred to the control of this division with two tracings were prepared for submission to the Board as well as maps for 8 reserves, for photo-zincography at the Madras Survey office and 13 working circle maps to accompany the working plans and tracings of them for the temporary use of the range officers. Tracings required for the use of the range officers in burning fire lines, fire maps and key maps of the Seshachallam Veligondas for working plan purposes. Reserve maps received from the Survey office were corrected.

Cuddapah, South.—The existing maps were maintained. Maps of some reserves were sent to the District Forest officer, North Cuddapah, for tracings to be taken for posting in the reserve book.

Nellore.—No range reference maps are maintained. The reserves and boundaries of ranges being marked on the taluk maps supplied by the Survey department (1″ = 1 mile). Maps for an aggregate area of 103·55 square miles of reserved forests which were prepared and sent to the Survey office are said to be pending with it in proof.

Chingleput.—Working plan maps were prepared for 77 blocks. One district plan and one taluk plan maps were prepared. No addition or alteration was made in the district atlas sheet. Besides sketches for the sites of Trevelyan's basin and Barber's bridge depots and a village map for inspection of a quarry, a fair sketch map of artillery range and a fire map were prepared.

North Arcot.—No fresh maps.

South Arcot.—The district and range reference maps were maintained. Final copies of maps for 10 reserves sent last year to the Survey office for printing were received, 16 more were sent this year and 13 more are ready to be sent.

Salem, North.—The district and range forest reference maps were maintained. There are Survey of India maps (4″ = 1 mile) for 85 reserved forests, Madras Survey maps (8″ = 1 mile) for one reserved forest and departmental maps (4″ = 1 mile) for one reserved forest. Working-plan maps (4″=1 mile) are also maintained.

Salem, South.—The reference, reserve maps, and working-plan maps are maintained.

Trichinopoly.—District reference maps have been maintained. The range maps have been posted and maintained. Tracings of 33 reserved forest aggregating 50 square miles and also those for padugais prepared.

Tanjore.—The district and range forest reference maps are maintained. Working-plan maps (8″ = 1 mile) are maintained for one reserved forest and three casuarina plantations. Reserve maps with the topographical features and admitted rights were prepared.

Southern Circle.

South Canara.—The district reference map has been posted up to date and maps are maintained for all reserved forests.

South Malabar.—Eleven printed copies of each of the stock maps of Edakode, Chathamborai, Aiyravillikava, Arevacode, Panangode and Nellikutha plantations as well as the soil maps of Aiyravillikava, Arevacode, Panangode, Walluvasherry and Chathamborai were obtained from the Survey Office, Madras.

The Nilgiris.—The office reference map has been posted up to the end of June 1908 and the range topographical maps and settlement maps have all been similarly posted. There are no separate maps for reserves except Mudumalai, Benne and Kombarakolli forests, but there are settlement maps for every village in the district which are duly maintained with all the reserves shown therein in accordance with notifications under section 16.

Working Circle plans prepared by Messrs. Gamble and Arbuthnot are maintained for the reserves given below:—

(1) Aramby.
(2) Cairn Hill.
(3) Bleak House.
(4) River Reserve.
(5) Tiger Hill.
(6) Bandy Shola.
(7) Coonoor Peak.
(8) Burliyar.
(9) Benne.
(10) Mudumalai.

North Coimbatore.—The office reference map was maintained. Reserve maps for all the reserves in the Erode range (Erode, Dhárápuram and Karúr taluks) were prepared. Settlement maps have been supplied to all Range officers for the principal reserves to be used together with topographical sheets until the survey is completed. Fire conservancy maps have been prepared for all protected blocks. Working plan maps have also been prepared.

South Coimbatore.—(1) District forest reference map was maintained in duplicate.

(2) Range forest reference map. Taluk maps (scale 1″ =1 mile) were utilized for these and particulars relating to the five ranges have been entered.

(3) There are Survey of India maps for all reserves except Chenat Nair, Elayamuthur, Dhalli, Sankararayapuram, Nellimalai and Avanashi palmyra tope for all of which there are Madras Survey maps.

(4) There are no maps for the reserves transferred from the Nilgiris, and the District Forest Officer, Nilgiris, has been requested to supply maps for the reserves.

Madura.—The district reference map was posted up as also the reserve maps. There are Survey of India maps for all reserves except for the Pumbarai plantation and the Ampthill Downs reserve. The maps have been arranged in accordance with the instructions issued in Board's Proceedings, No. 61, Forest, dated 6th March 1906.

Tinnevelly.—The district reference map has been posted up to 30th June 1908.

APPENDIX G.—Statement showing the area of Reserved Forest for which final maps have been prepared.

Districts.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved forests for which final maps have been prepared.
Northern Circle.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
Ganjám	598	598
Vizagapatam	298	110
Gódávari, Upper	428	428
Do. Lower	407	407
Kistna	278	137
Guntúr	814	485
Kurnool, East	1,479	1,336
Do. West	1,079	766
Bellary	624	561
Anantapur	529	529
Total ..	6,534	5,357
Central Circle.		
Cuddapah, North	735	735
Do. East	1,029	*1,089
Do. South	529	529
Nellore	737	521
Chingleput	214	214
Arcot, North	1,290	1,276
Do. South	663	663
Salem, North	931	931
Do. South	670	621
Trichinopoly	313	158
Tanjore	19	19
Total ..	7,130	6,756
Southern Circle.		
South Canara	847	847
Malabar, North	261	260
Do. South	196	11
The Nilgiris	438	438
Coimbatore, North	1,333	1,259
Do. South	707	707
Madura	666	666
Tinnevelly	437	416
Total ..	4,885	4,604
Grand Total ..	18,549	16,717

* Includes 60 square miles of reserved lands in Seshachalams pending notification under section 16.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

AREA of reserved forests and reserved lands during 1907–1908.

District.	Area of reserved forests. Area on 1st July 1907. Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded during the year. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Area of reserved lands. Area on 1st July 1907. Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded during the year. Acres.	Area on the 30th June 1908. Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Total area of reserved forests and reserved lands.
Northern Circle.													SQ. MLS.
Ganjám	383,084	598	..	..	383,084	598	..	..	..	..	..	..	598
Vizagapatam	190,700	298	..	..	190,700	298	30,009	47	..	..	30,009	47	345
Gódávari, Upper	294,802	461	..	† 21,056	273,746	428	..	..	..	..	..	..	428
Do. Lower	260,692	407	..	..	260,692	407	47,955	75	..	..	47,955	75	482
Kistna	179,419	280	..	(a) 1,211	178,208	278	23	..	..	..	23	..	278
Guntúr	521,239	814	..	..	521,239	814	..	..	..	..	..	..	814
Kurnool, East	946,172	1,479	..	..	946,172	1,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,479
Do. West	* 690,476	1,079	..	..	690,476	1,079	46,334	72	..	..	46,334	72	1,151
Bellary	399,430	624	..	..	399,430	624	41,093	65	17	..	41,110	65	689
Anantapur	338,214	529	10	..	338,224	529	7,679	12	3,621	10	11,290	18	547
Total ..	4,204,228	6,569	10	22,267	4,181,971	6,534	173,093	271	3,638	10	176,721	277	6,811
Central Circle.													
Cuddapah, North	486,918	761	(b) 8,932	(c) 25,491	470,359	735	..	..	..	..	..	..	735
Do. East	627,373	980	(d) 40,177	8,932	658,617	1,029	38,359	60	..	..	38,359	60	1,089
Do. South	‡ 353,070	552	..	‡ 14,690	338,380	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	529
Nellore	472,130	738	..	§ 301	471,829	737	..	..	..	..	..	..	737
Chingleput	136,813	214	..	..	136,813	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	214
Arcot, North	825,365	1,290	26	5	825,386	1,290	818	1	..	26	792	1	1,291
Do. South	424,645	663	..	..	424,645	663	..	..	..	..	..	..	663
Salem, North	559,254	874	** 50,250	¶ 14,204	595,300	931	29,290	46	..	..	29,290	46	977
Do. South	465,723	728	¶ 13,573	** 50,250	429,046	670	13,784	21	..	†† 13,784	..	..	670
Trichinopoly	200,297	313	..	..	200,297	313	2,396	4	621	..	3,017	5	318
Tanjore	12,461	19	..	..	12,461	19	358	1	..	..	358	1	20
Total ..	4,564,049	7,132	112,958	113,873	4,563,133	7,130	85,005	133	621	13,810	71,816	113	7,243
Southern Circle.													
Canara, South	514,506	804	27,592	..	542,098	847	158,099	247	..	(e) 33,662	124,437	194	1,041
Malabar, North	166,155	260	718	..	166,873	261	764	1	..	718	46	..	261
Do. South	125,551	196	..	..	125,551	196	40,926	64	30,330	..	71,256	111	307
The Nilgiris	293,889	459	50	(f) 13,678	280,261	438	54,919	86	..	50	54,869	86	524
Coimbatore, North	853,297	1,333	(h) 7	..	853,304	1,333	176,275	276	26	..	176,301	276	1,609
Do. South	438,746	686	(g) 13,645	..	452,391	707	..	..	..	..	..	..	707
Madura	426,503	666	..	..	426,503	666	..	..	..	..	..	..	666
Tinnevelly	279,525	437	110	(a) 15	279,620	437	508	1	384	110	782	1	438
Total ..	3,098,172	4,841	42,122	13,693	3,126,601	4,885	431,491	675	30,740	34,540	427,691	668	5,553
Grand Total ..	11,866,449	18,542	155,090	149,833	1,187,170	18,549	689,589	1,079	34,999	48,360	676,228	1,058	19,607

(a) Disafforested. (b) Transferred from East Cuddapah. (c) Transferred to East Cuddapah. (d) Transferred from North and South Cuddapah.
(e) Includes 6,070 acres excluded at settlement. (f) 13,645 acres transferred to South Coimbatore and 33 acres disafforested.
(g) Transferred from the Nilgiris. (h) Omitted in previous year's return and now added.

* The difference between the closing balance of the previous year and the opening balance of the year under report is due to 36 acres shown less in previous year by a clerical error in respect of Rangapuram reserve.

† Rectification of area, *i.e.*, by the adoption of figures given by the Survey of India in respect of reserves surveyed by them.

‡ 353,002 acres given in last year's report, is reported to be a mistake for 353,070 acres. 14,686 acres transferred to East Cuddapah and 4 acres disafforested. § Disafforested.

¶ Transferred to South Salem, 13,573 acres (G.O., No. 1421, Revenue, dated 7th June 1907). Disafforested 631 acres (G.O., No. 648, Revenue, dated 5th March 1908).

** Transferred to North Salem (G.O., No. 1421, Revenue, dated 7th June 1907).

†† 2,192 acres abandoned with reference to Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 978, dated 6th December 1907. 11,592 acres omitted as draft notifications under section 4 were returned for these blocks for revision.

FORM No. 44.

District.	Name of forest.	Area on 1st July 1907. Acres.	Area on 1st July 1907. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
	Reserved forests.							
Ganjám.	Area notified in previous years ..	383,084	598	..	..	383,084	598	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							
	Reserved forests.							
Vizagapatam.	Area notified in previous years..	190,700	298	..	..	190,700	298	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years..	30,009	47	..	..	30,009	47	
	Reserved forests.							
Gódávari (Upper).	Area notified in previous years..	294,802	461	..	* 21,056	273,746	428	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							
	Reserved forests.							
Gódávari (Lower).	Area notified in previous years ..	260,692	407	..	..	260,692	407	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years ..	47,955	75	..	..	47,955	75	
	Reserved forests.							
Kistna..	Area notified in previous years..	179,419	280	..	† 1,211	178,208	278	No. 144, dated 5th March 1908.
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Bezwada extension	23	(a) ..	..	..	23	(a) ..	No. 568, dated 18th November 1907.
	Reserved forests.							
Guntúr ..	Area notified in previous years..	521,239	814	..	..	521,239	814	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							
	Reserved forests.							
Kurnool (East).	Area notified in previous years..	946,172	1,479	..	..	946,172	1,479	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							
	Reserved forests.							
Kurnool (West).	Area notified in previous years..	‡ 690,476	1,079	..	..	690,476	1,079	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years ..	46,334	72	..	..	46,334	72	
	Reserved forests.							
Bellary.	Area notified in previous years ..	399,430	624	..	..	399,430	624	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Extension of Yerur south-west reserved forest.	..	..	9	..	9	..	No. 61, dated 29th January 1908.
	Survey No. 14 (Inam land) of Kontanahalli reserved forest.	..	..	8	..	8	..	No. 545, dated 25th October 1907.
	Area notified in previous years ..	41,093	..	..	..	41,093	..	
	Total ..	41,093	65	17	..	41,110	65	

* Rectification of area, *i.e.*, by the adoption of figures given by the Survey of India in respect of reserves surveyed by them.
† Disafforested.
‡ The difference between the closing balance of the previous year and the opening balance of the year under report is due to 36 acres shown less in previous year by a clerical error in respect of Rangapuram reserve.
(a) Below 1 square mile.

District.	Name of forest.	Area on 1st July 1907. Acres.	Area on 1st July 1907. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.
	Northern Circle—*cont.*							
	Reserved forests.							
Anantapur.	Hottabetta, North addition ..	..	..	8·27	..	8·27	..	
	Yellutla addition	..	..	1·19		1·19	..	
	Area notified in previous years.	338,214·47	..	..	..	338,214·47	..	
	Total ..	338,214·47	529	9·46 or 10	..	338,223·93 or 338,224	529	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Nyalakota extension	..	..	232	..	232	..	No. 337, dated 2nd July 1907.
	Yerrakonda extension No. I ..	..	..	3,389	..	3,389	..	No. 336, dated 2nd July 1907.
	Area notified in previous years.	7,679	..	..	10	7,669	..	
	Total ..	7,679	12	3,621	10	11,290	18	
	Central Circle.							
	Reserved forests.							
Cuddapah, North.	Area notified in previous years ..	486,918	761	* 8,932	† 25,491	470,359	735	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							
	Reserved forests.							
Cuddapah, East.	Area notified in previous years ..	627,372	980	‡ 40,177	8,932	658,617	1,029	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years ..	38,359	60	..	..	38,359	60	
	Reserved forests.							
Cuddapah, South.	Area notified in previous years ..	§ 353,070	552	..	‖ 14,690	338,380	529	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							
	Reserved forests.							
Nellore ..	Area notified in previous years ..	472,130	738	..	301	471,829	737	Disafforested notifications No. 350, dated 20th July 1907, and No. 400, dated 9th August 1907.
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							
	Reserved forests.							
Chingleput.	Area notified in previous years ..	136,813	214	..	..	136,813	214	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Enclosure in Oragadam reserve ..	..	..	17	..	17	..	
	Reserved forests.							
Arcot, North.	Extension to Mamandur reserve extension.	..	..	26	..	26	..	No. 569, dated 18th November 1907.
	Area notified in previous years ..	825,365	1,290	..	5	825,360	..	Disafforested notification No. 116, dated 25th Feb. 1908.
	Total ..	825,365	1,290	26	5	825,386	1,290	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years ..	818	1	..	26	792	1	
	Reserved forests.							
Arcot, South.	Area notified in previous years ..	424,645	663	..	..	424,645	663	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							

* Transferred from East Cuddapah } —Notification No. 470, dated 27th September 1907.
† Transferred to East Cuddapah }
‡ Transferred from North and East Cuddapah—Notification No. 470, dated 27th September 1907.
§ The area 353,002 acres given in the previous year's report is said to be a mistake.
‖ Of this 14,686 acres were transferred to East Cuddapah and 4 acres represent the area disafforested from the Nigadi reserve, notification No. 143, dated 12th March 1908.

District.	Name of forest.	Area on 1st July 1907. Acres.	Area on 1st July 1907. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*							
	Reserved forests.							
Salem, North.	Area notified in previous years ..	559,254	874	50,250	14,204	595,300	931	631 acres disafforested—G.O., No. 648, Revenue, dated 5th March 1908. 13,573 acres transferred to South Salem—G.O., No. 1421, Revenue, dated 7th June 1907.
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years..	29,290	46	..	..	29,290	46	
	Reserved forests.							
Salem, South.	Area notified in previous years ..	465,723	728	13,573	50,250	429,046	670	Transferred to North Salem—G.O., No. 1421, Revenue, dated 7th June 1907.
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years ..	13,784	21	..	13,784	..	..	2,192 acres abandoned under Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 978, dated 6th December 1907. 11,592 acres for which draft notifications under section 4 submitted last year were returned for revision.
	Reserved forests.							
Trichinopoly.	Area notified in previous years ..	200,297	313	..	..	200,297	313	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Vengur Padugai	..	..	621	..	621	..	Notification No. 118, dated 7th March 1908.
	Area notified in previous years ..	2,396	..	..	..	2,396	..	
	Total ..	2,396	4	621	..	3,017	5	
	Reserved forests.							
Tanjore.	Area notified in previous years ..	12,461	19	..	..	12,461	19	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years ..	358	1	..	..	358	1	
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
	Reserved forests.							
South Canara.	Bakudihola extension	..	..	5	..	5	..	No. 362, dated 12th July 1907.
	Abbigudde extension	..	..	23	..	23	..	No. 464, dated 5th October 1907.
	Dharmastala Mundaje extension No. II.	..	..	543	..	543	..	No. 570, dated 27th November 1907.
	Dharmastala Mundaje extension No. IV.	..	..	970	..	970	..	
	Dharmastala Mundaje extension No. III.	..	..	618	..	618	..	No. 587, dated 12th December 1907.
	Medinadka extension	..	..	4	..	4	..	No. 308, dated 5th June 1907.
	Pumale	..	..	4,394	..	4,394	..	No. 349, dated 2nd July 1907.
	Nalkur	..	..	6,120	..	6,120	..	No. 446, dated 4th September 1907.
	Devachalla	..	..	2,965	..	2,965	..	No. 23, dated 24th December 1907.
	Sampaje and extensions I and II.	..	..	11,950	..	11,950	..	No. 76, dated 30th January 1908.
	Area notified in previous years ..	514,506	..	..	..	514,506	..	
	Total ..	514,506	804	27,592	..	542,098	847	

District.	Name of forest.	Area on 1st July 1907. Acres.	Area on 1st July 1907. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*							
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
South Canara—*cont.*	Murkudihola extension	* 26	..	..	..	26	..	No. 386, dated 29th July 1907.
	Area notified in previous years ..	130,481	..	..	† 6,070	124,411	..	
	Total ..	130,507	204	..	6,070	124,437	194	
	Reserved forests.							
Malabar, North.	Huntley estate	..	..	718	..	718	..	No. 506, dated 18th October 1907.
	Area notified in previous years ..	166,155	..	..	..	166,155	..	
	Total ..	166,155	260	718	..	166,873	261	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years ..	46	..	..	..	46	..	
	Reserved forests.							
Malabar, South.	Area notified in previous years ..	125,551	196	..	..	125,551	196	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Attapady block V	..	..	13,160	..	13,160	..	No. 145, dated 17th March 1908.
	Do. VI	..	..	17,170	..	17,170	..	
	Area notified in previous years ..	40,926	..	..	..	40,926	..	
	Total ..	40,926	64	30,330	..	71,256	111	
	Reserved forests.							
Nilgiris, The.	Marlimund reserve addition ..	..	..	25	..	25	..	No. 556, dated 23rd November 1907.
	Honnathalai reserve addition No. I.	..	..	12	..	12	..	
	Honnathalai reserve addition No. II.	..	..	13	..	13	..	
	Area notified in previous years ..	293,889	..	..	‡ 33 § 13,645	280,211	..	
	Total ..	293,889	459	50	13,678	280,261	438	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Area notified in previous years ..	54,869	86	..	..	54,869	86	
	Reserved forests.							
Coimbatore, North.	Area notified in previous years ..	853,297	1,333	‖ 7	..	853,304	1,333	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	South Burgur reserve addition ..	..	..	13	..	13	..	No. 195, dated 12th April 1907.
	Sennimalai reserve addition ..	..	..	¶ 13	..	13	..	Notification, dated 25th April 1907.
	Area notified in previous years ..	176,275	..	..	..	176,275	..	
	Total ..	176,275	276	26	..	176,301	276	
	Reserved forests.							
Coimbatore, South.	Hulical Droog	..	..	6,411	..	6,411	†† ..	
	Kallar	..	..	815	..	815	†† ..	
	Jackanare	..	..	6,419	..	6,419	†† ..	
	Area notified in previous years ..	** 438,746	..	..	..	438,746	..	
	Total ..	438,746	686	13,645	..	452,391	707	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							

* This area is already included in the area of reserved lands. But notification under section 4 was published during the year.
† Excluded at settlement ‡ Disafforested. § Transferred to South Coimbatore division.
‖ Area omitted to be shown in the previous returns and now added. ¶ Acquired but not yet notified under section 4.
** Includes 14 acres in Walayar reserve handed back by the Madras Railway Company and renotified under section 16.
†† Transferred from the Nilgiri district.

District.	Name of forest.	Area on 1st July 1907. Acres.	Area on 1st July 1907. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1908. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.
	Southern Circle—*cont.*							
	Reserved forests.							
Madura ..	Area notified in previous years ..	426,503	666	..	..	426,503	666	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year—Nil.							
	Reserved forests.							
Tinnevelly.	Taraganar estate	..	..	110	..	110	..	No. 243, dated 10th May 1907.
	Area notified in previous years ..	279,525	..	..	* 15	279,510	..	
	Total ..	279,525	437	110	..	279,620	437	
	Reserved lands not transferred to reserved forests during the year.							
	Vasudeva block	..	..	162	..	162	..	No. 92, dated 19th February 1908.
	Survey field No. 1725 of Valaikulam village.	..	..	† ..	..	† ..	..	No. 580, dated 6th December 1907.
	Mayanparambu estate block ..	..	..	109	..	109	..	No. 522, dated 11th November 1907.
	Valliyur reserve extension ..	..	..	113	..	113	..	No. 91, dated 19th February 1908.
	Area notified in previous years ..	398	..	..	..	398	..	
	Total ..	398	1	384	..	782	1	

* Disafforested.

† Less than 1 acre in extent for addition to Srívilliputtûr ghât reserve.

FORM No. 45.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

STATEMENT showing the Progress made in, and the Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1907–1908.

FORM

Forest Department,

STATEMENT showing the Progress made in, and the Expenditure

Name of forest district.	Area already settled at commencement of year.	Areas finally settled during the year. Number and date of Government Order according final sanction to the settlement.	Name of forest settled.	Area.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled. In forest accounts.	In other accounts.	Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Northern
	SQ. MLS.			SQ. MLS.	RS.		
Ganjám ..	598	....	....	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam.	297·87	....	....	..	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
Upper Gódávari.	(a) 427·73	....	....	..	..	..	..
Lower Gódávari	407	....	....	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	(b) 278	....	....	..	..	.	..
Guntúr ..	814·43	....	....	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, East.	1,479	....	....	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, West.	1,079	....	....	..	† 1,110	..	..
Bellary ..	624	....	....	..	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
Anantapur.	528·90	No. 2572, dated 18th October 1907.	Hottebetta north addition ..	0·012	..	..	..
		No. 440, dated 15th February 1908.	Yellutla addition	0·001	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	0·013	..	..	..
							Central
North Cuddapah.	734·9	....	....	..	..	..	..
East Cuddapah.	1,029·09	....	....	..	..	..	..
South Cuddapah.	529	....	....	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	(c) 737·23	....	....	..	..	..	..
Chingleput..	214	....	....	..	..	..	..
North Arcot.	1,289·63	G.O., No. 2821, Rev., dated 18th November 1907.	Extension to Mamandur extension.	·04	..	..	..
South Arcot.	663	....	....	..	..	..	..
North Salem.	931	....	....	..	..	..	..
South Salem.	670·38	....	....	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly.	313	....	....	..	..	100	..
Tanjore ..	19	....	....	..	..	..	..

* Saraguda block No. VI.

† Amount spent on the demarcation of fuel coupes in the Yerramalai reserves already notified in the previous years

‡ Sandalwood area near Chilkanhatti, acres 766·65.

§ This forms the extension to the Oragadam reserved forest and was taken up at the request of the owner in exchange appointed as Forest Settlement-officer.

‖ Abandoned as per Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 978, dated 6th December 1907.

(a) The difference of 42·90 square miles between the closing balance of last year and the opening balance of this year

(b) The difference of 2 square miles between the closing balance of last year and the opening balance of this year is

(c) Omitting the areas of Cherlopalle and Kandamur disafforested.

No. 45.

Madras Presidency.

incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1907–1908.

Areas undergoing settlement.						
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing settlement.		Estimate of areas in which settlement operations have not yet commenced.
Name of tract.	Area.	Name of tract.	Area.	In forest accounts.	In other accounts.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Circle.						
	SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.			SQ. MLS.
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Barnakonda extension ..	0·25	....	..	} ..	..	* 15·6
Samaralli extension	4·19	....	..			
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Coringa extension	75	....	..	..	..	..
....	..	Bezwada reserve extension ..	·04	..	..	..
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Gani block	72	....	..	..	..	..
....	..	Moka casuarina plantation ..	1·70	} ..	..	‡ 1·2
....	..	Yeruru extension south-west reserve.	0·01			
....	..	Survey No. 14 (inam land) of Kontanahalli.	0·01			
Yerlampalli addition No. III ..	0·01	Nyalatota extension	0·36	..	..	..
Durgam additions Nos. I, II and III.	0·15	Yerrakonda extension No. I ..	5·26	..	..	..
Guttur reserve addition ..	0·03	....	..	..	..	..
Total ..	0·19	Total ..	5·62	..	..	..
Circle.						
....	..	....	..	..	..	....
Seshachellam extension ..	60	....	..	..	..	....
....	..	....	..	..	..	....
....	..	....	..	..	..	....
....	..	Putta land	§ 17·16 ACS.	..	..	....
Bommasamudram C block ..	·726	....	..	..	..	....
....	..	....	..	..	..	....
Hudai durgam	46	....	..	..	..	....
{ Nagur extension A / Do. B }	‖ 3·42	....	..	..	..	....
Mogavanur	1·78	Vengur padugai reserve ..	1·0	..	..	10·03
....	..	....	..	..	..	0·55

and of Mr. Lodge's fodder plot and digging trench around Veldurti reserve.

for another. The land was notified under section 4 and the Head Assistant Collector, Chingleput district, has been

is due to the adoption of the figures given by the India Survey party.
due to the disafforestation of a portion of Kodurparra reserve covering an area of 2 square miles during the year.

Statement showing the Progress made in, and the Expenditure

Name of forest district.	Area already settled at commencement of year.	Areas finally settled during the year. Number and date of Government Order according final sanction to the settlement.	Name of forest settled.	Area.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled. In forest accounts.	In other accounts.	Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Southern
	SQ. MLS.			SQ. MLS.			
South Canara.	804	No. 308, dated 5th June 1907.	Medinadka extension	..		..	..
		No. 349, dated 2nd July 1907.	Pumale	7		..	..
		No. 362, dated 12th July 1907.	Bakudihola extension ..	..		..	..
		No. 446, dated 4th September 1907.	Nalkur	10		..	..
		No. 464, dated 5th October 1907.	Abbigudde extension ..	..		..	..
		No. 570, dated 27th November 1907.	Dharmastala Mundaje extension II.	1		..	..
			Dharmastala Mundaje extension IV.	1		..	..
		No. 587, dated 12th December 1907.	Dharmastala Mundaje extension III.	1	..	..	..
		No. 23, dated 24th December 1907.	Devachalla	4		..	..
		No. 76, dated 30th January 1908.	Sampaje	19		..	..
			Do. extension I ..	..		..	..
			Do. do. II ..	..		..	..
		....	....	..		..	..
		....	....	..		..	..
		....	....	..		..	..
		....	....	..		..	..
		....	....	..		..	..
		....	....	..		..	..
		....	....	..		..	..
		....	....	..		..	..
			Total ..	43	..	..	..
Malabar, North.	260	No. 506, dated 18th October 1907.	Huntley	1·12	..	..	..
		No. 233, dated 5th May 1908.	Begur addition	(a) ·02	..	..	..
			Total ..	1·14	..	..	..
Malabar, South.	196	....	....	..	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	459·20 *—21·32	No. 556, dated 23rd November 1907.	Marlimund reserve addition.	·04		..	..
			Honnaithalai reserve addition No. I to block No. II.	·02	..	..	..
			Honnaithalai reserve addition No. II to block No. II.	·02	..	..	..
			Total ..	·08	..	..	..
Coimbatore, North.	1,333·27	....	....	..	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore, South.	685·53 † +21·32	No. 521, dated 12th November 1907.	Walayar (b)	·02	..	..	..
Madura ..	666	....	....	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	436·758	No. 235, dated 8th May 1908.	Survey fields Nos. 1869, 1870, and 1871 of Valaikulam village, Srivilliputtūr ghât reserve.	(c) ·012	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
		....	....	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	·012	..	..	..

* Transfer from the Nilgiris to Coimbatore, South. † Transfer from the Nilgiris to Coimbatore, South.
(a) Reservation takes effect from 1st July 1908.
(b) Handed back by the Madras Railway Company and renotified under section 16.
(c) Reservation takes effect from 1st August 1908.

incurred on, Forest Settlements, during 1907–1908—*cont.*

Areas undergoing settlement.						
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing settlement.		Estimate of areas in which settlement operations have not yet commenced.
Name of tract.	Area.	Name of tract.	Area.	In forest accounts.	In other accounts.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Circle.						
	SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.	RS. A. P.		SQ. MLS.
Kilarmale	15	Murkudihola extension ..	..		..	162
Suvarmale	3	....	..		..	..
Dadanthamale	4	....	..		..	..
Kunthur extension II	..	....	..		..	..
Shiradi-Sisla extension II ..	..	....	..		..	..
Ballery	1	....	..		..	..
Kannadka	2	....	..		..	..
Bantaje	4	....	..	1,878 10 11	..	..
Durgamale extension	..	....	..		..	..
Chinkramale extension II ..	..	....	..		..	..
Andar extension	..	....	..		..	..
Naravi extension V	..	....	..		..	..
Shiradi-Sisla extension III ..	1	....	..		..	..
Do. IV ..	..	....	..		..	..
Kilarmale extension II ..	..	....	..		..	..
Do. III ..	..	....	..		..	..
Do. IV ..	..	....	..		..	..
Do. V	..	....	..		..	..
Do. VI ..	..	....	..		..	..
Balpa extension	2	....	..		..	..
Total ..	32	Total ..	..	1,878 10 11	..	162
Padri addition	·02	....	..	..	..	..
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Total ..	·02	Total ..	..	..	..	..
The Silent valley	45	Attapady block No. V ..	47	..	..	..
....	..	Do. ,, VI ..				
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	Total ..	..	..	..	..
Madeswaranmalai and its extension.	246	South Burgur reserve addition.	·02	..	..	..
Ennamangalam	16	Mambetta block	12	..	..	..
Doddasampagai addition ..	1	....	..	..	..	..
Guttialattur extension ..	·50	....	..	..	..	..
Total ..	263·50	Total ..	12·02	..	..	..
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Naranapuram block	·609	Survey field No. 1725 of Valaikulam village, Srivilliputtúr ghât reserve.	·004	..	..	..
....	..	Vasudeva block	·253	..	..	..
....	..	Mayanparambu estate block ..	·170	..	..	..
....	..	Valliyur reserve extension ..	·175	..	..	..
Total ..	·609	Total ..	·602	..	..	..

Form No. 46.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries.

District.	Length of boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of boundaries at the close of the year.	Expenditure on demarcation during the year. On new work.	Expenditure on demarcation during the year. On repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.
Northern Circle.									
Ganjám	...	78 (a) +671	414	1,163	...	80	1,243	3,584	(b) 105 (c) +281 (d) − 1
Vizagapatam	...	450	...	450	...	...	450	42	112
Gódávari, Lower	...	(a) 738	68	806	...	62	868	...	5 (e) 517 (d) − 1
Do. Upper...	...	(a) 423	...	423	...	143	566	21	...
Kistna	...	5	494	499	4	41	544	387	98
Guntúr	1	10	1,379	1,390	...	...	1,390	...	497
Kurnool, East	40	20	1,114	1,174	...	79	1,253	1,021	190
Do. West	47	136	924	1,107	57	140	1,304	15	192
Bellary	9	83	1,663	1,755	36	...	1,791	74	65
Anantapur	44	25	1,300	1,369	...	...	1,369	3,724	370
Total ...	141	807 (a) 1,832	7,356	10,136	97	545	10,778	9,765	2,430
Central Circle.									
Cuddapah, North	...	(a) 911 8	459	1,378	...	29	1,407	...	3
Do. East	10	(j) 293	(j) 826	1,129	...	20	1,149	53	...
Do. South	7	(a) (j) 1,094	...	1,101	(f) 30	...	1,131	58	25
Nellore	10	(a) (g) 2,071	..	(g) 2,081	...	84	(g) 2,165	146	45
Chingleput	...	(g) 714	210	924	...	...	924	...	(h) 2,060
Arcot, North	5	2,407	33	2,445	...	44	2,489	(i) 85	(d) 272
Do. South	...	(a) 1,641 1	(j) 683	(j) 2,325	37	...	2,362	24	273
Salem, North	19	(j) 1,091	(j) 151	1,261	36	65	1,362	357	889
Do. South	...	(a) 1,046 15	(j) 238	1,299	...	5	1,304	(k) 125 41	202
Trichinopoly	16	693	177	886	28	33	947	80	114
Tanjore	...	...	79	79	...	...	79	...	...
Total ...	67	5,222 (a) 6,763	2,856	14,908	131	280	15,319	969	3,883
Southern Circle.									
Canara, South	124	(m) ...	3,320	3,444	257	110	3,811	* 3,511 − 8	...
Malabar, North	36	57	900	1,053	99	36	1,188	382	1,340
Do. South	...	124	151	275	...	...	275	...	(n) 1,614
Nilgiris, The	2	733	874	1,609	4	270	1,883	91	4,832
Coimbatore, North	...	57	1,035	1,092	2	223	1,317	...	827
Do. South	...	42	508	550	...	77	627	...	1,080
Madura	...	77 (o) + 63 (a) + 685	729	1,554	38	140	1,732	(p) 198	3,085
Tinnevelly	...	...	559	559	25	17	601	(p) 83	(q) 67
Total ...	162	1,153 (a) 685	8,136	0,136	425	873	11,434	4,257	(r) 12,845
Grand Total ...	370	7,182 (a) 9,280	18,348	35,180	653	1,698	37,531	14,991	19,158

* Cash recovery made.

(a) Cleared by the forest subordinates free of cost.
(b) Includes Rs. 93 for repairing cairns.
(c) Amount spent on the demarcation of interior boundaries.
(d) Added or deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figures.
(e) Establishment charges.
(f) Represents length of reclearing district boundaries between North Cuddapah and South Cuddapah.
(g) The figures entered in columns 5 and 8 of the previous year's return, viz., 2,096 and 2,190 are reported to be mistakes for 2,071 and 2,165 respectively. The total of columns 5, 6 and 7 represents the perimeter of all the reserves of the district after deducting that of certain portions of Kandamur and Cherlopalle reserves disafforested.
(h) Includes establishment charges of Rs. 1,947.
(i) Represents cost of demarcation of enclosures.
(j) Revised figures reported by the Collector.
(k) Fixing stone slabs on rights of way paths in Shelur reserves.
(l) Added to make up the revised figure reported by the Collector.
(m) One-fourth of a mile of existing boundary was repaired.
(n) Includes amount spent for clearing boundaries for survey by the Survey of India Party.
(o) Redemarcation of boundaries of reserves.
(p) Represents the cost of demarcating coupes within the reserves
(q) Represents the cost of replacing missing demarcation stones, etc.
(r) Corrected in the Board's office.

Form No. 47.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Statement of Forest Areas surveyed and under survey during the year 1907–1908.

District.	Areas surveyed and under survey during the year 1907–1908.															
	Special Surveys—Maps on 4-inch scale or over by Survey of India Department or Madras Survey.								Ordinary, included in district surveys.							
	With interior details.					Boundary surveys.			With interior details.					Boundary surveys.		
	With details of growing stock.		Without details of growing stock.						With details of growing stock.		Without details of growing stock.					
	Previous.	Of year.	Previous.	Of year.	Total cost.	Previous.	Of year.	Total cost.	Previous.	Of year.	Previous.	Of year.	Total cost.	Previous.	Of year.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Circle.	S. MLS.		S. MLS.			S. MLS.		RS.			S. MLS.			S. MLS.		
Ganjám	..	..	755	39	..	448	..	11,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari, Upper .. .. } Do. Lower .. .. }	..	..	* 716	..	..	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	88	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, East .. .. } Do. West .. .. }	..	..	† 2,725	..	..	937	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	4,452	39	..	1,664	..	11,081	..	..	875	..	..	..	..	..
Central Circle.																
Cuddapah, North .. .. } Do. East .. .. } Do. South .. .. }	..	..	2,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	52	..	..	121	..	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arcot, North	..	..	1,193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South	..	..	(a) 217	..	8,829	82	..	..	..	..	441	..	..	..	..	..
Salem, North	..	..	924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South	..	..	621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 49	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	(a) 66	..	25,000	124	..	246	..	..	..	..	..	313	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	5,286	..	33,829	327	..	491	..	.	462	..	..	362	..	..
Southern Circle.																
South, Canara	..	..	1,226	..	..	592	25 Linear miles.	7,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, North	..	..	148	7	..	158	3 Linear miles.	7,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South	1	..	10	26	..	..	100	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore, North ..	..	..	1,927	..	..	311	8	7,574	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	..	5,052	35	..	1,061	108 and 28 Linear miles.	22,354	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1	..	14,790	74	33,829	3,052	108 and 28 Linear miles.	33,926	..	..	1,339	..	..	362	..	..

* These figures are entered by the Survey of India for the Gódávari district. † Apparently include reserved lands also.

(a) Revised figure adopted by the Collector.

Statement of Forest Areas surveyed and under survey during the year 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Areas surveyed and under survey during the year 1907–1908. — Chain and compass or other surveys by local officers. — With interior details. — 4-inch or over. — Previous.	Of year.	Under 4-inch. — Previous.	Of year.	Total cost.	Boundary surveys. — Previous.	Of year.	Total cost.	Areas remaining to be taken under survey.	Total forest area at end of year as per Form No. 44.	Cost. — Previous.	Of year.	Entire cost of all surveys to the end of the year.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Northern Circle.	S. MLS.	S. MLS.	S. MLS.	S. MLS.	RS.	S. MLS.	S. MLS.	RS.	S. MLS.	S. MLS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	53	..	..	..	..	1,332	80	..	..	598	16,328	571	16,899
Vizagapatam	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	..	..	..
Gódávari, Upper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 428	..	660	660
Do. Lower	1	..	26	..	6	540	..	796	376	407	10,607	364	10,971
Kistna	15	..	..	..	..	248	83	129	63	(b) 278	2,147	686	2,833
Guntúr	207	22	..	..	22	322	95	96	..	814	13,775	899	14,674
Kurnool, East }	51	..	..	..	215	115	..	110	385	{ 1,479 }	..	{ 1,400	1,400
Do. West }										{ 1,079 }		989	989
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	2,627	435	3,062
Anantapur	173	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	529	529	1,098	986	2,084
Total	798	22	26	..	243	2,557	274	1,131	1,353	6,534	46,582	{ (c) 7,385 * +11,341	(c) 53,967 * +11,341
Central Circle.													
Cuddapah, North }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 735 }	1,09,808	(e) 386	1,10,194
Do. East }										{ 1,029 }			
Do. South }										{ 529 }			
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	737	2,638	(e) 341	2,979
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	1,955	(e) 377	2,332
Arcot, North	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,290	18,695	366	19,061
Do. South	6	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	663	10,072	364	10,436
Salem, North	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	4	931	23,263	{ 1,223 (e)— 1 }	24,485
Do. South	(d) 30	3	..	..	(d) 307	184	136	1,399	16	670	(d) 23,017	{ 1,706 (e)—307 }	24,416
Trichinopoly	1	..	..	..	..	132	..	360	181	313	26,812	{ 468 (e) 8 }	27,288
Tanjore	(d) 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6	(e) 10	16
Total	154	3	..	..	359	319	138	1,759	201	7,130	2,16,266	† 5,279	† 2,21,545
Southern Circle.													
Canara, South	..	..	..	..	..	906	..	..	134	847	56,822	366	57,188
Malabar, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	12,179	..	12,179
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	196	1,648	..	1,648
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	1,839	370	2,209
Coimbatore, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	94,128	679	94,807
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	8,962	205	9,167
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	666	2,316	1,059	3,375
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	1,921	556	2,477
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	..	..	134	4,885	(f) 179,884 (g) +12,476	3,235	(f) 1,83,119 (g) +12,476
Grand Total	952	25	26	..	602	4,013	412	2,890	1,688	18,549	4,55,208	15,899 * + 11,341	4,71,107 * + 11,341

* Survey of India charges. † Includes Rs. 338 being charges incurred under "Direction" A-VIII (c) (i).

(a) The difference between this figure and that given in column 27 of the return of last year is due to the adoption of the figures given by the Survey of India.

(b) The difference between this figure and that given in column 27 of the previous year's return is due to disafforestation of 2 square miles of Kodurparra reserve.

(c) Includes Rs. 395 being charges incurred under Direction A-VIII (c) (1).

(d) Revised figure adopted by the Collector.

(e) Added or deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

(f) Includes Rs. 69 being charges incurred under Direction during 1906–1907.

(g) Survey of India charges in 1906–1907.

ANNUAL FORM No. 48.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

PROGRESS made in working-plans during 1907–1908.

District.	Areas for which working-plans have been completed and approved by the Board. At commencement of year.	Areas for which working-plans have been completed and approved by the Board. During year.	Areas for which working-plans are being compiled or have been compiled but not sanctioned. At commencement of year.	Areas for which working-plans are being compiled or have been compiled but not sanctioned. Taken in hand during year.	Areas for which working-plans have still to be taken in hand.	Total forest area as in Form No. 44.	Entire cost per square mile of working-plans completed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Circle.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	RS.	
Ganjám	451	..	..	..	147	598	..	
Vizagapatam	144	..	..	6	195	345	..	
Gódávari, Lower	240	..	55	..	187	482	476	
Do. Upper	(a) 310	..	..	(b) 104	59	(a) 428	20	
Kistna	58	..	33	..	187	278	..	
Guntúr	8	33	3	(c) 814	..	814	..	
Kurnool, East	158	..	..	123	1,198	1,479	12	
Do. West	374	167	420	..	190	1,151	..	
Bellary	102	55	91	116	325	689	..	
Anantapur	436	..	.	..	111	547	..	
Total, Northern Circle ..	2,281	255	602	1,163	2,599	6,811	508	
*Central Circle.**								
Cuddapah, North	..	..	..	(d) 358	377	735	548	
Do. East	..	..	..	(h) 109	980	1,089	5	
Do. South	..	..	..	..	529	529	170	
Nellore	114	..	275 295	16	37	737	254	
Chingleput	..	..	214	..	..	214	20	
Arcot, North	(e) 951	248	91	..	1	1,291	9	
Do. South	321	..	120	..	222	663	158	
Salem, North	(f) 299	..	678	..	..	977	..	
Do. South	(g) 487	..	..	53	130	670	307	
Trichinopoly	1	..	36	..	281	318	..	
Tanjore	4	..	15	..	1	20	..	
Total, Central Circle ..	2,177	248	1,724	536	2,558	7,243	1,471	
Southern Circle.								
Canara, South	662	..	..	..	379	1,041	..	
Malabar, North	178	..	..	..	83	261	33	
Do. South	30	..	..	..	277	307	34	
The Nilgiris ..	16 (i)—10	92	(j) ..	..	437 (i) — 11	524	21	
Coimbatore, North ..	439	5	..	6	1,159	1,609	..	
Do. South	246 (k)+10	4	298 (l)—15	..	153 (k) + 11	707	29	
Madura	356	..	310	..	..	666	..	
Tinnevelly	240	..	..	..	198	438	..	
Total, Southern Circle ..	2,167	101	593	6	2,686	5,553	117	
Grand Total, Presidency.	6,625	604	2,919	1,705	7,843	19,607	2,096	

(a) The difference between the total of columns 2 and 3 of the previous year's return and column 2 of this year's return and that between the figures in column 7 of last year's return and column 7 of this year's return is due to the adoption of the area given in the India Survey maps for all the reserves in the returns submitted this year.

(b) Area of 45 square miles, for which working-plan was already sanctioned by the Board, is included in this as it has recently been transferred to the Bhadráchalam range and a working-plan report has been sent for the whole of the present Bhadráchalam range.

(c) The area in column 5 includes the areas shown in columns 2, 3 and 4, a general working-plan for the whole area of the district having been recently compiled by the Conservator.

(d) Working-plans for 158 square miles have been sanctioned just after the close of the year.

(e) Revised figures reported by the Collector. It is stated that an area of 3 square miles of Asanampet was twice added by mistake in column 2 and that the areas of Vellakal B block 3,105 acres treated as unworkable in Ambur working-plan omitted by oversight in column 2 but added in column 6. Topes 468 acres, for which no working-plan is necessary, have now been shown in column 2. The balance in column 6 representing the area of a portion of Shananguppam block, the reservation of which has been cancelled, has been omitted.

(f) Represent correct areas after effecting the transfers of certain reserves.

(g) Excludes 3 square miles of Nagur extension reserve abandoned.

(h) Sanctioned after close of the year.

(i) Twenty-one square miles transferred to South Coimbatore division.

(j) The proposal of framing a working-plan for 95 square miles of Segur sandal wood forests has been dropped.

(k) Transfer from the Nilgiris.

(l) Revision of existing working-plans.

* *Note.*—The figures in column 8 represent the total expenditure incurred under A-VIII (d) in the several districts during the year.

ANNUAL FORM No. 49.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

COMMUNICATIONS and Buildings.

Northern Circle.

District.	New work undertaken during the year. — Buildings. — Description of building.	Expenditure incurred.	Roads and paths. — Road or path and object of the same.	Length of road or path.	Expenditure incurred.	Total expenditure on new work.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.
Direction ..	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	3,670	(a) Cart-road	..	2,810	6,480
	Total, Direction ..	3,670		..	2,810	6,480
Ganjám ..	(b) Rest-houses	4,453	(a) Cart-roads	58	791	5,291
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	47				
	Total, Ganjám ..	4,500		58	791	5,291
Vizagapatam.	(b) Rest-houses	495	(a) Cart-roads	2	404	899
	Total, Vizagapatam ..	495		2	404	899
Gódávari (Upper).	(b) Rest-houses	781	(a) Cart-roads	..	2,033	} 3,467
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	153	(b) Bridle-paths	..	500	
	Total, Gódávari (Upper) ..	934		..	2,533	3,467
Gódávari (Lower).	(b) Rest-houses	50	(a) Cart-roads	..	598	5,455
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	4,802				
	(d) Other works	5				
	Total, Gódávari (Lower) ..	4,857		..	598	5,455
Kistna ..	(b) Rest-houses	390	(a) Cart-road	⅝	204	2,507
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	1,913				
	Total, Kistna ..	2,303		⅝	204	2,507

Repairs executed during the year. — Buildings. — Nature of repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Roads and paths. — Nature of repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.	Total expended on repairs.
8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.
(b) Rest-houses	323	(a) Cart-roads	..	2,998	3,448
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	61	Add pay of temporary establishments ..	..		137
		Add A-VII (c) ..	..		219
	384				
Add pay of temporary establishments..	66				
	450		..	2,998	3,804
(b) Rest-houses	1,879	(a) Cart-roads	2	145	2,322
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	272				
(d) Others	26	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	177
	2,177		2	145	2,499
(b) Rest-houses	109	(a) Cart-roads	..	32	} 808
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	32	(b) Bridle-path	..	40	
(d) Other works	55				
	196				
Add pay of temporary establishments..	540	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	508
	736		..	72	1,316
(b) Rest-houses	302	(a) Cart-road	..	457	2,555
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	269				
	571				
Add pay of watchers	1,606				
	2,177	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	709
Deduct amount recovered from ranger for bad work	— 77				
	2,100				
Deduct as per Accountant-General's audited figures	— 2				
	2,098		..	457	3,264
(b) Rest-houses	307	(a) Cart-roads	..	2,525	4,520
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	900				
(d) Other works	24				
	1,231	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	714
Add pay of watchers	765				
	1,996				
Deduct as per Accountant-General's audited figures	— 1				
	1,995		..	2,525	5,234
(b) Rest-houses	95	(a) Cart-road	17⅝	271	..
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	395	(b) Bridle-path	2	50	..
	490		19⅝	321	1,011
Add cost of temporary establishments..	200	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	909
	690	Total ..	19⅝	321	1,920

Communications

District.	New work undertaken during the year. Buildings. Description of building.	Expenditure incurred.	Roads and paths. Road or path and object of the same.	Length of road or path.	Expenditure incurred.	Total expenditure on new work.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern						
		RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.
Guntúr ..	(b) Rest-houses	617	....	..	..	..
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	307				
	(d) Other works	146				
	Total, Guntúr ..	1,070		..	..	1,070
Kurnool, East.	(b) Rest-houses	5,180	(a) Cart-roads	..	3,224	11,326
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	2,922				
	Total, Kurnool, East ..	8,102		..	3,224	11,326
Kurnool, West.	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	10,150	(a) Cart-roads	..	110	10,260
	Total, Kurnool, West ..	10,150		..	110	10,260
Bellary ..	(b) Rest-houses	4,533	(a) Cart-roads	..	29	..
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	2,268		..	— 2*	..
				..	27	6,828
	Total, Bellary .	6,801		..	27	6,828
Anantapur ..	(b) Rest-houses	4,521				
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	767				
	Total, Anantapur ..	5,288		..	..	5,288
Total, Northern Circle.	(b) Rest-houses	21,020	(a) Cart-roads	61	10,201	..
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	26,998	(b) Bridle-paths	..	500	..
	(d) Others	151				
	Total ..	48,169		61	10,701	58,870
Central						
Cuddapah, North.	Rest-houses	930	....	..	..	930
	Total, Cuddapah, North ..	930		..	..	930

* Deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

and Buildings—*cont.*

Repairs executed during the year. Buildings. Nature of repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Roads and paths. Nature of repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.	Total expended on repairs.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Circle—cont.					
	RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.
(b) Rest-houses	68	....	..	..	1,158
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	98				
(d) Other works	127	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	17
	293				
Add pay of temporary establishments ..	865				
	1,158		..	..	1,175
(b) Rest-houses	16	(a) Cart-roads	30	416	1,270
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	330				
	346	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	997
Add pay of temporary establishments ..	508				
	854		30	416	2,267
(b) Rest-houses	1	(a) Cart-roads	..	90	701
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	174	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	464
	175				
Add pay of watchers	436				
	611		..	90	1,165
(b) Rest-houses	125	....	..	..	576+79*
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	160	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	177
	285				
Add pay of watchers	291				
	576		..	..	832
(b) Rest-houses	901	(a) Cart-roads	2	760	2,886
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	105				
	1,006				
Add pay of temporary establishments ..	1,120	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	150
	2,126		2	760	3,036
(b) Rest-houses	4,049	(a) Cart-roads	52	7,694	..
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	2,794	(b) Bridle-paths	2	227†	..
(d) Others	232				
			54	7,921	21,393
	7,075				
Add pay of temporary establishment ..	6,397	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	5,120
	13,472		54	7,921	26,513
Circle.					
Rest-houses	109	....	..	..	309
Houses for subordinate establishments	101				
Others	28				
	238	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	258
Add cost of temporary establishments..	71				
	309		..	..	567

* Added as per Accountant-General's audited figures.
† Includes Rs. 137, being pay of temporary establishment.

Communications and Buildings—*cont.*

Central Circle—cont.

District.	New work undertaken during the year. Buildings: Description of building.	Expenditure incurred.	Roads and paths: Road or path and object of the same.	Length of road or path.	Expenditure incurred.	Total expenditure on new work.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.
Cuddapah, East.	(b) Rest-houses	100	..	..	..	183
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	30				
	(d) Others	53				
	Total, Cuddapah, East ..	183		..	..	183
Cuddapah, South.	(b) Rest-houses	62	(a) Cart-track	½	3	} 271
	(d) Others	7	(b) Bridle-path	1½	199	
	Total, Cuddapah, South ..	69		2	202	271
Nellore ..	(b) Rest-houses	107	(a) Cart-track	..	452	854
	(d) Others..	295				
	Total, Nellore ..	402		..	452	854
Chingleput ..	(b) Rest-houses	145	....	..	..	..
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	79				
	(d) Others..	267				
	Total, Chingleput ..	491	Total ..	..	..	491
Arcot, North.	(b) Rest-houses	730	(a) Cart-tracks	16	311	1,183
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	142				
	Total, Arcot, North ..	872	Total ..	16	311	1,183
Arcot, South.	....	..	....	..	..	..
	Total, Arcot, South ..	..	Total ..	..	..	..
Salem, North.	(b) Rest-houses	3,071	(a) Cart-tracks	..	2,690	..
	(d) Others	32	(b) Bridle-path	..	52	..
	Total, Salem, North ..	3,103	Total ..	..	2,742	5,845

Repairs executed during the year. Buildings: Nature of repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Roads and paths: Nature of repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.	Total expended on repairs.
8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.
(b) Rest-houses	94	(a) Cart-roads	3¼	54	869
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	424				
(d) Others..	57				
	575				
Add cost of temporary establishments..	239	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	46
	814				
	1 †				
	815		..	54	915
(b) Rest-houses	53	(b) Bridle-paths	¾	48	} 195
Add cost of temporary establishments	186	....	..	* 5	
	239		..	..	
	87 *				
	152		¾	43	195
(b) Rest-houses	47	(b) Bridle-paths	4		710
Houses for subordinate establishments..	173	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	742
	220				
Add cost of temporary establishment ..	659				
	879				
	169 *				
	710		4	..	1,452
(b) Rest-houses	133	(a) Cart-tracks	..	46	715
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	74	(c) Ghat-road	..	168	..
Others	47	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	300
	254				
Add cost of temporary establishments..	247				
Total ..	501	Total ..	..	214	1,015
(b) Rest-houses	757	(a) Cart-tracks	41	732	..
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	76	(c) Ghat-roads	8	154	3,444
(d) Others	39	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	20
	872				
	1,686 †				
Total ..	2,558	Total ..	..	886	3,464
(a) Head-quarter houses	248	(b) Bridle-paths	7	380	1,237
(b) Rest-houses	36	Deduct A-VII (c) ..	..	* — 1	105
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	64				
(d) Others	7				
	355				
Add cost of temporary establishment..	503				
Total ..	858	Total ..	..	379	1,342
(b) Rest-houses	621	(e) Cart-tracks	..	519	1,330
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	67	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	† 1	372
(d) Others	47				
Add cost of temporary establishment ..	75				
Total ..	810	Total ..	..	520	1,702

* Deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figures. † Added as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

Communications and Buildings—*cont.*

District.	New work undertaken during the year. — Buildings. — Description of building.	Buildings. — Expenditure incurred.	Roads and paths. — Road or path and object of the same.	Roads and paths. — Length of road or path.	Roads and paths. — Expenditure incurred.	Total expenditure on new work.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Central Circle—cont.
		RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.
Salem, South.	(b) Rest-houses	2,397	(a) Cart-track	..	2,640	..
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishment	214	(b) Bridle-paths	..	30	..
	Total, Salem, South ..	2,611	Total ..	..	2,670	5,281
Trichinopoly ..	(b) Rest-houses	119	(a) Cart-track	4	204	..
	(d) Others	69	(b) Bridle-paths	9	1,125	..
	Total, Trichinopoly ..	188	Total ..	13	1,329	1,517
Tanjore ..	....	..	....	..	..	..
	Total, Tanjore ..	..	Total ..	..	..	..
Total, Central Circle.	(b) Rest-houses	7,661	(a) Cart-tracks	..	6,300	..
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	465	(b) Bridle-paths	..	1,406	..
	(d) Others	723				
	Total ..	8,849	Total ..	..	7,706	16,555
						Southern Circle.
Canara, South	(a) Head-quarter houses ..	177	(a) Cart-roads	2	71	..
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	646	(d) Bridges	..	663	..
	(d) Others	686				
	Total, Canara, South ..	1,599	Total ..	2	734	2,243
Malabar, North.	(a) Head-quarter houses ..	1,100	(a) Cart-roads	5	269	..
	(b) Rest-houses	136	(e) Others	..	832	..
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	43	(d) Bridges	..	1,346	..
	(d) Others	431				
	Total, Malabar, North ..	1,710	Total .	5	2,447	4,157
Malabar, South.	(a) Head-quarter houses ..	1,107	(b) Bridle-paths	10	298	..
	(b) Rest-houses	1,376				
	(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	128				
	Total, Malabar, South ..	2,611	Total ..	10	298	2,909

Repairs executed during the year. — Buildings. — Nature of repairs.	Buildings. — Expenditure incurred.	Roads and paths. — Nature of repairs.	Roads and paths. — Length repaired.	Roads and paths. — Expenditure incurred.	Total expended on repairs.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Circle—cont.					
	RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.
Rest-houses	83	(a) Cart-tracks	..	635	946
Houses for subordinate establishments	22				
	105	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	300
Add cost of temporary establishments ..	206				
Total ..	311	Total ..	..	635	1,246
Rest-houses	226	(a) Cart-tracks	17	448	..
Houses for subordinate establishments	64	(b) Bridle-path	22	680	..
Others	38				
	328		39	1,128	..
Add cost of temporary establishment.	12				
	340		..	..	1,467
....	* — 1	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	1
Total ..	339	Total ..	39	1,128	1,468
....	† 9	....	..	..	9
		Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	37
Total ..	9	Total ..	..	..	46
(b) Rest-houses	2,407	(a) Cart-tracks	} .. {	2,757 }	11,243
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	1,065	(b) Bridle-paths		1,102 }	
Add pay of watchers	263				
(d) Others	2,198				
	5,933				
Direction charges	12				
....	† 1,439	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	2,181
Total ..	7,384	Total ..	..	3,859	13,424
Circle.					
(a) Head-quarter houses	192	(a) Cart-roads	17	301	1,018
(b) Rest-houses	60				
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	84	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	717
(d) Others	134				
	470				
Add pay of watchers ..	242				
Total ..	712	Total ..	17	301	1,736
(a) Head-quarter houses	944	(a) Cart-roads	90	3,422 }	5,157
(b) Rest-houses	19	(d) Others	..	61 }	
(d) Others	711				
		Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	44
Total ..	1,674	Total ..	90	3,483	5,201
(a) Head-quarter houses	213	(a) Cart-roads	19	574 }	1,361
(b) Rest-houses	69	(b) Bridle-paths	53	268 }	
(c) Houses for subordinate establishments	237	Add A-VII (c) ..	..	..	107
Total ..	519	Total ..	72	842	1,468

* Deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figures. † Added as per Accountant-General's audit figures.

Communications and Buildings—*cont.*

District.	New work undertaken during the year.						Repairs executed during the year.					
	Buildings.		Roads and paths.			Total expenditure on new work.	Buildings.		Roads and paths.			Total expended on repairs.
	Description of building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or path and object of the same.	Length of road or path.	Expenditure incurred.		Nature of repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Southern Circle—cont.												
		RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.		RS.		MLS.	RS.	RS.
Nilgiris, The.	(a) Head-quarter houses .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. (d) Others	2,038 303 120	(a) Cart-roads	1	120	..	(d) Others	1,042	(a) Cart-roads .. .. (b) Bridle-paths .. .. (c) Others .. .. Add A-VII (c) ..	60 6	2,291 84 60 ..	} 3,477 342
	Total, Nilgiris, The ..	2,461	Total ..	1	120	2,581	Total ..	1,042	Total ..	66	2,435	3,819
Coimbatore, North.	(a) Head-quarter houses .. (b) Rest-houses .. .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments	941 1,350 16	(a) Cart-roads	5	1,045	..	(b) Rest-houses .. .. (d) Others .. .. Add pay of watchers .. Deduct cash recovery of service payments.	449 133 582 680 1,262 13	(a) Cart-roads .. .. Add A-VII (c) ..	100 ..	*10,194 ..	11,443 453
	Total, Coimbatore, North ..	2,307	Total ..	5	1,045	3,352	Total ..	1,249	Total ..	100	10,194	11,896
Coimbatore, South.	(a) Head-quarter houses .. (b) Rest-houses .. .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. (d) Others	652 6 534 1,213	(a) Cart-roads .. .. .. (c) Bridges	.. ..	678 115	.. ..	(a) Head-quarter houses .. .. (b) Rest-houses .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. (d) Others	230 382 67 1,233	(a) Cart-roads .. .. (c) Bridges .. .. (d) Others .. .. Add A-VII (c) ..	†	3,362 194 269 ..	} 5,737 1,022
	Total, Coimbatore, South ..	2,405	Total ..	..	793	3,198	Total ..	1,912	Total ..	..	3,825	6,759
Madura ..	(b) Rest-houses .. .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. (d) Others	630 5,087 110	(a) Cart-roads	25	7,644	..	(a) Head-quarter houses .. .. (b) Rest-houses .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. Add pay of watchers ..	98 897 300 1,295 503	(a) Cart-roads .. .. Add A-VII (c) ..	53 ..	2,719 ..	4,517 489
	Total, Madura ..	5,827	Total ..	25	7,644	13,4 71	Total ..	1,798	Total ..	53	2,719	5,006
Tinnevelly ..	(a) Head-quarter houses .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments	280 676	(b) Bridle-paths .. .. .. (c) Bridges .. .. .. (d) Others	1	410 400 115	.. .. ..	(a) Head-quarter houses .. .. (b) Rest-houses .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. (d) Others	103 1,383 421 71	(a) Cart-roads .. .. (b) Bridle-paths .. .. (c) Others .. .. Add A-VII (c) ..	101 7 3 ..	2,729 82 31 ..	} 4,820 16
	Total, Tinnevelly ..	956	Total ..	1	925	1,881	Total ..	1,978	Total ..	111	2,842	4,836
Total, Southern Circle.	(a) Head-quarter houses .. (b) Rest-houses .. .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. (d) Others	6,295 3,498 7,433 2,560	(a) Cart-roads .. .. .. (b) Bridle-paths .. .. .. (c) Bridges .. .. .. (d) Others	38 11	9,827 708 1.524 947	.. ..	(a) Head-quarter houses .. .. (b) Rest-houses .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. (d) Others .. .. Add pay of watchers	1,780 3,259 1,109 3,324 9,472 1,412	(a) Cart-roads .. .. (b) Bridle-paths .. .. (c) Bridges .. .. (d) Others .. .. Add A-VII (c) ..	440 66 .. 3 ..	25,592 464 194 421 ..	} 37,525 3,190
	Total, ..	19,786	Total ..	49	14,006	33,792	Total ..	10,884	Total ..	509	26,641	40,715
Total, Presidency.	(a) Head-quarter houses .. (b) Rest-houses .. .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. (d) Others	6,295 32,179 34,896 3,434	(a) Cart-roads .. .. .. (b) Bridle-paths .. .. (c) Bridges .. .. .. (d) Others	99 11	26,328 2,614 2,524 947	.. ..	(a) Head-quarter houses .. .. (b) Rest-houses .. .. (c) Houses for subordinate establishments .. .. (d) Others .. .. Add pay of temporary establishments.	1,780 9,715 4,968 3,819 20,282 10,019	(a) Cart-roads .. .. (b) Bridle paths .. .. (c) Bridges .. .. (d) Others .. .. Add A-VII (c) ..	492 68 .. 3 563 ..	36,043 1,763 194 421 38,421 ..	} 70,161 70,161 10,491
	Grand Total, Presidency ..	76,804	Total ..	110	32,413	1,09,217	Total ..	30,301 ‡1,439 31,740	Grand Total ..	563	38,421	80;652

* Includes Rs. 2,662 being pay of road establishment. † Lengths not given in the District returns.
‡ Added as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

ANNUAL
Forest Department,
REGISTER of Breaches of

FORM No. 50.
Madras Presidency.
Forest Rules during 1907–1908.

District.		Cases pending from 1906–1907.	New cases of the year.					Total cases.	Disposed of during the year.						Cases pending at close of year.
			Injury to forest by fire.	Un-authorized felling or appropria-tion of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Circle.															
Ganjám ..	A	* 74	8	254	25	1	288	362	194	649	5	17	199 † 60	666 † 196	103
	B	* 31	1	248	37	5	291	322	256	706	..	..	256	706	66
	C	..	..	47	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	105	9	549	62	6	626	684	450	1,355	5	17	455 † 60	1,372 † 196	169
Vizagapatam ..	A	* 21	..	56	7	14	77	98	67	262	14	138	81	400	17
	B	* 79	2	206	67	16	291	370	294	981	..	..	294 † 16	981 † 31	60
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	100	2	262	74	30	368	468	361	1,243	14	138	375 † 16	1,381 † 31	77
Gódávari, Upper.	A	* 3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	23	3	26	..
	B	* 5	1	9	2	2	14	19	15	35	..	..	15 † 3	35 † 5	1
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	8	1	9	2	2	14	22	17	38	1	23	18 † 3	61 † 5	1
Gódávari, Lower.	A	11	..	24	8	2	34	45	35	86	4	14	39 † 1	100 † 1	5
	B	7	1	153	35	12	201	208	129	275	..	..	129 † 32	275 † 100	47
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	18	1	177	43	14	235	253	164	361	4	14	168 † 33	375 † 101	52
Kistna ..	A	14	1	51	17	2	71	85	63	231	8	53	71	284	14
	B	65	..	147	187	43	377	442	361	873	..	..	361	873	81
	C	..	..	6	6	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	79	1	204	210	47	462	527	424	1,104	8	53	432	1,157	95
Guntúr ..	A	* 71	1	38	24	3	66	137	79	298	28	166	107 † 7	464 † 21	23
	B	* 204	..	304	263	21	588	792	562	2,314	..	..	562 † 133	2,314 † 392	97
	C	* 3	6	8	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	278	7	350	287	24	668	929	641	2,612	28	166	669 † 140	2,778 † 413	120
Kurnool, East ..	A	53	2	88	52	12	154	207	131	441	8	25	139 † 8	466 † 16	60
	B	39	..	231	157	15	403	442	349	913	..	..	349 † 20	913 † 66	73
	C	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	92	2	327	209	27	565	649	480	1,354	8	25	488 † 28	1,379 † 82	133
Kurnool, West ..	A	37	3	185	47	21	256	293	213	645	15	52	228	697	65
	B	45	..	189	144	50	383	428	358	1,055	..	..	358	1,055	70
	C	..	2	93	24	17	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	82	5	467	215	88	775	721	571	1,700	15	52	586	1,752	135

A. Cases taken into Court. B. Cases compounded. C. Cases undetected.

* The variations between the closing balance of 1906–1907 and these figures are due to transfers between heads of A, B and C.

† Cases withdrawn under the orders of the District Forest-officer.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.		Cases pending from 1906–1907.	New cases of the year.						Disposed of during the year.						Cases pending at close of year.
			Injury to forests by fire.	Un-authorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total cases.	Convictions		Acquittals.		Total.		
									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Circle—cont.															
Bellary ..	A	43	3	51	43	2	99	142	70	205	7	16	† 77 17	† 221 59	48
	B	341	..	318	557	36	911	1,252	651	2,093	..	..	651	2,093	601
	C	..	47	14	34	3	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	384	50	383	634	41	1,108	1,394	721	2,298	7	16	728 † 17	2,314 † 59	649
Anantapur ..	A	80	4	445	206	13	668	748	228	676	32	161	260 † 136	837 † 262	352
	B	30	..	170	274	5	449	479	479	1,099	..	..	479	1,099	..
	C	..	33	19	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	110	37	634	480	18	1,169	1,227	707	1,775	32	161	739 † 136	1,936 † 262	352
Grand Total ..	A	407	22	1,192	429	70	1,713	2,120	1,082	3,496	122	665	1,204 † 229	4,161 † 555	687
	B	846	5	1,975	1,723	205	3,908	4,754	3,454	10,344	..	..	3,454 † 204	10,344 † 594	1,096
	C	3	88	195	64	22	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	1,256	115	3,362	2,216	297	5,990	6,874	4,536	13,840	122	665	4,658 † 433	14,505 † 1,149	1,783
Central Circle.															
Cuddapah, North ..	A	* 14	1	28	28	1	58	72	39	91	11	33	50	124	22
	B	* 48	..	69	63	2	134	182	153	505	..	..	153 ‡ 20	505 ‡ 65	9
	C	..	34	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	62	35	97	91	3	226	254	192	596	11	33	203 ‡ 20	629 ‡ 65	31
Cuddapah, East ..	A	* 50	3	46	10	2	61	111	79	208	12	70	91	278	20
	B	* 34	..	222	109	8	339	373	330	711	..	..	330 ‡ 13	711 ‡ 40	30
	C	..	65	9	3	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	84	68	277	122	10	477	484	469	919	12	70	421 ‡ 13	989 ‡ 40	50
Cuddapah, South ..	A	16	1	47	49	..	97	113	30	81	2	3	32	84	81
	B	30	..	109	84	6	199	229	168	337	..	..	168 ‡ 21	337 36	40
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	46	1	156	133	6	296	342	198	418	2	3	200 ‡ 21	421 ‡ 36	121
Nellore ..	A	* 37	2	147	169	7	325	362	272	610	26	69	298 ‡ 9	679 24	55
	B	* 63	..	488	757	4	1,249	1,312	1,016	2,161	..	..	1,016 ‡ 124	2,161 313	172
	C	* 4	..	65	63	1	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	104	2	700	989	12	1,703	1,674	1,288	2,771	26	69	1,314 ‡ 133	2,840 337	227
Chingleput ..	A	20	1	24	10	1	36	5	28	61	9	35	37	96	19
	B	39	..	326	199	5	530	569	441	1,063	..	..	441 ‡ 43	1,063 102	85
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	59	1	350	209	6	566	625	469	1,124	9	35	478 ‡ 43	1,159 102	104

A. Cases taken into Court. B. Cases compounded. C. Cases undetected.

* The variations between the closing balance of 1906–1907 and these figures are due to transfers between heads A, B and C.

† Cases withdrawn under the orders of the District Forest-officer. ‡ Withdrawn.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.		Cases pending from 1906-1907.	New cases of the year. Injury to forests by fire.	Un-authorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total cases.	Disposed of during the year. Convictions. Cases.	Convictions. Persons.	Acquittals. Cases.	Acquittals. Persons.	Total. Cases.	Total. Persons.	Cases pending at close of year.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central Circle—cont.															
Arcot, North	A	* 225	4	475	186	14	679	904	663	1,711	30	101	693 † 8	1,812 † 9	203
	B	* 262	..	1,476	887	48	2,411	2,673	2,289	4,338	..	..	2,289 † 128	4,338 † 234	256
	C	..	124	10	8	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	487	128	1,961	1,081	62	3,232	3,577	2,952	6,049	30	101	2,982 † 136	6,150 † 243	459
Arcot, South	A	* ‡ 184	1	385	97	10	493	677	510	1,231	64	190	574 † 7	1,421 † 9	96
	B	* ‡ 287	..	1,588	597	43	2,228	2,515	1,789	3,274	..	..	1,789 † 220	3,274 † 382	506
	C	..	54	180	..	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	471	55	2,153	694	53	2,955	3,192	2,299	4,505	64	190	2,363 † 227	4,695 † 391	602
Salem, North	A	§ 57	..	175	35	8	218	275	170	557	37	128	207 † 17	685 † 51	51
	B	§ 87	..	528	212	8	748	835	642	1,382	..	..	642 † 54	1,382 † 174	139
	C	..	..	17	12	2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	144	..	720	259	18	997	1,110	812	1,939	37	128	849 † 71	2,067 † 225	190
Salem, South	A	§ * 113	..	221	85	24	330	443	241	872	61	371	302 † 55	1,243 † 364	86
	B	§ * 33	..	251	218	16	485	518	363	866	..	..	363 † 83	866 † 284	72
	C	..	122	8	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	146	122	480	303	40	945	961	604	1,738	61	371	665 † 138	2,109 † 648	158
Trichinopoly	A	36	1	63	56	2	122	158	70	179	21	91	91	270	67
	B	248	..	818	364	8	1,190	1,438	1,180	1,869	..	..	1,180	1,869	258
	C	..	..	20	9	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	284	1	901	429	10	1,341	1,596	1,250	2,048	21	91	1,271	2,139	325
Tanjore	A	9	..	14	3	..	17	26	21	80	1	7	22 † 2	87 † 4	2
	B	140	..	674	49	3	726	866	766	1,185	..	..	766	1,185	100
	C	..	..	25	11	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	149	..	713	63	3	779	892	787	1,265	1	7	788 † 2	1,272 † 4	102
Total	A	761	14	1,625	728	69	2,436	3,197	2,123	5,681	274	1,098	2,397 † 98	6,779 † 461	702
	B	1,271	..	6,549	3,539	151	10,239	11,510	9,137	17,691	..	..	9,137 † 706	17,691 † 1,630	1,667
	C	4	399	334	106	3	842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	2,036	413	8,508	4,373	223	13,517	14,707	11,260	23,372	274	1,098	11,534 † 804	24,470 † 2,091	2,369
Southern Circle.															
Canara, South	A	* 57	22	318	119	43	502	559	193	484	23	77	216 † 279	561 † 711	64
	B	* 70	2	231	75	18	326	396	352	851	..	..	352	851	44
	C	..	75	29	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	127	99	578	194	61	832	955	545	1,335	23	77	568 † 279	1,412 † 711	108
Malabar, North	A	* (a) 14	..	3	1	2	6	20	1	4	14	41	15 † 3 1	45 † 3 1	1
	B	* 2	..	5	..	2	7	9	9	13	..	..	(b) 9	13	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	16	..	8	1	4	13	29	10	17	14	41	24 † 3 (b) 1	58 † 3 1	1

A. Cases taken into Court. B. Cases compounded. C. Cases undetected.

* Variations between the closing balance of 1906-1907 and these figures are due to transfers between heads A, B and C.

‡ Revised figures reported by Collector.

§ The variations between the closing balance of 1906-1907 and these figures are due to the transfer of the Salem West range from South Salem to North Salem.

(a) Cases transferred from B to A on account of non-payment of compensation fees.

† Withdrawn under the orders of the District Forest-officer.

(b) Transferred to the Special Register as the accused was not found.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1907-1908—*cont.*

District.	Cases pending from 1906-1907.	New cases of the year. Injury to forests by fire.	Un-authorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total cases.	Disposed of during the year. Convictions. Cases.	Convictions. Persons.	Acquittals. Cases.	Acquittals. Persons.	Total. Cases.	Total. Persons.	Cases pending at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Southern Circle—cont.														
Malabar, South .. A	2	..	5	2	4	11	13	8	20	..	..	8 † 5	20 † 10	..
B	1	..	4	4	..	8	9	7	18	..	..	7	18	2
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	..	9	6	4	19	22	15	38	..	..	15 † 5	38 † 10	2
The Nilgiris .. A	* 13	2	5	6	17	30	42	30	100	4	11	34	111	8
B	(b) — 1 * 46	..	137	105	18	260	306	251	839	..	..	251	839	55
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	59 (b) — 1	2	142	111	35	290	348	281	939	4	11	285	950	68
Coimbatore, North. A	17	7	150	80	19	256	273	157	613	16	76	173 † 75	689 † 103	25
B	42	..	293	87	5	385	427	356	693	..	..	356	693	71
C	..	128	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	59	135	448	167	24	769	700	513	1,306	16	76	529 † 75	1,382 † 103	96
Coimbatore, South. A	69 (b) + 1	1	154	37	49	241	311	158 (b) + 1	569	22	93	180 + 1	662	20
B	116	..	188	39	29	256	372	319	545	..	..	319 † 110	545 † 458	53
C	..	11	8	3	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	185 (b) + 1	12	350	79	78	519	683	477 (b) + 1	1,114	22	93	500 † 110	1,207 † 458	73
Madura .. .. A	136	3	152	44	23	222	358	85	374	27	148	112 † 49	522 † 104	197
B	307	..	660	422	102	1,184	1,491	782	2,672	..	..	782 † 213	2,672 † 637	496
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	443	3	812	466	125	1,406	1,849	867	3,046	27	148	894 † 262	3,194 † 741	693
Tinnevelly .. A	18	..	76	21	14	111	129	98	268	6	15	104	283	25
B	109	..	463	110	136	709	818	590	1,537	..	..	590 † 133	1,537	95
C	..	..	8	170	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	127	..	547	301	150	998	947	688	1,805	6		694 † 133	1,820	120
Total Southern Circle. A	326	35	863	310	171	1,379	1,705	731	2,432	112	461	843 † 521 (c) 1	2,893 † 1,389 1	340
B	693	2	1,981	842	310	3,135	3,828	2,666	7,168	..	..	2,666 † 346	7,168 † 637	816
C	..	214	45	173	..	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,019	(d) 251	2,889	1,325	481	4,946	5,533	3,397	9,600	112	461	3,509 † 867 (c) 1	10,061 † 2,026 1	1,156
Total, Presidency .. A	1,494	71	3,680	1,467	310	5,528	7,022	3,936	11,609	508	2,224	4,444 † 848 (c) 1	13,833 † 2,405 (c) 1	1,729
B	2,810	7	10,505	6,104	666	17,282	20,092	15,257	35,203	..	..	15,257 † 1,256	35,203 † 2,861	3,579
C	7	701	574	343	25	1,643	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	4,311	779	14,759	7,914	1,001	24,453	27,114	19,193	46,812	508	2,224	19,701 † 2,104 (c) 1	49,036 † 5,266	5,308

* Variations between the closing balance of 1906-07 and these figures are due to transfers between heads A, B and C.

A. Cases taken into Court. B. Cases compounded. C. Cases undetected.

† Withdrawn under the orders of the District Forest-officer.

(a) Includes cases omitted to be shown in the return of the previous year.
(b) Transferred from the Nilgiris to South Coimbatore.
(c) Transferred to the Special Register as the accused was not found.
(d) Corrected in the Board's office.

APPENDIX to Form No. 50 (Statement No. II prescribed by the Government of India).

District.	Serial number.	Area burnt in acres.	Character of offence (whether intentional or careless).	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.
	Details of prosecutions for offences by fire.					
Northern Circle.						
Ganjám	1	*Nil.*	Intentional	Pending	....	....
	* 2	*Nil.*	Careless	Withdrawn	....	....
	3	25 acres.	Intentional	Pending	....	....
	4	*Nil*	Careless	Do.	....	....
	5	*Nil.*	Intentional	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of Madras Forest Act.	Fined Rs. 10, in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment.
	6	6 acres.	Do.	Acquitted	....	....
	7	*Nil.*	Do.	Pending	....	....
	8	*Nil.*	Do.	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of Madras Forest Act.	One month's rigorous imprisonment.
	9	*Nil.*	Careless	Compounded	....	....
	10	*Nil.*	Do.	Withdrawn	....	....
Vizagapatam.	..	*Nil.*	..		....	....
Gódávari, Upper.	* 1	1 sq. mile.	Intentional	Acquitted	....	....
	* 2	2 acres.	Do.	Withdrawn	....	....
	* 3	100 acres.	Do.	Do.	....	....
	4	21 sq. miles.	Do.	Pending	....	....
Gódávari, Lower.	1	5 acres.	Careless	Compounded	....	....
Kistna	1	Less than 1 acre.	Do.	Acquitted	....	....
Guntúr	1	*Nil.*	Intentional	Convicted	Section 21 (*c*) of Madras Forest Act.	Fined Rs. 10 in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.
Kurnool, East.	1	Less than 1 acre.	Do.	Pending	....	....
	2	100 acres.	Do.	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of Madras Forest Act.	Each of the two accused was fined Rs. 2, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for ten days. First accused to pay Rs. 5 as compensation.
Kurnool, West.	1	6 acres.	Careless	Acquitted	....	..
	2	Less than 1 acre.	Intentional	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of Madras Forest Act.	First, sixth and seventh accused to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each, in default to undergo four days' simple imprisonment. Accused 2 to 5 acquitted.
	3	About 3 acres.	Do	Do.	Do.	Accused sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a week.
	4	50 acres	Do.	Withdrawn	....	....
	5	*Nil.*	Do.	Pending	....	....
Bellary	1	4 acres.	Do.	Convicted	Section 21 (*d*) of Madras Forest Act.	First and second accused sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, respectively, in default each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days.
Anantapur	1	150 acres.	Do.	Withdrawn	....	....
	2	5 ,,	Do.	Pending	....	....
	3	*Nil.*	Do.	Do.	....	....
	4	*Nil.*	Do.	Do.	....	....
Central Circle.						
Cuddapah, North.	† 1	..	Intentional	Withdrawn	....	....
	2	160	Do.	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882.	Sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.
Cuddapah, East.	1	105	Do.	Do.	Do.	First accused sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks; the rest were acquitted.
	2	‡	Do.	Do.	Do.	Accused sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.
	3	65	Carelessness in illicitly burning charcoal.	Do.	Do.	Sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.
	4	6,000	Intentional	Do.	Section 23 of the Madras Forest Act and 187, I.P.C.	Accused Nos. 1 to 3 and 5 sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for five days. Accused No. 4 acquitted.

* Pending cases of 1906–1907. † Pending cases of 1905–1906.

‡ No area was burnt as the offenders were caught while in the act of setting fire.

Appendix to Form No. 50 (Statement No. II prescribed by the Government of India)—*cont.*

District.	Serial number.	Area burnt in acres.	Character of offence (whether intentional or careless).	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment
	Details of prosecution for offences by fire.					
Central Circle —cont.						
Cuddapah, East—*cont.*	5	27	Intentional	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882.	Sentenced to receive six stripes with a light rattan.
	6	1,833	Do.	Acquitted	....	....
	7	$\frac{1}{5}$	Do.	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882.	First accused sentenced to receive four stripes and the second two stripes. Third accused rigorous imprisonment for one month.
	8	70	Do.	Do.	Section 23 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882.	Accused Nos. 2, 3 to 5 and 8 sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 6 each, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one week.
		29	Do.	Do.	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882.	Sentenced to receive ten stripes.
Cuddapah, South.	..	15	Intentional for purpose of obtaining charcoal.	Pending	....	....
Nellore	* 1	1	Careless	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882.	Fined Rs. 3.
	* 2	22	Do.	Withdrawn	Do.	....
	3	1	Careless (in burning of roots).	Convicted	Do.	Sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 4, in default to a week's rigorous imprisonment.
	4	130	Intentional	Pending	....	....
Chingleput	1	14	Careless (in setting fire for collecting honey).	Do.	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882.	....
Arcot, North	1	..	Careless	Convicted	Do.	Fined Rs. 5, in default rigorous imprisonment for four days.
	2	2	Intentional	Acquitted	Do.	....
	3	100	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
Arcot, South	1	30	Careless	Convicted	Section 21 (*c*) of the Madras Forest Act.	Four accused fined Rs. 4 each, of which Rs. 4 credited as compensation to Forest Department.
Trichinopoly	1	8	Intentional	Acquitted	....	....
Southern Circle.						
Canara, South.	1	10 acres.	Intentional	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act.	Fined Rs. 10.
	2	2½ ,,	Careless	Compounded for Rs. 10.	....	....
	3	17 ,,	Do.	Compounded for Rs. 5.	....	....
	4	1 ,,	Do.	Compounded for Rs. 4.	....	....
	5	45 ,,	Do.	Acquitted	....	....
	6	30 ,,	Do.	Compounded for Rs. 10.	....	....
	7	4½ ,,	Do.	Withdrawn	....	....
	8	† ,,	Intentional	Pending	....	....
	9	80 acres.	Do.	Do.	....	....
	10	¾ ,,	Careless	Withdrawn	....	....
	11	3 ,,	Do.	Do.	....	....
	12	9 ,,	Do.	Do.	....	....
	13	2 ,,	Do.	Do.	....	....
	14	3·60 ,,	Accidental	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act.	Fined Rs. 30.
	15	10·25 ,,	Careless	Withdrawn	....	....
	16	‡ ,,	Intentional	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act.	Sentenced to suffer 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.
	17	60 acres.	Careless	Pending	....	....
	18	1 ,,	Do.	Convicted	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act.	Fined Rs. 15.
	19	‡ ,,	Do.	Do	Section 21 (*d*) and (*e*) of the Madras Forest Act.	Fined Re. 1.
	20	‡ ,,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one week.
	21	10 acres.	Do.	Compounded for Rs. 30.	....	....
	22	† ,,	Intentional	Compounded for Rs. 9.	....	....
	23	2½ acres.	Careless	Withdrawn	....	....

* Pending acses of 1906–1907. † Burning earth and leaves in a heap for manure. ‡ Carrying torches.

Appendix to Form No. 50 (Statement No. II prescribed by the Government of India)—*cont.*

District.	Details of prosecutions for offences by fire.					
	Serial number.	Area burnt in acres.	Character of offence (whether intentional or careless).	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.
Southern Circle —cont.						
Canara, South—*cont.*	24	* 2½ acres.	Careless ..	Withdrawn ..	....	....
	25	* 0·22 acre.	Do. ..	Do. ..	....	....
	26	21 acres.	Intentional ..	Do. ..	....	....
	27	* ,,	Careless ..	Do. ..	....	....
	28	* ,,	Do. ..	Pending ..	....	....
	29	* ,,	Do. ..	Do. ..	....	....
	30	* ,,	Do. ..	Do. ..	....	....
	31	* ,,	Do. ..	Withdrawn ..	....	....
Coimbatore, North.	1	Shown as not definitely known in offence reports.	Intentional ..	Do. ..	....	....
	2		Do. ..	Pending ..	....	....
	3		Do. ..	Convicted ..	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act.	Fined Rs. 10 in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six days.
	4		Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Accused 1 and 2 fined Rs. 5 and accused No. 3 Rs. 10.
	5		Do. ..	Withdrawn ..	....	....
	6		Do. ..	Convicted ..	Section 21 (*b*) of the Madras Forest Act.	Fined Rs. 35 in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five weeks.
	7		Do. ..	Withdrawn ..	....	....
Coimbatore, South.	1	30 acres.	Careless ..	Do. ..	....	....
Madura.	1	50 ,,	Do. ..	Acquitted ..	....	....
	2	Not known.	Intentional ..	Convicted ..	....	Accused 1 to 10 convicted and case against 2 more accused is pending. Nature of punishment not given.
	3	50 acres.	Unknown ..	Do. ..	....	Nature of punishment not given.

* Carrying torches.

Annual Form No. 51.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908.

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjám—Special protection—	*Northern Circle.*		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Mojjaguda	Dhimirijholi	1903	512	512	6	506	67	
	Rambha	1903	777	777	133	644	56	
	Kaliamba and extension	1904	204	340	3	337	33	
	Baiballi	1903	1,330	1,330	48	1,282	101	
	Darpangia and extension	1903	1,700	1,700	670	1,030	153	
	Gulleri	1901	4,406	4,526	17	4,509	419	
	Tiliki	1903	1,516	1,190	..	1,190	69	
	Total, Mojjaguda	..	10,445	10,375	877	9,498	898	
Kukuluba	Chendragiri	1903	6,395	6,600	70	6,530	548	
	Brahmanasai	1901	2,798	2,800	87	2,713	196	
	Ambazora	1903	2,000	2,000	..	2,000	72	
	Gogodo and extension	1903	3,090	3,100	700	2,400	76	
	Kullada	1904	32	44	..	44	23	
	Jagannadhaprasad	1904	120	280	3	277	33	
	Total, Kukuluba	..	14,435	14,824	860	13,964	948	
Buguda	Panchabhuti	1903	1,667	1,672	17	1,655	123	
	Kurcholi	1901	940	6,140	54	6,086	93	
	Kriamba	1903	5,451	5,455	616	4,839	254	
	Vishnuchakram	1908	..	100	5	95	6	
	Total, Buguda	..	8,058	13,367	692	12,675	476	
Suradá	Dowgam	1903	290	430	43	387	92	
	Pippalapoieka	1903	2,066	2,070	13	2,057	223	
	Bondagocha	1904	150	..	..	..	..	
	Rogada	1903	2,360	4,460	343	4,117	255	
	Mundapetta	1903	1,150	1,150	6	1,144	140	
	Vinjigiri	1908	..	60	..	60	5	
	Malate	1908	..	150	..	150	10	
	Total, Suradá	..	6,016	8,320	405	7,915	725	
	Total, Ganjám—Special	..	38,954	46,886	2,834	44,052	3,047 * + 27	
Vizagapatam—General protection.	Dharakonda	1901–1902	46,880	46,880	41,020	5,860	300	
	Senivaram	1901–1902	31,488	31,488	7,840	23,648		
	Sithakhandi	1901–1902	2,368	2,368	20	2,348	..	
	Arlova	1901–1902	4,162	4,162	..	4,162	12	
	Karaka	1901–1902	9,469	9,469	3,435	6,034	..	
	Madalammakonda	1900–1901	3,600	3,600	..	3,600	110	
	Pedimikonda	1900–1901	3,311	3,311	..	3,311	..	
	Kodavatipudi	1900–1901	1,544	1,544	45	1,499	20	
	Kakarlakonda	1900–1901	1,924	1,924	..	1,924	..	
	Boddapalem	1900–1901	380	380	..	380	..	
	Venkatapuram	1900–1901	508	508	..	508	5	
	Sarugudu blocks	1900–1901	19,079	19,079	8,849	10,230	..	
	Peddapalli	1892	9,077	9,077	44	9,033	130	
	Kadagandi	1900–1901	11,064	11,064	11,064	..	110	
	Barnakonda	1900–1901	13,507	13,517	279	13,238		
	Antikonda	1900–1901	6,969	6,969	387	6,582	..	
	Palakonda	1900–1901	4,573	4,580	2,578	2,002	..	
	Chinnagora	1900–1901	2,383	2,383	304	2,079	..	
	Garugubilli Tope	1900–1901	..	27	18	9	..	
	Donabai Reserve	1900–1901	..	125	125	..	..	
	Total, Vizagapatam—General.	..	172,286	172,455	76,008	96,447	687 † —26	

* Added as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

† Deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907-1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907-1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Northern Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Upper Gódávari—General protection—Bhadráchalam range.	1. Malkanapalli reserve.	1905 ..	2,858	4,116	720	3,396	42	
	2. Dummagudem ,, ..	1887 ..	5,985	4,308	260	4,048	54	
	3. Arlagudem ,, ..	1888 ..	6,136	7,250	..	7,250	86	
	4. Tunikicheruvu ,, ..	1905 ..	7,224	10,093	5,300	4,793	95	
	5. Bhadráchalam ,, ..	1905 ..	10,760	7,661	139	7,522	97	
	6. Komanapalli ,, ..	1905 ..	3,248	2,668	176	2,492	41	
	7. Gogubaka ,, ..	1905 ..	1,666	1,138	..	1,138	28	
	8. Tatlanka ,, ..	1887 ..	12,000	12,630	..	12,630	175	
	9. Bundrio ,, ..	1904 ..	10,900	8,635	1,120	7,515	130	
	10. Gollaguppa ,, ..	1904 ..	8,000	7,809	372	7,437	132	
	Total, Bhadráchalam ..	..	68,777	66,308	8,087	58,221	880	
Marrigudem range.	1. Repak	1887 ..	7,000	6,072	2,500	3,572	133	
	2. Ramachandram ..	1887 ..	10,300	9,277	..	9,277	279	
	3. Narakonda	1904 ..	7,500	6,600	450	6,150	57	
	4. Pegha	1904 ..	4,400	4,601	..	4,601	209	
	5. Uppanapalli	1904 ..	3,300	2,569	10	2,559	79	
	6. Seetharampuram ..	1904 ..	3,000	865	..	865	53	
	7. Bandarugudem ..	1904 ..	7,100	7,931	..	7,931	91	
	8. Burakankota	1904 ..	1,500	1,656	..	1,656	68	
	9. Pulusumamidi ..	1902 ..	4,520	5,292	477	4,815	84	
	10. Mattapalli	1887 ..	9,500	7,277	462	6,815	292	
	11. Kalleru	1905 ..	5,500	4,140	4,140	..	64	
	12. Kansulur	1905 ..	6,200	5,425	5,425	..	78	
	13. Lakkavaram	1905 ..	6,500	7,306	5,306	2,000	128	
	13 (a) Lakkavaram Extension.	1906 ..	495	940	..	940		
	14. Walsugrivi	1905 ..	6,030	7,475	5,713	1,762	67	
	Total, Marrigudem ..	..	82,845	77,426	24,483	52,943	1,682	
Rékapalle range.	1. Rékapalle hills reserve— Compartment I.. ..	1901 ..	140,517	130,012	46,080	83,932	2,307	
	Do. X ..	1902 ..						
	Compartments II to IX.	1903 ..						
	Total, Rékapalle ..	..	140,517	130,012	46,080	83,932	2,307	
	Total, Upper Gódávari—General.	..	292,139	273,746	78,650	195,096	4,869 * — 2	
Lower Gódávari—General protection—Rajahmundry range	1. Lakkonda reserve.	1887 ..	13,104	13,104	4,665	8,439	56	
	2. Molleru ,,	1887 ..	8,250	8,250	3,300	4,950	28	
	3. Mallavaram ,,	1887 ..	7,593	7,600	46	7,554	28	
	4. Tirumalayapalem ,,	1887 ..	5,150	5,150	..	5,150	42	
	5. Sudikonda ,,	1887 ..	6,860	6,880	100	6,780	28	
	6. Murari ,,	1889 ..	700	700	..	700	14	
	7. Kogida ,,	1889 ..	1,280	1,280	..	1,280	14	
	8. Devancheruvu ,,	1887 ..	2,051	2,051	..	2,051	28	
	Total, Rajahmundry ..	..	44,988	45,015	8,111	36,904	238	
Peddapur range.	1. Anantagiri reserve.	1905 ..	3,050	3,050	2,000	1,050	6	
	2. Ultimathule ,,	1905 ..	2,600	2,600	1,600	1,000	8	
	3. Banadapalli ,,	1905 ..	5,800	5,800	4,000	1,800	11	
	4. Rajavommangi ,,	1905 ..	7,961	7,961	2,000	5,961	30	
	5. Singampalli ,,	1905 ..	3,142	3,142	2,000	1,142	8	
	6. Jaddangi ,,	1905 ..	5,775	5,775	4,775	1,000	10	
	7. Ameenbadu ,,	1905 ..	4,480	4,480	3,000	1,480	13	
	8. Labbarti ,,	1905 ..	6,500	6,500	5,000	1,500	13	
	9. Doramamidi ,,	1905 ..	6,400	6,400	3,000	3,400	14	
	10. Veerabhadrapuram reserve.	1905 ..	10,300	10,300	5,000	5,300	18	
	11. Vatangi reserve.	1905 ..	8,840	8,840	7,000	1,840	10	
	12. Lododdi ,,	1905 ..	7,198	7,200	5,000	2,200	12	
	13. Pedagorangi ,,	1905 ..	4,000	4,000	2,500	1,500	10	
	14. Annavaram ,,	1905 ..	8,500	8,500	6,000	2,500	20	
	15. Lingamparti ,,	1905 ..	6,500	6,500	3,500	3,000	16	
	16. Totapalli ,,	1887 ..	2,150	2,150	1,000	1,150	25	

* Deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Northern Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Lower Gódávari—General protection—*cont.* Peddapur range—*cont.*	17. Cutting and burning the Vizagapatam-Rampa and Agency boundaries.	..	..	..	..	..	270	
	18. Posting of lookout men to keep watch day and night of fires over certain reserves.	..	..	..	..	..	105	
	Total, Peddapur ..	..	93,196	93,198	57,375	35,823	599	
Polavaram range.	1. Bedadavole reserve ..	1890 ..	15,000	15,000	382	14,618	155	
	2. Marlagudem ,, ..	..	2,100	2,100	10	2,090	88	
	3 & 4. Jeelugumilli and Barronkalapadu reserves adjoining the Hyderabad boundary.	1898 ..	4,968	4,968	2	4,966	47	
	5. Kovvada reserve ..	1906 ..	17,713	17,799	1,620	16,179	116	
	6. Kopalli ,, ..	1906 ..	14,424	14,924	2,370	12,554	123	
	7. Papikonda ,, ..	1906 ..	10,985	11,785	530	11,255	296	
	8. Fire-tracing lines that pass through Puliramudugudem— Manjuluru road to a width of 30 feet.	..	..	..	..	..	24	
	Total, Polavaram ..	..	65,190	66,576	4,914	61,662	849	
	Total, Lower Gódávari—General.	..	203,374	204,789	70,400	134,389	{ 1,686 * + 115	
Kistna—Special protection—Bezwada range.	Kondapalli reserve and its extension No. I.	1884–85	2,170	21,947	4,000	17,947	154	
	Kottur reserve	1904–1905	530	530	..	530	20	
	Kottur extension No. II ..	1904–1905	50	50	..	50	..	
	Dasullapalem reserve ..	1904–1905	100	200	..	200	..	
	Jangalapalli ,, ..	1904–1905	129	320	..	320	..	
	Velvadam ,, ..	1904–1905	100	104	..	104	..	
	Kondur ,, ..	1903–1904	310	210	..	210	30	
	Jaggavyapeta ,, ..	1904–1905	50	50	20	30	..	
	Budavada ,, ..	1904–1905	120	120	50	70	4	
	Total, Bezwada ..	..	3,559	23,531	4,070	19,461	208	
Ellore range.	Yerraguntapalli reserve ..	1887–88	8,580	8,640	20	8,620	104	
	Barrikonda reserve ..	1887–88	4,010	4,010	10	4,000	48	
	Bandamcherla reserve ..	1887–88	5,190	5,200	..	5,200	47	
	Total, Ellore ..	..	17,780	17,850	30	17,820	199	
	Total, † Kistna Special ..		21,339	41,381	4,100	37,281	407	
Guntúr—Special protection.	Venkatayapalem reserve, Compartments I, II and III.	1894–95	400	15,588	..	15,588	..	
	Bollapalli reserve, Compartments I to VI.	1885–86	18,584	18,584	..	18,584	53	
	Coupes in Vinukonda range.	1903–1904	698	700	..	700	..	
	Gangalagunta reserve ..	1890–91	5,008	5,008	..	5,008	..	
	Paswemula reserve ..	1892–93	1,088	1,088	..	1,088	..	
	Coupes in Palnad range ..	1905–1906	4,076	4,076	..	4,076	..	
	Mutukúr reserve	1905–1906	3,245	3,245	..	3,245	..	
	Coupes in Sattenapalle range.	1905–1906	552	552	..	552	..	
	Kondavid reserve ..	1905–1906	581	600	361	239	} 1	
	Tadepalli ,, ..	1905–1906	295	300	10	290		
	Total, Guntúr Special ..	..	34,527	49,741	371	49,370	54	

* Added as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

† 17,777 acres of Kondapalle reserve shown as balance in the previous year under general protection were included in the area treated under special protection.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Northern Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Guntúr—General protection.	Venkatayapalem reserve..	..	24,978	24,978	..	24,978	..	
	Gangalagunta reserve ..	..	17,659	17,659	..	17,659	..	
	Peswemula reserve ..	..	18,375	18,375	..	18,375	..	
	Total, Guntúr—General..	..	61,012	61,012	..	61,012	..	
	Total, Guntúr—Special and General.	..	95,539	110,753	371	110,382	54	
Kurnool, East.	"A" block ..	1889 ..						
	South Chalama	1891 ..						
	Do. Addition	1894 ..						
	Diguvamatta	1891 ..						
	Jangambhavi	1891 ..						
	Chalama improvement felling block.	1895 ..						
	Gazulapalli Railway fuel felling coupe.	1902 ..	62,989	101,290	1,486	99,804	8,895	
	Palerdam Railway fuel felling coupe.	1903 ..						
	Compartment No. III coupe.	1902 ..						
	Fire tracing Railway line around Chelama bungalow.	..						
	Maddipenta	1905 ..	280	880	.	880	445	
	Kathulakonda block ..	1905 ..	6,500	12,500	201	12,299	1,021	
	Chinna Mantrala block ..	1906 ..	1,110	1,460	..	1,460	589	
	Pedda Mantrala block ..	1906 ..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,129	
	Diguvametta plantation ..	1905 ..	200	200	..	200	..	
	Peddachama plantation ..	1907 ..	50	600	..	600	..	
	Mantikonda Pedda Mantikonda	..	250	500	..	500	..	
	Pedda Mantrala cultural block.	..	1,000	1,000	16	984	..	
	Burning of pentas in Rachakonda range.	..	..	..	..	..	22	
	Total, East Kurnool—Special.	..	73,379	119,430	1,703	117,727	12,101 * — 76	
Kurnool, West.	North and South Bairluti blocks.	1887 ..	..	..	..	..	..	Included in Nandikotkur and Nandyal reserves below.
	Gummakonda block ..	1893 ..	..	..	..	..	..	Not taken up during the year.
	Gadidemadugu reserve coupes.	1903 ..	543	652	..	652	27	
	Waddeman reserve ..	1905 ..	150	180	..	180	..	
	Yaperlapad ,, ..	1905 ..	423	505	..	505	60	
	West Ramallakot reserve.	1905 ..	350	420	..	420	24	
	Lanjabanda reserve ..	1905 ..	494	593	..	593	24	
	Betamcherla ,, ..	1905 ..	1,156	1,383	..	1,383	66	Yerramalais.
	North Dhone ,, ..	1903 ..	1,791	2,152	1,800	352	70	
	Kamalapuram ,, ..	1903 ..	235	222	37	185	25	
	South Dhone ,, ..	1904 ..	497	598	..	598	88	
	Southern Mahratta Railway line along the North Dhone.	1904 ..	..	..	..	..	40	
	Lodge's fodder plot in South Dhone reserve.	1907 ..	..	..	..	..	4	
	Total, Yerramalais ..	..	5,639	6,705	1,837	4,868	428	
	1. Area west of Mr. Wood's fire line in Nallamalais in Velgode range.	1904 ..	12,800	59,520	3,200	56,320	427	Nallamalais.
	2. Area west of Mr. Wood's fire line in part of Nandyal and Ernapad reserves Terai portion.	1905 ..	640	28,160	6,400	21,760	1,290	

* Deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908.			Cost during the season.	Remarks.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Fires	Actually protected.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Northern Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Kurnool, West —*cont.*	Area west of Mr Wood's fire-line in Atmakur Range including Nagaluti Bairluty and Pecheruvu plantations and Nagaluty bamboo coupes.	1906 ..	1,280	19,200	..	19,200	886	
	Nootala and Bandlagadda bamboo coupes and Peddakambalur and Rampuram fuel coupes in Sirvel range.	1907 ..	..	8,320	8,320	..	..	Nallamalais.
	Cutting internal lines along Ramanapenta path.	1906 ..	..	..	..	..	226	
	Cutting fire-line 60′ wide as fire protection measure in Velgode range.	1907 ..	..	..	..	..	1,426	
	Cutting fire-line 60′ wide as fire protection measure in Atmakur range.	1907 ..	..	..	..	..	1,472	
	Cutting and clearing fire-lines and grubbing out roots thereon in Sirvel range.	1907 ..	..	..	..	..	782	
	Putting out fires in Rudravaram block in Sirvel range.	1907 ..	..	..	..	..	5	
	Cutting lines and grubbing out roots in Gundlabrahmeswaram range.	1907 ..	..	..	..	..	669	
	Total, Nallamalais ..	..	14,720	115,200	17,920	97,280	7,183	
	Total, West Kurnool—Special.	..	20,359	121,905	19,757	102,148	7,611 * — 285	
Bellary—Hospet and Sandúr.	Ramandrug	1883 ..	2,188	14,785	2,560	12,225		
	North-east block ..	1883 ..	3,150	16,011	3,800	12,211	4,158	
	Donamalai	1883 ..	1,586	9,205	3,200	6,005		
Bellary ..	Malpanagudi Yepi block ..	1886–87 ..	1,056	1,066	120	946	39	
Kudligi ..	Shivapuram	1902–1903.	200	200	..	200		
	Kakkuppi	1906 ..	60	60	..	60	338	
	Chiribi coupes	1906 ..	150	150	..	150		
Harpanahalli.	Hyrada coupes	1899–1900.	1,950	2,000	650	1,350		
	Jittinakatta coupes ..	1906 ..	290	1,250	..	1,250	280	
	Sogi coupes	1907 ..	..	400	263	137		
Adóni, Alur ..	Protected on both sides of the admitted path-ways in compartments 1 and 2 of each working circle.	1907 ..		50	27	23	65	
	Total, Bellary—Special ..	..	(*a*) 10,630	45,177	10,620	34,557	4,880 * — 142	
Anantapur—Special protection.	Muchukota reserve ..	1884 ..	10,000	10,000	150	9,850	209	
	Kothakota ,, ..	1884 ..	10,521	11,016	2,150	8,866	229	
	Amagondapaliem reserve.	1884 ..	15,122	15,360	2,830	12,530	159	
	Nylakota reserve	1890 ..	5,656	12,156	..	12,156	180	
	Konappanayanipalli Working Circle.	1905 ..	1,215	1,215	..	1,215	28	
	Penukonda Working Circle.	1905 ..	1,685	1,700	100	1,600	31	
	Yerracherla Working Circle.	1904 ..	411	411	..	411	21	
	Rollahalli Working Circle.	1904 ..	626	626	..	626	22	
	Madakasira Working Circle.	1905 ..	739	739	..	739	20	
	Guttur Working Circle .	1906 ..	1,293	1,293	400	893	49	
	Vanavole Working Circle.	1906 ..	1 903	1,903		1,903	45	
	Gundamala Working Circle.	1906 ..	890	890	..	890	25	

* Deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figures.
(*a*) The figures in the return for the previous year were incorrect.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Northern Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Anantapur—Special protection—*cont.*	Hottebetta Working Circle.	1907 ..	..	1,223	..	1,223	22	
	Ramgiri Working Circle..	1907 ..	..	1,588	1,588	..	38	
	Chalivendala Working Circle.	1907 ..	..	1,376	..	1,376	40	
	Total, Anantapur—Special.	..	50,061	61,496	7,218	54,278	1,118	
Anantapur—General protection.	Guttur Working Circle ..	1887 ..	3,880	3,880	..	3,880		
	Total, Anantapur—Special and General.	..	53,941	65,376	7,218	58,158	1,118 * + 15	
	Total, Northern Circle—Special.	..	249,249	486,016	46,603	439,413	28,757	
	Total, Northern Circle—General.	..	732,691	715,882	225,058	490,824	7,329	
	Grand Total, Northern Circle—Special and General.	..	981,940	1,201,898	271,661	930,237	36,086	
	Central Circle.							
Cuddapah, North—Cuddapah range.	Lankamalais	1905 ..	1,150	613	..	613	148	
	Palakondas	1901–1905	35,115	35,275	3,394	31,881	886	
	Ganganapalle	1905 ..	48,141	49,277	695	48,582	209	
	Edupulapaya	1905 ..	20,259	20,259	..	20,259	18 (Edupulapaya, Edupulapaya plantation and Redlacheruvu together)	
	Edupulapaya plantation ..	..	..	653	..	653		
	Redlacheruvu	1905 ..	6,420	6,420	..	6,420		
	Total, Cuddapah range ..	..	111,085	112,497	4,089	108,408	1,261	
Proddatur range.	Nallamalais	1905 ..	119	47,813	..	47,813	638	
	Lankamalais	1907 ..	..	6,377	..	6,377	73	
	Kancheralamoram coupes.	1907 ..	..	320	..	320	42	
	Total, Proddatur range ..	..	119	54,510	..	54,510	753	
Ráyachóti ..	Seshachellams	1905 ..	38,735	13,269	400	12,869	18	
	Yerrakonda	1905 ..	11,219	11,219	50	11,169	151	
	Gadikota	1905 ..	21,345	21,345	..	21,345	379	
	Palakondas	1905 ..	(*a*) 48,697	46,877	670	46,207	293	
	Edupulapaya	1905 ..	14,984	14,984	..	14,984	72	
	Sibyala	1905 ..	4,215	500	..	500	..	
	Tsundupalle	1905 ..	3,000	..	..	..	..	
	Polimarapalle	1905 ..	1,702	..	..	..	..	
	Cheyyar	1905 ..	3,400	..	..	..	..	
	Mudampad slopes	1907 ..	..	9,204	..	9,204	220	
	Urukonda	1907 ..	..	100	..	100	..	
	Yerrakonda (*b*)	1905 ..	8,292	..	..	..	..	
	Total, Ráyachóti range ..	..	155,589	117,498	1,120	116,378	1,133	
	Total, North Cuddapah—Special.	..	266,793	284,505	5,209	279,296	3,147 * + 3	
Cuddapah, East—Pullampet range.	Settigunta	1871 ..	5,934	..	..	..	..	
	Chiyyavaram	1903 ..	7,747	..	..	..	..	
	Kodur hill	1874 ..	11,933	..	..	..	..	
	Gottimanikona ..	1905 ..	4,326	..	..	..	..	
	Salivendula	1905	10,476	..	..	..	..	
	Seshachalam	1867, 1873, 1905.	92,738	190,380	19,574	170,806	1,117	
	Thanakonda	1905	1,048	..	..	..	..	
	Reddipalle	1905 ..	1,873	..	..	..	..	
	Vattaloor	1905 ..	2,880	..	..	..		
	Buduguntapalle	1905 ..	2,527	..	..	..		
	Cheyyar	1905 ..	3,040	..	..	..	..	
	Patur	1905 ..	2,334	..	..	..	..	
	Kanakalakonda	1905 ..	3,123	..	..	..	..	
	Chitvel	1905 ..	15,742		..	..	..	
	Seshachellam (*c*)	1890—1903.	9,686	..	..	..	..	
	Total, Pullampet range ..	..	175,407	190,380	19,574	170,806	1,117	

* Added as per Accountant-General's audited figure.

(*a*) In the District return, the figure was wrongly entered as 46,697 acres.

(*b*) Transferred from East Cuddapah.

(*c*) Transferred from South Cuddapah.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907-1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907-1908.			Cost during the season.	Remarks.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Cuddapah East—*cont.* Sidhout range.	Palakondas	1901-1905.	27,848	35,538	1,761	33,777	542	
	Cheyyar	1905 ..	588	..	..	..	..	
	Patur	1905 ..	3,860	..	..	..	..	
	Kanakalakonda	1905 ..	2,371	..	..	..	..	
	Vontimitta	1905 ..	7,029	..	..	..	..	
	Konarajupalle	1905 ..	24,799	147	..	147	46	
	Kanamalapalle	1905 ..	6,676	292	..	292	62	
	Lankamalais	1905 ..	34,711	37,400	6,734	30,666	349	
	Total, Sidhout range ..	..	107,882	73,377	8,495	64,882	999	
Badvel range.	Nallamalais	1905 ..	57,341	75,948	24,136	51,812	334	
	Lankamalais	1905 ..	14,765	..	..	..	..	
	Coupes in Veligondas ..	1907 ..	..	1,895	..	1,895	45	
	Coupes in Turpukonda ..	1907 ..	..	37	..	37	5	
	Total, Badvel range ..	..	72,106	77,880	24,136	53,744	384	
	Total, Cuddapah East—Special.	..	355,395	341,637	52,205	289,432	2,500 (b) + 265	
Cuddapah, South—Kadiri range.	Nigadi	1905 ..	(a) 28,711	29,957	1,120	28,837	52	
	Kadiri coupe	1908 ..	..	100	..	100	..	
	Malakevemula	1905 ..	(a) 2,660	2,760	400	2,360	24	
	Total, Kadiri range ..	..	31,371	32,817	1,520	31,297	76	
Váyalpad range.	Horsleykonda	1905 ..	(a) 20,747	* 21,739	1,541	20,198	128	
	Seshachellam and Talakona extension.	1905-1908	(c) 18,900	* 18,900	310	18,590	75	
	Bhakarapet	1905 ..	(a) 10,525	* 10,600	..	10,600	27	
	Nurukuppala konda coupe.	1908 ..	..	100	..	100	10	
	Total, Vayalpad range ..	..	50,172	51,339	1,851	49,488	240	
	Total, South Cuddapah—Special.	..	81,543	84,156	3,371	80,785	316	
	Departmental burning of forests.							
	Neridikonda	1908 ..	..	* 6,145	65	6,080	..	
	Tsadukonda	1908 ..	..	* 15,023	3,250	11,773	..	
	Gurivikanamma	1908 ..	..	* 10,590	..	10,590	..	
	Esvaramala	1908 ..	..	* 15,000	..	15,000	..	
	Kokkanty	1908 ..	..	* 9,373	..	9,373	10	
	Tummala	1908 ..	..	* 24,097	250	23,847	7	
	Total, South Cuddapah—Special.	..	81,543	164,384	6,936	157,448	333 (b) — 4	
Nellore ..	Udayagiri-Veligondas A and B blocks.	1883 ..	60,000	60,000	127	59,873	753 (for this and the next three tracts)	
	Gundlakonda attached to Veligondas A in Udayagiri range.	1903 ..	720	720	..	720		
	Udayagiri-Durgam hill and Korisakonda.	1902 ..	15,760	15,760	..	15,760		
	Udayagiri-Yerrakondas in Udayagiri range.	1903 ..	14,080	14,080	..	14,080		
	Rapur-Veligondas A and B blocks in Rapur range.	1883 ..	30,696	30,720	2,005	28,715	413	
	Nandanavanam block and its extensions A and B and Vedullacheruvu or Kanigiri-Veligondas in Kanigiri range.	1883 ..	26,780	26,780	..	26,780	231	
	Total, Nellore—General..	..	148,036	148,060	2,132	145,928	1,397 (b) + 31	

* Represent grass areas departmentally burnt.

(a) The figures in the District return have been wrongly copied from column "4" instead of from column 7 of the previous year's return.

(b) Added or deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figure.

(c) Difference between the area actually protected in the previous year and that shown here is due to the transfer of Seshachellam reserve to East Cuddapah.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Chingleput—Chingleput range.	Meyyúr	1900–1901	283	283	20	263	..	
	Karunguli	1900–1901	16	16	..	16	..	
Tiruvallúr range—	Kambakkam	1883–84	15,414	15,414	..	15,414	555	
	Nagalapuram	1883–84	9,586	9,586	26	9,560		
	Total, Chingleput—General	..	25,299	25,299	46	25,253	555	
Arcot, North—Special protection—Chittoor range.	Chittoor reserve	1882	385	385	..	385	25	
	Chittapara reserve	1903	554	710	..	710	5	
	Paradrami	1903	549	744	..	744	11	
	Pudipatlabylu	1903	133	178	..	178	3	
	Virisettipalli	1903	230	455	..	455	8	
	Tavanampalli	1903	21	21	..	21	1	
	Voilthota	1903	67	89	..	89	1	
	Total, Chittoor range	..	1,939	2,582	..	2,582	54	
Chandragiri range.	Napier reserve	1880		8,826			105	
	Mamandur reserve	1874	18,259	1,760	75	20,962	170	
	Mamandur extension	1888		10,451			..	
	Tirupati hill	1904	..	115	..	115	2	
	Chamala	1880	18,292	19,142	855	18,287	140	
	Nagapatla	1890	11,842	13,686	30	13,656	65	
	Mungilpattu	1903	368	485	..	485	4	
	Panapakam	1903	189	310	..	310	4	
	Penamur	1906	204	401	..	401	4	
	Panapakam extension	1907	81	246	..	246	4	
	Tirupati extensions A and B.	1903	266	355	..	355	54	
	Total, Chandragiri range.	..	49,501	55,777	960	54,817	552	
Palmanér range.	Pedanaickdrug	1903	451	722	..	722	11	
	Mordana	1898	163	163	..	163	..	
	Charagal	1899	401	525	..	525	9	
	Peddur	1903	532	532	65	467	7	
	Naickaneri	1898	246	246	..	246	11	
	Musalimadugu	1884	4,462	5,680	115	5,565	90	
	Palmanér	1901	471	481	..	481	12	
	Peddur extension	1902	489	489	10	479	4	
	Basavareddipalli	1898	486	486	..	486	4	
	Pathikonda	1903	350	350	..	350	4	
	Total, Palmanér range	..	8,051	9,674	190	9,484	152	
Gudiyáttam range.	Naickaneri reserve	1901	100	100	2	98	..	
	Mordana	1897	712	712	..	712	1	
	Amburdrug	1897	893	959	..	959	4	
	Mordana extension	1898	550	615	98	517	3	
	Gundlapalli	1897	1,679	1,869	..	1,869	9	
	Synagunta	1899	405	467	..	467	6	
	Charagal (Gudiyáttam portion).	1901	572	602	30	572	6	
	Karapet	1897	1,453	1,526	150	1,376	3	
	Jangalapalli	1903	676	792	..	792	7	
	Paradarami	1903	485	598	..	598	4	
	Pallalakuppam	1903	666	666	..	666	4	
	Kempasamudram	1897	200	200	..	200	..	
	Synagunta extension	1901	100	100	..	100	..	
	Total, Gudiyáttam range.	..	8,491	9,206	280	8,926	47	
Vellore, East range.	Palamadi	1880	7,830	8,160	2,835	5,325		
	Kaniyambadi	1892	5,340	5,565	695	4,870		
	Punganur	1884	3,771	4,120	1,681	2,439	150	
	Kodiyalam	1906	82	82	..	82		
	Kolatur	1907	..	65	..	65		
	Total, Vellore, East range.	..	17,023	17,992	5,211	12,781	150	

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Arcot North—Special protection—*cont.* Vellore, West range.	Arasampet reserve	1901 ..	1,901	2,112	93	2,019	439	
	Ambur fuel reserve	1879 ..	5,403	5,834	40	5,794		
	Ambur	1887 ..	27,878	28,209	..	28,209		
	Thellai	1905 ..	787	1,314	..	1,314		
	Karuthamalai	1906 ..	54	54	..	54		
	Kylasagiri	1892 ..	2,476	2,613	190	2,423		
	Shanankuppam	1901 ..	505	903	..	903		
	Nellimalai	1906 ..	63	192	..	192		
	Total, Vellore, West range	..	39,067	41,231	323	40,908	439	
Polur range.	Karnatighur	1881 ..	7,270	7,665	..	7,665	120	
	Malayalam	1897 ..	829	1,017	..	1,017	74	
	Mulacad	1896 ..	144	188	..	188	37	
	Santavasal	1897 ..	330	330	..	330	12	
	Periamalai	1892 ..	6,760	7,097	10	7,087	52	
	Paravadamalai	1892 ..	5,738	5,931	40	5,891	29	
	Thellai	1897 ..	200	200	..	200	32	
	Vellimalai	1906 ..	76	150	..	150	15	
	Kelur	1897 ..	111	207	3	204	..	
	Allialamangalam	1906 ..	243	523	..	533	..	
	Total, Polur range ..	..	21,701	23,318	53	23,265	371	
	ABSTRACT.							
Abstract of North Arcot—Special protection.	Chittoor	.. ..	1,939	2,582	..	2,582	54	
	Chandragiri	.. ..	49,501	55,777	960	54,817	552	
	Palmaner	.. ..	8,051	9,674	190	9,484	152	
	Gudiyáttam	.. ..	8,491	9,206	280	8,926	47	
	Vellore, East	.. ..	17,023	17,992	5,211	12,781	150	
	Do. West	.. ..	39,067	41,231	323	40,908	439	
	Polur	.. ..	21,701	23,318	53	23,265	371	
	Total, North Arcot—Special ..		145,773	159,780	7,017	152,763	1,765	
Arcot, North—General protection—Chittoor range.	Chittapara reserve ..	1888 ..	3,722	3,722	..	3,722	..	
	Paradarami	1880 ..	8,551	8,551	..	8,551	..	
	Pachigunta	1888 ..	1,800	1,800	..	1,800	..	
	Irall A and B	1888 ..	12,009	12,531	386	12,145	..	
	Irall extension	1893 ..	2,650	2,650	..	2,650	..	
	Parapumalai	1899 ..	2,217	2,227	61	2,166	..	
	Tavanampalli	1899 ..	1,841	1,841	..	1,841	..	
	Puthalpattu	1891 ..	3,077	3,077	16	3,061	..	
	Damalcherla A and B ..	1892 ..	2,368	2,368	..	2,368	..	
	Pudiputlabylu	1880 ..	4,156	4,156	68	4,088	..	
	Kinatipalli A ..	1884 ..	1,417	1,417	..	1,417	..	
	Chilapalli	1884 ..	1,166	1,166	..	1,166	..	
	Basavapalli A and B ..	1888 ..	1,778	1,784	..	1,784	..	
	Do. extension ..	1894 ..	841	841	..	841	..	
	Veerisettipalli	1888 ..	6,589	6,589	..	6,589	..	
	Panamadangi	1887 ..	10,490	10,515	..	10,515	..	
	Kunjanur	1893 ..	1,549	1,549	55	1,494	..	
	Santhapet	1882 ..	1,757	2,148	..	2,148	..	
	Bommasamudram A and B	1891 ..	1,112	1,128	..	1,128	..	
	Voilthota	1891 ..	2,040	2,040	429	1,611	..	
	Bommasamudram extn.	1892 ..	1,312	1,312	..	1,312	..	
	Kinatipalli extension ..	1893 ..	994	994	..	994	..	
	Reddigunta reserve ..	1893 ..	1,441	1,441	..	1,441	..	
	Chases hill	1893 ..	2,692	2,692	1	2,691	..	
	Santhapet extensions A, B and C.	1893 ..	483	483	..	483	..	
	Mahimandalam	1888 ..	2,528	2,528	10	2,518	..	
	Kinatipalli extension B ..	1893 ..	25	25	..	25	..	
	Bommanaickanpalayam ..	1894 ..	913	913	..	913	..	
	Total, Chittoor ..	..	81,518	82,488	1,026	81,462	..	

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908.			Cost during the season.	Remarks.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
Arcot North,—General protection—*cont.* Chendragiri range.	Tirupati hill	1888 ..	14,724	18,439	573	17,866	..	
	Nagapatla	1890 ..	5,340	5,340	30	5,310	..	
	Mungilpattu	1890 ..	26,587	27,376	192	27,184	..	
	Panapakam	1880 ..	17,010	17,129	90	17,039	..	
	Sanambatla	1892 ..	4,479	5,139	10	5,129	..	
	Pakala A and B	1894 ..	2,035	2,035	..	2,035	..	
	Napier extension reserve..	1900 ..	26	26	..	26	..	
	Penumur	1893 ..	1,146	1,146	..	1,146	..	
	Panapákkam extension ..	1892 ..	9,001	9,001	..	9,001	..	
	Chendragiri hill	1892 ..	1,293	1,293	..	1,293	..	
	Penumur extensions A & B.	1893 ..	3,123	3,123	..	3,123	..	
	Penumur extension (Chittoor portion).	1891 ..	1,082	1,082	..	1,082	..	
	Tirupati extensions A & B.	1891 ..	5.381	6,032	..	6,032	..	
	Total, Chendragiri ..	..	91,227	97,161	895	96,266	..	
Palmanér range.	Peddanickdrug	1880 ..	13,954	13,968	160	13,808	..	
	Mordana	1884 ..	8,037	9,037	40	8,997	..	
	Cháragallu	1888 ..	6,318	6,318	..	6,318	..	
	Peddúr	1880 ..	15,979	15,994	..	15,994	..	
	Naickaneri..	1880 ..	6,579	6,594	30	6,564	..	
	Palmanér	1892 ..	5,797	5,827	50	5,777	..	
	Peddúr extension ..	1902 ..	8,905	8,905	4	8,901	..	
	Basavareddipalli	1884 ..	5,006	5,006	..	5,006	..	
	Nellipatla	1895 ..	7,135	7,135	..	7,135	..	
	Pattikonda	1893 ..	4,840	4,840	..	4,840	..	
	Nélvoy	1884 ..	1,568	1,568	..	1,568	..	
	Musalimadugu extension.	1895 ..	1,875	1,875	..	1,875	..	
	Basavareddipalli extension A.	1895 ..	2,170	2,170	..	2.170	..	
	Basavareddipalli extension B.	1895 ..	5,792	5,792	..	5,792	..	
	Alapalli	1895 ..	2,029	2,029	..	2,029	..	
	Virlabanda	1895 ..	2,569	2,569	..	2,569	..	
	Thotakanama	1895 ..	4,710	4,710	..	4,710	..	
	Total, Palmanér ..	..	103,263	104,337	284	104,053	..	
Gudiyáttam range.	Naickeneri reserve ..	1884 ..	5,054	5,054	..	5,054	..	
	Mordana (Gudiyáttam portion).	1884 ..	12,602	13,902	..	13,902	..	
	Amburdrug	1884 ..	9,243	9,246	..	9,246	..	
	Mordana extension ..	1891 ..	8,285	8,544	..	8,544	..	
	Gundlapalli	1894 ..	5,675	5,675	..	5,675	..	
	Synagunta	1891 ..	6,871	6,901	..	6,901	..	
	Charagallu (Gudiyáttam portion).	1893 ..	10,894	10,994	..	10,994	..	
	Karapet	1892 ..	6,512	6,547	..	6,547	..	
	Naickeneri extension ..	1887 ..	1,488	1,568	15	1,553	..	
	Paradarami extension ..	1889 ..	1,888	1,888	..	1,888	..	
	Do. reserve ..	1903 ..	3,817	3,817	..	3,817	..	
	Jangalpalle	1903 ..	1,988	2,028	..	2,028	..	
	Pallalekuppam	1903 ..	6,156	6,156	..	6,156	..	
	Do. extension A and B.	1893 ..	5,883	5,883	..	5,883	..	
	Kempasamudram A and B.	1893 ..	1,214	1,214	..	1,214	..	
	Synagunta extension ..	1892 ..	2,396	2,396	..	2,396	..	
	Gundlapalli extension ..	1894 ..	928	928	..	928	..	
	Kallapadi reserve ..	1894 ..	6,945	6,945	..	6,945	.	
	Total, Gudiyáttam ..	..	97,839	99,686	15	99,671	..	
Vellore, East range.	Banavaram	1880 ..	1,021	1,021	1	1,020	..	
	Punganur	1884 ..	9,378	9,378	..	9,378	..	
	Ammur	1884 ..	5,071	5,139	250	4,889	..	
	Vellore reserve	1892 ..	2,283	2,413	1,000	1,413	..	
	Ammanur	1880 ..	203	203	4	199	..	
	Brahmanakatteri	1884 ..	561	561	..	561	..	
	Khodiyalam	1884 ..	161	161	..	161	..	
	Bodúr	1884 ..	835	835	..	835	..	
	Vengunam	1884 ..	1,288	1,288	2	1,286	..	

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Arcot, North—General protection—*cont.* Vellore, East range—*cont.*	Nambedu	1884	947	947	..	947	..	
	Vishamangalam	1884	1,148	1,148	..	1,148	..	
	Ponnur	1884	1,656	1,656	..	1,656	..	
	Nedungal	1884	2,298	2,298	..	2,298	..	
	Nambedu extensions A, B. etc.	1895	397	397	..	397	..	
	Sathur reserve	1884	..	750	..	750	..	
	Arkonam plantation	1907	..	58	6	52	..	
	Nedungunam reserve	1884	1,622	1,637	1	1,636	..	
	Total, Vellore, East	..	28,869	29,890	1,264	28,626	..	
Vellore, West range.	Arasampet reserve	1887	28,763	28,813	..	28,813	..	
	Vellakkal	1889	5,037	5,037	..	5,037	..	
	Attiyúr	1889	4,740	4,800	14	4,786	..	
	Thellai	1891	503	543	..	543	..	
	Karuthamalai	1882	20,402	20,432	..	20,432	..	
	Shanankuppam	1893	13,338	13,338	..	13,338	..	
	Nellimalai	1892	2,734	2,734	..	2,734	..	
	Appukallu	1892	800	800	..	800	..	
	Pallikonda	1892	3,898	3,898	10	3,888	..	
	Paravamalai	1892	7,078	7,078	..	7,078	..	
	Vannivedu plantation	1880	39	39	..	39	..	
	Total, Vellore, West	..	87,332	87,512	24	87,488	..	
Polur range.	Malayalam	1887	27,624	27,785	17	27,768	..	
	Mulacad	1890	15,047	15,600	80	15,520	..	
	Santhavásal	1890	9,290	9,340	130	9,210	..	
	Thellai	1891	14,662	14,662	..	14,662	..	
	Vellimalai	1893	1,897	1,927	..	1,927	..	
	Verappanur	1886	31,419	31,469	..	31,469	..	
	Kelur	1884	2,878	2,878	..	2,878	..	
	Puthur reserve	1879	18,458	18,458	..	18,458	..	
	Patrakad	1881	25,189	25,254	50	25,204	..	
	Kappalur	1884	1,504	1,504	20	1,484	..	
	Alliyalamangalam	1884	9,784	9,784	..	9,784	..	
	Santavasal extension A and B.	1892	331	331	..	331	..	
	Total, Polur	..	158,083	158,992	297	158,695	..	
	ABSTRACT.							
Abstract of North Arcot—General protection.	Chittoor	..	81,518	82,488	1,026	81,462	..	
	Chandragiri	..	91,227	97,161	895	96,266	..	
	Palmaner	..	103,263	104,337	284	104,053	..	
	Gudiyáttam	..	97,839	99,686	15	99,671	..	
	Vellore, East	..	28,869	29,890	1,264	28,626	..	
	Do. West	..	87,332	87,512	24	87,488	..	
	Polur	..	158,083	158,992	297	158,695	..	
	Total, North Arcot—General		648,131	660,066	3,805	656,261	..	
	Total, do. —Special		145,773	159,780	7,017	152,763	1,765	
	Total, North Arcot—Special and General.		793,904	819,846	10,822	809,025	1,765	
South Arcot—Tiruvanná-malai range—Special protection.	Annamalai	1878	1,721	1,727	..	1,727	126	
	Kauthi	1878	6,966	6,978	42	6,936	75	
	Tenmalai	1877	31,505	31,706	2,181	29,525		
	Nallápattu	1889	5,094	5,094	34	5,060		
	Pelámarathúr	1889	5,075	5,075	10	5,065	282	
	Paramanandal	1895	1,517	1,517	490	1,027		
	Mudanai	1898	7,042	7,042	172	6,870		
	Valasamalai	1883–84	7,623	7,626	356	7,270	84	
	Nattampalli	1889	5,184	5,188	..	5,188	83	
	Perungolathur Swami-malai.	1883–84	6,055	6,056	224	5,832	49	
	Chinnasamudram	1900	2,842	2,842	42	2,800	15	
	Damarakadu	1900	3,524	3,764	188	3,576	109	
	Eraiyur	1907	5,659	5,659	..	5,659	79	
Kallakurichi range.	Takarai	1883–84	11,163	11,163	..	11,163	198	
	Parikam	1906	549	549	..	549	44	
	Ravattanallúr	1907	227	227	..	227	22	
	Kanai	1907	741	741	..	741	57	
	Puttai	1907	547	547	..	547	53	
	Rangappanur	1907	560	560	..	560	47	
	Total, South Arcot—Special.	..	103,594	104,061	3,739	100,322	1,323 * + 1,139	

* Added as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
North Salem—Special protection—Salem West range.	Nagaramalai	1901	201	204	..	204	26	
	Total, Salem West range.	..	201	204	..	204	26	
Tiruppattúr range.	Singarapet	1881	444	563	..	563	42	
	Total, Tiruppattúr range.	..	444	563	..	563	42	
Hosúr range.	Melagiri	1885	5,461	5,461	80	5,381	171	
	Kanavoi Kottapalli	1885	742	742	..	742	..	
	Gulhatti	1885	3,248	3,248	..	3,248	100	
	Manchi	1885	3,299	3,285	33	3,252	92	
	Kanavanaicksandram	1885	416	416	..	416	26	
	Total, Hosúr range	..	13,166	13,152	113	13,039	389	
	Total, North Salem—Special.	..	13,811	13,919	113	13,806	457	
General protection—Tiruppattúr range.	Alangayam	1891	1,302	1,709	6	1,703	86	
	Kalarapatti	1895	724	728	..	728	39	
	Pungolam coupes	1895–96	1,098	1,098	..	1,098	49	
	Andiyappanur	1894	[illegible]93	896	100	796	23	
	Govindapuram	1895	[illegible]751	351	1	350	20	
	Kottur (Yelagiris)	1885	[illegible],225	1,225	..	1,225	56	
	Kallavi (1408)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Transferred to Salem, South.
	Neralakotta	1893	1,835	1,835	..	1,835	47	
	Maharajagadai	1896	1,884	1,888	..	1,888	50	
	Mangalam	1901–02	186	641	..	641	12	
	Elavambadi (1614)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
	Mambakkam	1904–05	295	295	60	235	12	
	Varatanapalli	1905–06	690	690	..	690	35	
	Nandibunda	1904–05	496	496	..	496	20	
	Burgur	1905–06	492	492	..	492	41	
	Nagaluthu coupes	1904–05	96	186	..	186	16	
	Jolarpet coupes, Mangalam extension.	1904–05	125	125	..	125	8	
	Vellakuttai	1907	321	321	4	317	20	
	Total, Tiruppattúr	..	12,013	12,976	171	12,805	534	
Dharmapuri range.	Thoppur coupes 1 to 4	1903–08	460	605	..	605	55	
	Woddapatti coupe 1	1905–06	130	..	..	..	..	
	Pennagaram coupe 1	1907–08	..	257	..	257	25	
	Total, Dharmapuri	..	590	862	..	862	80	
Hosúr range.	Jowlagiri	1900	5,136	5,160	35	5,125	130	
	Noganur coupes	1900	338	338	..	338	37	
	Denkanikotta 1 & 2 coupes.	1907–08	..	276	..	276	29	
	Thellai coupe 1	1907–08	..	195	..	195	..	
	Sanamavu grass farm. Do. reserve.	1907	..	2,182	..	2,182	37	
	Total, Hosúr	..	5,474	8,151	35	8,116	233	
Salem West range.	Shevaroys West Working Circle, coupes 1—10.	1901	2,977	3,277	2,143	1,134	109	
	Lokur Working Circle, coupes 1 to 3.	1902	1,396	1,398	..	1,398	68	
	Sanyasimalai	1903	638 (Sanyasimalai and Mary land together)	480	18	462	121 (Sanyasimalai and Mary land together)	
	Mary land	1903		173	2	171		
	Shevaroys South Working Circle, coupes, 1 to 12.	1902	5,444	5,629	250	5,379	160	
	Kurumbapatti, coupes 1 to 25.	1893	2,213	2,546	1,505	1,041	11	
	Total, Salem, West	..	12,668	13,503	3,918	9,585	469	
	Total, North Salem—General.	..	30,745	35,492	4,124	31,368	1,316	
	Total, North Salem—Special and General.	..	(a) 44,556	49,411	4,237	45,174	1,773	

(a) Revised figure furnished by Collector and hence variation between column 7 of the previous year's return and column 4 of this year's return.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907-1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907-1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Circle —cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
South Salem district—Special protection—Atúr range.	Shevaroys East Working Circle.	1902 ..	5,358	5,429	..	5,429	193	
	Kapputhu old coupes 1 to 3.	1897 ..	187	187	..	187	44	
	Godumalai old coupes 1 to 24.	1897 ..	897	2,100	..	2,100	107	
	Godumalai new coupes 1 to 8.	1905 ..	1,852	1,852	201	1,651		
	Jalluthu Working Circle, coupes 1 to 8.	1905 ..	1,640	1,640	..	1,640	83	
	Pudupatti Working Circle, coupes 1 to 8.	1905 ..	949	1,185	296	889	60	
	Mallur Working Circle, coupes 1 to 6.	1906 ..	630	630	..	630	36	
	Bodamalai Working Circle, coupes 1 to 5.	1906 ..	316	316	..	316	8	
	Thirumanur Working Circle, coupes 1 to 5.	1906 ..	589	589	..	589	38	
	Kurichi Working Circle, coupes 1 to 5.	1906 ..	587	587	..	587	12	
	Kuthimaduvu Working Circle, coupes 1 to 5.	1906 ..	609	609	..	609	12	
	Pattimedu new coupes 1 to 2	1904 ..	258	258	..	258		
	Do. new coupes 3 to 7	1907 ..	600	600	2	598	49	
	Do. old coupes cut within 20 years.	1902 ..	20	20	..	20		
	Nagalur new coupe 1 ..	1905 ..	136	138	..	138		
	Do. new coupes 2 to 6.	1907 ..	678	678	..	678	74	
	Do. old coupes cut within 20 years.	1882 ..	60	60	2	58		
	Mannur coupe 1	1905-06 ..	165	165	..	165		
	Do. coupes 2 to 6 ..	1907 ..	820	820	..	820	54	
	Do. old coupes cut within 20 years.	1902 ..	136	136	..	136		
	Jadayagoundan coupe 1 ..	1905 ..	264	264	..	264	74	
	Do. coupes 2 to 6	1907 ..	1,352	1,352	7	1,345		
	Thumbal coupe 1	1906 ..	133	133	..	133	6	
	Mavar coupe 1	1905 ..	171	171	..	171	9	
	Gangavalli coupe 1 ..	1905 ..	320	320	..	320	26	
	Do. coupe 2 ..	1907 ..	368	368	..	368		
	Do. Northern slopes closed portions.	1907 ..	353	353	10	343	16	
	Vanavasi Working Circle coupes 1 and 2	1904 ..	294	294	..	294		
	Konur coupes 1 and 2 ..	1904 ..	373	373	..	373	17	
	Suriamalai coupes 1 to 3 ..	1904 ..	804	804	..	804		
	Jambuthu coupes	1904-05 ..	608	608	..	608	18	
	Shelur (Vannaraparai) coupes.	1905 ..	100	100	..	100	8	
	Karavalli	1905 ..	40	40	..	40	..	
	Shelur (Erumbatti) coupes.	1905 ..	100	100	..	100	..	
	Harur reserve	1882-1902 ..	1,550	1,670	410	1,260	91	
	Total, Atúr Range ..	..	23,317	24,949	928	24,021	1,035	
Harur North range.	Harur Working Circle—							
	A Series (Morappur) coupes 1 to 10.	1904 ..	1,490	1,490	12	1,478	37	
	B Series (Ponnagarapatti) coupes 1 to 10.	1904 ..	994	1,023	..	1,023	81	
	C Series (Vathapatti) coupes 1 to 21.	1904 ..	917	1,104	..	1,104	34	
	D Series (Poyyapatti) whole reserve.	1902 ..	2,988	3,256	37	3,219	80	
	Ponniar Working Circle coupes Poorampatt and its extension.	1902 ..	6,414	6,831	..	6,831	139	
	Chitteri North Working Circle—							
	A Series (Thirthamalai)	1904 ..	9,601	9,805	15	9,790	140	
	B Series (Veppampatti)	1902 ..	5,518	5,597	..	5,597	148	
	Elavambadi Working Circles coupes 1 to 4 and 28 to 30.	1902-03 .. 1908	1,614	1,654	..	1,654	34	
	Kallavi Working Circle coupes 1 to 4, 29 and 30.	1908	1,408	1,408	..	1,408	17	
	Total, Harur North Range.		30,944	32,168	64	32,104	710	

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
South Salem district—*cont.* Harur South range.	Mallapuram Special block.	1882 ..	591	606	..	606	43	
	Kariappakombai Special block.	1897 ..	181	181	..	181	72	
	Mookanur	1901 ..	960	960	..	960	34	
	Shevaroys North Working Circle, coupes 1 to 5.	1902 ..	3,115	3,119	60	3,059	137	
	Kouramalai Working Circle, coupes 1 to 5.	1902 ..	2,051	2,051	..	2,051	106	
	Chitteri South-West Working Circle, coupes 1 to 5.	1902 ..	2,258	2,257	..	2,257	145	
	Total, Harur South Range.	..	9,156	9,174	60	9,114	537	
	Total, South Salem—Special.	..	63,417	66,291	1,052	65,239	2,282	
Gang system of protection.	Naickenkombai	1906 ..	4,262	4,262	..	4,262	92	
	Varagur	1906 ..	3,650	3,650	..	3,650		
	Do. extension ..	1907 ..	348	348	..	348		
	Chitteri North Working Circle.	1907 ..	18,801	..	..	..		
	Pattimedu .. .. .. / Do. extension .. / Nagalur .. .. .. / Mannur	1908 ..	..	16,051	..	16,051		
	Shevaroys North Working Circle.	1907 ..	24,397	24,587	..	24,587	166	
	Chitteri South-West Working Circle.	1907 ..	19,233	..	..	..	..	
	Total, Salem, South, under Gang system.	..	70,691	48,898	..	48,898	258	
Reward system of protection.	Chitteri North Working Circle.	1907 ..	..	18,819	290	18,529	..	
	Karungal reserve	1907 ..	2,304	2,304	6	2,298	..	
	Ammapalayam	1908 ..	..	10,578	..	10,578	..	
	Chitlingi	1908 ..	..	8,342	386	7,956	..	
	Do. extension ..	1908 ..	..	3,069	..	3,069	..	
	Kottapatti	1908 ..	..	11,561	3,085	8,476	..	
	Do. extension ..	1908 ..	..	13,384	* 1,267	12,117	..	
	Thombakal	1907–1908.	4,553	9,608	..	9,608	250	
	Do. extension ..	1908 ..	...	5,563	..	5,563		
	Nochikuttai	1907 ..	8,732	8,885	200	14,608		
	Do. extension ..	1907 ..	5,923	5,923				
	Kalnad	1907 ..	5,793	5,793	† 240	5,553		
	Do. extension	1907 ..	1,440	1,440	..	1,440		
	Chitteri	1907 ..	3,459	3,459	..	3,459		
	Do. extension	1907 ..	5,971	5,971	‡ 30	5,941		
	Total under reward system.	..	38,175	114,699	5,504	109,195	250	
	Total, Salem South—Special and General.	..	172,283	229,888	6,556	223,332	2,790 (*e*) + 33	
Trichinopoly district—Special protection—Musiri range.	Sengattupatti	1885–86 ..	(*d*) 4,192	4,192	..	4,192	..	
	Manmalai R. F.	1887–88 ..	7,686	7,686	80	7,606	..	
	T. Kanapadi R. F. ..	1887–88 ..	4,723	4,723	..	4,723	..	
	Karuppan Kadu Thittu ..	1887–88 ..	320	320	..	320	..	
	Mélúr	1885–86 ..	1,107	1,107	..	1,107	..	
	V. Kanapadi	1887–88 ..	3,795	3,795	8	3,787	..	
	Palamalai	1888–89 ..	6,624	6,624	..	6,624	..	
	Kaliammankoil Thittu	1889–90 ..	512	512	..	512	..	
	Kanapadi Kannimar sholai.	1889–90 ..	345	345	..	345	..	
	Total, Musiri Range ..	..	29,304	29,304	88	29,216	86	
Perambalúr range.	Manalodai	1885–86 ..	3,059	3,059	..	3,059	..	
	Sholamathi	1885–86 ..	3,584	3,584	..	3,584	..	
	Selaiyur	1889–90 ..	282	282	..	282	..	
	Puliyur	1890–91 ..	3,443	3,443	..	3,443	..	
	Sengathur	1890–91 ..	1,325	1,325	..	1,325	..	
	Valayur	1900–1901.	2,064	2,064	..	2,064	..	
	Arasadi Arivithi	1900–1901.	3,546	3,546	..	3,546	..	
	Pulambadi No. I	1900–1901.	2,506	2,506	..	2,506	..	
	Total, Perambalúr Range.	..	19,809	19,809	..	19,809	32	
	Total, Trichinopoly—Special.	..	49,113	49,113	88	49,025	118	

* Two hundred and twenty-seven acres burnt in July 1908. † One hundred and twenty acres burnt in July 1908.
‡ Burnt in July 1908.
(*d*) Revised figure. (*e*) Added as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907-1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907-1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Trichinopoly —General protection.	Veramachampatti ..	..	3,848	..	..	..	..	
	Kuruchimalai	..	1,110	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	..	4,958	..	..	..	..	
Udaiyár-palaiyám range.	Valakuruchi	..	48	..	..	..	..	
	Total, Trichinopoly—General.	..	(a) 5,006	..	..	..	..	
	Total, Trichinopoly—Special and General.	..	(a) 54,119	49,113	88	49,025	118	
	Total, Central Circle—Special.	..	1,079,439	1,103,462	72,794	1,030,668	13,328	
	Total, Central Circle—General.	..	(a)966,683	1,112,742	19,176	1,093,566	3,840	
	Total, Central Circle—Special and General.	..	(a)2,045,522	2,216,204	91,970	2,124,234	17,168	
	Southern Circle.							
Canara, South—Special protection—. Coondapoor range.	Sarpanamane and Savantagudde.	1886-87 ..	(b) 1,385	1,390	..	1,390	45	
	Honnukodlu	1894-95 ..	576	576	..	576	31	
	Herur	1893-94 ..	2,880	2,880	..	2,880	129	
	Talaburane	1895-96 ..	610	610	..	610	37	
	Chittur	Do.	2,234	2,234	..	2,234	48	
	Kadike	Do	2,797	2,800	..	2,800	37	
	Karnigadde	Do.	1,100	1,100	..	1,100	37	
	Gundaberu and Korakoppa.	1904-05 ..	522	522	.. 3	519	37 (Gundaberu and Korakoppa; Guruvankote)	
	Guruvankote	1905-06 ..	216	216	..	216		
	Abbigudde	1897-98 ..	1,408	1,408	..	1,408	41	
	Total, Coondapoor ..	..	13,728	13,736	3	13,733	442	
Udipi range.	Chinkramale and extension	1885-86 ..	3,432	3,554	26	3,528	69	
	Tenkabola	1886-87 ..	2,038	2,038	..	2,038	32	
	Mavinakodlu	1895-96 ..	1,627	1,627	3	1,624	38	
	Jatkatmale	1897-98 ..	1,386	1,386	..	1,386	31	
	Durgamale	Do.	1,598	1,601	3	1,598	59	
	Someshwar timber coupes I, II, III IV and V.	1895-96 ..	950	1,157	..	1,157	105	
	Hale Someshwar	Do.	1,894	1,894	12	1,882	28	
	Vorwadi	1906-07 ..	923	923	..	923	42	
	Andar coupes I — V. ..	Do.	115	164	..	164	64	
	Total, Udipi ..	..	13,963	14,344	44	14,300	468	
Mangalore range.	Mujimale	1894-95 ..	3,195	3,200	3	3,197	34	
	Todar	1899-00 ..	552	552	(b) ..	552	30	
	Hosabettu	Do.	376	376	..	376	32	
	Nanijemale	1897-98 ..	834	836	15	821	19	
	Panamberi	1902-03 ..	640	640	10	630	36	
	Hurabe	1903-04 ..	545	555	25	530	34	
	Kodiamale	Do.	1,162	1,169	22	1,147	48	
	Kodialmale	1906-07 ..	702	718	33	685	44	
	Total, Mangalore ..	..	8,006	8,046	108	7,938	277	
Uppinangadi range.	Dharmastala	1887-88 ..	4,992	4,992	115	4,877	22	
	Mujur	1901-02 ..	10,105	10,156	1,440	8,716	84	
	Miyar	Do.	17,434	17,530	160	17,370	10	
	Kombar	Do	985	1,817	..	1,817	38	
	Kidu	Do.	6,394	6,413	13	6,400	23	
	Konaje	Do.	6,630	6,630	96	6,534	30	
	Porkala	190[illegible]-03 ..	4,563	4,563	83	4,480	26	
	Padnur	Do.	3,136	3,155	109	3,046	41	
	Kuntur	Do.	3,814	3,942	..	3,942	53	
	Nerankimale	Do.	3,898	3,898	19	3,879	43	
	Nidle	Do.	2,560	2,560	..	2,560	33	
	Shibaje	Do.	3,456	3,456	15	3,441	23	
	Kadambilla	Do.	1,792	1,850	7	1,843	30	
	Porkala coupes I — I V.	1904-05 ..	1,997	1,997	..	1,997	75	
	Nerankimale coupe I ..	1907-08 ..	..	1,920	..	1,920	26	
	Total, Uppinangadi ..	..	71,756	74,879	2,057	72,822	557	

(a) Corrected in the Board's office. (b) A small fire less than one acre in extent.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907-1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907-1908. Area attempted to be protected.	During dry season of 1907-1908. Fires.	During dry season of 1907-1908. Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Southern Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Canara, South—Special protection—*cont.* Puttur range.	Parappa	1896-97 ..	2,560	2,560	..	2,560	79	
	Kanakamajalu	1899-1900.	2,249	2,249	33	2,216	73	
	Veerakamba	1897-98 ..	1,681	1,683	12	1,671	52	
	Kalanjimale	1898-99 ..	3,017	3,049	2	3,047	68	
	Kilarmale cardamom plantation.	1901-02 ..	100	100	..	100	28	
	Muliyar	1903-04 ..	2,111	2,116	1	2,115	73	
	Total, Puttur ..	..	11,718	11,757	48	11,709	373	
	Total, South Canara—Special.	..	119,171	122,762	2,260	120,502	2,117	
General protection—Coondapoor range.	Sabladi	1884-85 ..	208	208	..	208	5	
	Kasanakatte	1893-94 ..	254	254	..	254	16	
	Harkur	Do. ..	856	856	..	856	18	
	Darlegudde	Do. ..	92	192	..	192	5	
	Muddaregudde	Do. ..	448	448	..	448	9	
	Baindur	1897-98 ..	5,839	6,069	8	6,061	18	
	Bakudi	1905-06 ..	106	106	..	106	..	
	Total, Coondapoor ..	..	7,803	8,133	8	8,125	71	
Udipi range.	Pilarkan	1883-84 ..	300	300	..	300	..	
	Manaje	1886-87 ..	422	422	..	422	7	
	Jarvathu	1894-95 ..	416	418	..	418	3	
	Mensinakan	1896-97 ..	1,008	1,008	..	1,008	5	
	Metkalgudde	1897-98 ..	181	251	..	251	5	
	Nire	1906-07 ..	654	654	(*a*)	654	14	
	Hevea plantation	Do. ..	2	2	.	2	2	
	Total, Udipi ..		2,983	3,055	..	3,055	36	
Uppinangadi range.	Shiradi extension ..	1902-03 ..	281	281	..	281	2	
	Total, South Canara—General.	..	11,067	11,469	8	11,461	109	
	Total, South Canara—Special and General.	..	130,238	134,231	2,268	131,963	2,226 (*b*) + 789	
Malabar, North.	Begur reserve	1882-83 ..	15,366	15,366	140	15,226	1,118	
	Kudrakotte reserve ..	1905-06 ..	3,750	4,047	..	4,047		
	Kurchiyat ..	1887-88 ..	17,993	18,053	20	18,033	1,705	
	Kuppadi ..	Do. ..	7,337	7,337	..	7,337		
	Rampur ..	Do. ..	18,254	18,854	900	17,954		
	Mavanhalla, etc. ..	Do. ..	11,796	12,736	120	12,616		
	Kanoth ..	1908 ..	253	20,083	..	20,083	835	
	Peria ..	Do. ..	..	13,712	25	13,687		
	Kottiyur ..	Do. ..	..	13,715	..	13,715		
	Total, Malabar, North ..	..	74,749	123,903	1,205	122,698	3,658 (*c*) + 676	
Malabar, South—Special protection—Nilambúr range.	Amarampalam reserve ..	1860-61 ..	468	468	..	468	51	
	Chathamborai do. ..	1872-73 ..	624	624	..	624	125	
	Teak plantations	1842-43 ..	3,516	3,516	..	3,516	494	
	Edakode natural forests (including Vellachipally).	1898-99 ..	3,263	3,263	..	3,263	253	
	Pokote natural forests ..	1904-05 ..	525	525	..	525	58	
	Arimbrakuthamala ..	1899-1900.	322	322	..	322	58	
	Total, Nilambúr ..	..	8,718	8,718	..	8,718	1,039	
Amarampalam range.	Karimpoya reserve ..	1884-85 ..	3,955	3,955	..	3,955	355	
	Nellikutha do. ..	1883-84 ..	1,824	1,824	..	1,824	116	
	New Amarampalam do. ..	1889-90 ..	75,000	75,000	..	75,000	213	
	Kariem, Muriem forests ..	1901-1902.	2,716	2,716	..	2,716	195	
	Total, Amarampalam ..	..	83,495	83,495	..	83,495	879	

(*a*) Small fire less than one acre in extent. (*b*) Expenditure incurred in fire tracing, cart halting places, etc.
(*c*) Added as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Malabar, South—Special protection—*cont.*	*Southern Circle*—cont.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	RS.	
Mannarghat range.	Panakadan reserve ..	1905–06 ..	1,104	1,104	..	1,104	104	
	Total, South Malabar ..		93,317	93,317	..	93,317	2,022 *+5	
The Nilgiris—Special protection.	Mudumalai teak plantations.	1883 ..	25	25	..	25		
	Benne teak plantation ..	1886 ..	40	40	..	40		
	Benne experimental block.	1893 ..	179	179	..	179		
	Tuckles of 1896 and 1899.	1899 ..	25	25	..	25		
	Margadi, blocks Nos. II and III.	1888 ..	2,781	2,781	..	2,781		
	Margadi, blocks Nos. IV and V.	1898 ..	2,686	2,686	..	2,686	1,316	
	Tuckles of 1907	1908 ..	..	10	..	10		
	Benne block	1908 ..	..	10,937	..	10,937		
	Do. Compartment No. II.	1908 ..	..	275	..	275		
	Moyar reserved forest ..	1886 ..	4,000	4,000	..	4,000		
	Northern Hay and Moyar plantations.	1883 ..	22	22	..	22		
	Sandalwood tract in Sigur reserved forest.	1899 ..	600	600	.	600	660	
	Moyar West	1904 ..	8,976	8,976	..	8,976		
	Chemmanguli	1883 ..	25	25	..	25		
	Aravakal		9	9	..	9		
	Governor's Shola, No. I ..		25	25	..	25		
	Do. ,, II ..	1883 ..	30	30	..	30		
	Andi		17	17	..	17		
	Uppatti		12	12	..	12		
	Sheffield		25	25	..	25		
	Cully	1883 ..	17	17	..	17		
	Chowghat Cully		26	26	..	26		
	Madanad		8	8	..	8		
	Baikie		50	50	..	50		
	Aramby		430	430	..	430		
	Marlimund	1898 ..	11	11	..	11	238	
	Cairn Hill		405	405	..	405		
	Muthinad		80	80	..	80		
	Burliyar		178	178	..	178		
	Ghaut reserve		247	247	..	247		
	Coonoor peak	1883 ..	259	259	..	259		
	Bandishola		111	111	..	111		
	Sim's Park, block No. I.		48	48	..	48		
	Do. do. II.	1899 ..	36	36	..	36		
	Little Rallia		10	10	..	10		
	Newman		35	35	..	35		
	Rallia	1883 ..	60	60	..	60		
	Longwood addition ..		350	350	..	350		
	Kunjapanai sandalwood area.	1898 ..	640	640	..	640		
	Bleak House	1899 ..	57	57	..	57	289	
	Springfield		30	30	..	30		
	Blackbridge	1883 ..	40	40	..	40		
	Total, The Nilgiris, Special.		† 22,605	† 33,827	..	† 33,827	2,503	
The Nilgiris—General protection.	Ulnad	1883 ..	839	839	..	839		
	Mukurty	1888 ..	1,324	1,324	..	1,324		
	Kurumund	1883 ..	1,552	1,552	..	1,552		
	Kundahs	1885 ..	42,505	42,505	..	42,505		
	Pichelbetta	1886 ..	1,668	1,668	..	1,668		
	Kadcoopa		1,622	1,622	..	1,622		
	Nanjanad	1893 ..	914	914	..	914		
	Velliangiri	1886 ..	391	391	..	391		
	Kanpakan		643	643	..	643		
	Pykara	1893 ..	844	844	..	844	..	
	Yemmakal	1886 ..	465	465	..	465		
	Hirishigai	1887 ..	3,026	3,026	..	3,026		
	Thaishola	1885 ..	1,551	1,551	..	1,551		
	Bikkapathi	1894 ..	1,945	1,945	..	1,945		
	Naduvattam	1885 ..	3,411	3,411	..	3,411		
	Ouchterlony	1886 ..	973	973	..	973		
	Nilgiri peak		5,962	5,962	..	5,962		
	Chinna Coonoor	1894 ..	14	14	..	14		
	Kengal		14	14	..	14		

* Added as per Accountant-General's audited figure.
† Excludes Kollar reserve of 919 acres transferred to Coimbatore, South.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907-1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907-1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Southern Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
The Nilgiris—General protection.—*cont.*	Kodanad	1895 ..	40	40	..	40	..	
	Huppatti	..	491	491	..	491	..	
	Kaguchi	..	475	475	..	475	..	
	Iduhatte	..	15	15	..	15	..	
	Bathrishola	1884 ..	34	34	..	34	..	
	Doddabetta	Do.	758	758	..	758	..	
	Jakuntha	Do	373	373	..	373	..	
	Honnathalai	Do.	320	320	..	320	..	
	Keriyada	Do.	276	276	..	276	..	
	Kengodu	Do.	451	451	..	451	..	
	Brooklands	Do.	177	177	..	177	..	
	Lovedale (East)	Do.	127	127	..	127	..	
	Benhope reserve	1885 ..	75	75	..	75		
	Black bridge	1883 ..	350	350	..	350		
	Devashola (North and South).	Do.	211	211	..	211	59	
	Jackal plantation	1902 ..	5	5	..	5		
	Muthinad	1883 ..	340	340	..	340		
	Total, the Nilgiris—General.	..	* 74,181	74,181	..	74,181	59	
	Total, the Nilgiris—Special and General.	..	96,786	108,008	..	108,008	2,562 (*a*) —75	
Coimbatore, North.	Hassanur sandalwood compartment.	1895-96 ..	2,140	2,140	10	2,130	90	
	Geddasal Timber, coupes I and II.	1902-03 ..	4,319	4,704	294	4,410	112	
	Talamalai sandalwood compartment.	1897-98 ..	589	589	..	589	65	
	Badagalli sandalwood compartment.	1896-97 ..	685	685	..	685	29	
	Hugathurbetta block.	1903-04 ..	3,067	3,068	1,045	2,023	48	
	Kontibetta block.. ..	1905-06 ..	8,960	8,960	..	8,960	88	
	Bailur sandalwood compartment.	1895-96 ..	3,034	3,034	..	3,034	153	
	Udaiyárpálaiyam sandal compartment.	1895-96 ..	1,315	1,321	..	1,321	41	
	Jadathadi sandal compartment	1895-96 .	235	235	..	235	40	
	Aluvarai block	1903-04 ..	4,313	4,313	..	4,313	31	
	Araipalliam Working Circle.	1903-04 ..	3,144	3,144	2,600	544	36	
	Gundal Working Circle ..	1903-04 ..	1,846	1,846	35	1,811	95	
	Chickailur Working Circle.	1903-04 ..	2,990	2,990	240	2,750	37	
	Uginium Oshatti plateau.	1906-07 ..	12,800	12,800	..	12,800	67	
	Ponnachibetta Madeswaranmalai.	1906-07 ..	32,780	32,780	12,800	19,980	107	
	Lokanhulli-Honnaibarai block.	1906-07 ..	19,110	19,200	..	19,200	87	
	Total, Coimbatore, North.	..	101,327	101,809	17,024	84,785	1,126 (*b*) +270	
Coimbatore, South—Special protection. Tunacadavu range.	Tekadi leased forests ..	1882-83 ..	26,064	26,374	4	26,370	1,088	
Pollachi range.	Punachi reserve No. II ..	1888-89 ..	2,880	2,880	..	2,880	579	
Udamalpet range.	Dhalli block ..	1883-84 ..	485	485	..	485	73	
Méttupálaiyam range.	Singaratope Working Circle of Odanthorai block.	1891-92 ..	777	777	..	777	503	
	Kallar reserve	1883 ..	919	919	..	919	..	

* Excludes Jackanare block of 324 acres transferred to Coimbatore, South.

(*a*) Deducted as per Accountant-General's audited figure.

(*b*) Amount spent on 62 miles of lines.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907-1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907-1908. Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Southern Circle—cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Coimbatore, South—Special protection—*cont.* Bolampatty range.	Sholakarai. (Bolampatty block I.)	1883-84.	1,157	1,157	20	1,137	845	
	Thenkaradu. (Bolampatty block I.)		393	393	..	393		
	Oratti .. (Bolampatty block I.)		1,136	1,136	..	1,136		
	Kuchimalai. (Bolampatty block I.)		1,545	1,545	..	1,545		
	Keerappatty. (Bolampatty block I.)		2,260	2,260	..	2,260		
	Noyel .. (Bolampatty block II.)		10,920	10,920	19	10,901		
	Velliyangiri. (Bolampatty block II.)		5,240	5,240	..	5,240		
	Varadimudi. (Bolampatty block II.)		7,960	7,960	..	7,960		
	Kanavarai .. Bolampatti block III and portions of blocks II and IV.		13,880	13,880	550	13,330		
	Walayar reserve	1873-74 ..	3,015	3,017	..	3,017		
	Chenat Nair reserve ..	1884-85 ..	15,203	15,203	..	15,203	464	
	Dhoni reserve ..	1898-99 ..	45	45	..	45		
	Pulliampalli tope ..	1900-1901.	20	20	..	20		
	Tambirattipettai reserve ..	1891-92 ..	121	124	8	116		
	Total, Coimbatore, South—Special.	..	94,020	94,335	601	93,734	3,552	
Coimbatore, South—General protection—Tunacadavu and Pollachi ranges.	Tunacadavu reserve No. I.	..	256,767	256,847	..	256,847	..	
Pollachi range.	Punachi reserve No. II.	..						
Udamalpet range.	Amravati ,, ,, III.	..						
Tunacadavu, Pollachi and Udamalpet ranges.	Anamalai ,, ,, IV.	..						
Bolampatty range.	Bolampatty reserve Nos. I, II and III.	..	74,791	74,791	37	74,754	..	
Bolampatty and Méttupálaiyam ranges.	Tadagam reserve No. IV.	..						
Méttupálaiyam range.	Gopanari ,, ,, V.	..						
	Kempampalaiyam reserve No. VI.	..						
	Nellithorai reserve No. VII.	..						
Bolampatty range.	Small Sholakarai reserve No. X.	..						
	Sankararayapuram reserve	..						
Méttupálaiyam range.	Odanthorai reserve No. VIII.	..	5,335	5,335	..	5,335	..	
	Modur reserve No. IX ..	..	5,805	5,805	..	5,805	..	
	Nellimalai reserve ..	..	1,882	1,882	..	1,882	..	
Udamalpet range.	Elayamuthur reserve ..	..	762	762	..	762	..	
	Dhalli reserve	..	145	145	..	145	..	
Méttupálaiyam range.	Avanashi palmyra tope ..	..	67	67	..	67	..	
	Jackanare reserve	..	324	6,419	..	6,419	..	
	Hullical Droog	..	..	(*b*) 6,095	..	6,095	..	
	Total, Coimbatore, South—General.	..	345,878	358,148	37	358,111	..	
	Total, Coimbatore, South—Special and General.	..	439,898	452,483	638	451,845	3,552 (*a*) + 184	
Madura ..	Amburivi	1886-87 ..	10,769	10,769	..	10,769	93	
	Shengalvarayar	1885-86 ..	4,608	4,608	..	4,608	89	
	Pambar	1883-84 ..	3,343	4,243	110	4,133	480	
	Adukkam	1885-86 ..	5,935	5,935	150	5,785	60	
	Poombarai Vilpatti valley.	1884-85 ..	17,594	17,594	20	17,574	28	
	Karungal Dhoni medu ..	1885-86 ..	2,816	2,816	..	2,816	16	
	Kukkal	1886-87 ..	11,725	11,725	..	11,725	32	
	Kudrayar	1886-87 ..	13,235	13,235	..	13,235	20	

(*a*) Added as per Accountant-General's audited figure.
(*b*) Corrected in the Board's office.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during the previous year.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Area attempted to be protected.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Fires.	During dry season of 1907–1908. Actually protected.	Cost during the season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Southern Circle- cont.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
Madura—*cont.*	Perumaımalai .. .. / Thogavarai shola .. .. / Talayar kadu .. .. / Kadamaravu	1886-87..	7,305	7,360	550	6,810	108	
	Olianuthu odai	1888-89 ..	4,352	4,352	..	4,352	160	
	Parappar	1902–1903.	56	56	..	56	22	
	Gundar valley extension.	1902–1903.	5,860	5,860	50	5,810	457	
	Ampthill Downs reserve ..	1902–1903.	30,976	31,276	..	31,276	152	
	Perumalmalai shola ..	1902–1903.	280	280	..	280	16	
	Anagiri	1902–1903.	76	76	..	76	12	
	Tiger shola	1902–1903.	1,260	1,260	25	1,235	52	
	Glenfalls	1902–1903.	36	36	..	36	11	
	Gundar valley	1902–1903.	3,890	4,590	200	4,390	80	
	Samikanal	1902–1903.	1,620	1,620	100	1,520	81	
	Keelanavayal	1902–1903.	559	559	..	559	31	
	Alagar Hill	1882–83.	16,838	16,838	190	16,648	565	
	Total, Madura ..	..	143,133	145,088	1,395	143,693	2,565	
Tinnevelly—Special protection—Srívilliputtúr.	Aiyanarkoyil Working Circle.	1902 ..	4,622	4,722	102	4,620	88	
Sankaranayinárkóvil.	Karuppasamikoil Working Circle.	1902 ..	6,085	6,155	* ..	6,155	174	
Tenkási ..	Kadayanallur Working Circle.	1902 ..	2,270	2,446	10	2,436	162	
	Kuttalam Working Circle.	1902 ..	2,231	2,644	..	2,644	..	
Ambásamudram.	Koilteri ,,	1902 ..	1,993	2,013	..	2,013	91	
	Padarmalai ,,	1902 ..	3,045	3,045	..	3,045	93	
Nángunéri ..	Kalakad ,,	1902 ..	2,888	2,918	4	2,914	239	
	Tirukurungudi ,,	1902 ..	2,534	2,538	..	2,538	66	
	Kopparai ,,	1905 ..	1,245	1,245	..	1,245	..	
	Total, Tinnevelly—Special.	..	26,913	27,726	116	27,610	913	
General protection—Srívilliputtúr.	Ghât forests, V and V (*a*).	1902 ..	38,552	38,783	413	38,370	370	
Sankaranayinárkóvil	,, IV and IV(*a*).	1902 ..	16,497	20,379	..	20,379	150	
Tenkási ..	Ghât forests, III, III (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) and extensions Nos. 1 to 3 of Kuttalam reserve.	1902 ..	16,793	21,502	1,520	19,982	364	
Ambásamudram.	Ghât forests, II, II (*a*) and II (*b*).	1902 ..	103,262	104,740	985	103,755	476	
Nánguneri ..	Ghât forests, I and I (*a*), Teak forests of Mahendragiri and Vannamutti.	1902 ..	40,471	44,736	250	44,486	251	
	Total, Tinnevelly—General.	..	215,575	230,140	3,168	226,972	1,611	
	Total, Tinnevelly—Special and General.	..	242,488	257,866	3,284	254,582	2,524 — (*a*) 105	
	Total, Southern Circle—Special.	..	675,235	742,767	22,601	720,166	18,456	
	Total Southern Circle—General.	..	646,701	673,938	3,213	670,725	1,779	
	Grand Total, Southern Circle.	..	1,321,936	1,416,705	25,814	1,390,891	20,235 + (*b*) 1,059 + (*c*) 685	
	Total, Presidency—Special.	..	2,003,923	2,332,245	141,998	2,190,247	60,541	
	Total, Presidency—General	..	2,345,475	2,502,562	247,447	2,255,115	12,948	
	Grand Total, Presidency.	..	4,349,398	4,834,807	389,445	4,445,362	73,489	

* Less than one acre.

(*a*) Deducted Rs. 105 as per Accountant-General's audited figures.
(*b*) Expenditure incurred in fire-tracing, cart halting places, etc., in South Canara and 62 miles of line in Coimbatore, North.
(*c*) Added as per Accountant-General's audited figures.

Annual Form No. 52.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Area closed and open to grazing during 1907–1908.

District.	Area in square miles.						
	Closed to all animals.		Closed to both goats and sheep.		Area closed to goats only.	Open to all animals.	Total forest area as per Form No. 44.
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.		Whole year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
*Northern Circle.**	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Ganjám	78	..	..	..	598	..	598
Vizagapatam	5	..	..	..	298 47	..	298 47
Gódávari, Upper	..	..	..	..	428	..	428
Do. Lower ..	11 75	..	271	..	136 75	..	407 75
Kistna	30	8	..	..	200	70	278
Guntúr	230	..	..	..	725	89	814
Kurnool, East	187	..	..	..	1,479	..	1,479
Do. West	44	..	..	..	1,079 72	..	1,079 72
Bellary	73	..	..	..	600	89	624 65
Anantapur	85	..	1	..	528 18	..	529 18
Total ..	818	8	272	..	6,283	248	6,534 277
Central Circle.†							
Cuddapah, North	20	..	..	..	654	81	735
Do. East	26	11	..	..	1,060	18	1,029 60
Do. South	10	13	..	..	500	16	529
Nellore	42	..	32	1	620	84	737
Chingleput	49	..	..	..	213	1	214
Arcot, North	137	† ..	..	..	1,256	35	1,290 1
Do. South	19	..	..	..	668	..	663
Salem, North	100	..	254	..	665	58	931 46
Do. South	64	..	..	..	670	..	670
Trichinopoly	19	..	..	..	318	..	313 5
Tanjore	4	..	..	..	20	..	19 1
Total ..	490	24	286	1	6,639	293	7,130 113
Southern Circle.‡							
Canara, South	31	..	..	..	1,041	..	847 194
Malabar, North	30	..	261	..	261	..	261
Do. South	258	47	..	..	305	2	196 111
Nilgiris, The	16	..	..	..	524	..	438 86
Coimbatore, North	134	..	..	..	1,609	..	1,333 276
Do. South	39	..	..	..	707	..	707
Madura	109	..	..	..	560	106	666
Tinnevelly	235	37	..	..	438	..	437 1
Total ..	852	84	261	..	5,445	108	4,885 668
Grand Total Presidency ..	2,160	116	819	1	18,367	649	18,549 1,058
Grand Total for 1906–1907 ..	1,947	28	811	4	18,057	720	18,541 1,079

* *N.B.*—The totals of columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 equal column 8. The figures in column 6 include the figures in column 2. Of the figures in brackets, the upper ones denote the area of reserved forests and the lower ones the area of reserved lands.

† The extent of area closed for part of year is neither shown in the District statement or report, though mention is made in the report of certain area having been closed for a portion of the year.

ANNUAL FORM No. 53.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

RETURN of Grazing in the State forests during 1907–1908.

Districts.	Grazing on payment. Number of animals. At enhanced or special rates. Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.	At full rates. Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Circle.					RS.					RS.
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	10,683	40,104	S 396	..	11,563
Vizagapatam	(a) 77	(a) 3,067	(a) 3,262	..	1,213	1,350	15,696	2,622	..	3,695
Gódávari, Lower	(a) 8,857 (b) 947 (c) 1,850	(a) 12,405 (b) 446 (c) 11,903	(c) S 574	..	7,530 877 (e) 2,067	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Upper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	(f) 641 (d) 2,342	(f) 1,694 (d) 279 (h) 8,993	(f) S 610 (d) S 62 (i) G 308 (j) G 838	..	6,365	4,923	20,038	S 16,501 G 7,919	..	7,893
Guntúr	(p) 8,245 (k) 390	(o) 5,196 (p) 74,938 (n) 1,277 (k) 1,500	(p) G 34,405 (p) S 117,188 (k) S 4,287 G 2,028	..	5,196 718 62,709 1,359	9,002	10,853	S 58,689 G 10,600	..	11,907
Kurnool, East	8,762 (q) 39	77,862 (q) 3,431	36,763 (q) 1,950	..	29,003	2,319	10,960 (q) 60	39,621 (q) 701	..	6,676
Do. West	3,972	26,366	11,864	..	(l) 10,105	2,563	30,040	55,484	..	(m) 11,922
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	16,448	54,865	291,103	..	43,746
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	4,061	59,308	195,581	..	24,642
Total, Northern Circle	36,122	229,357	214,139	..	1,27,142	51,349	241,924	679,217	..	122,044
Unreserved lands—Gódávari, Lower	4,544	6,919	..	..	4,006	25	21	2,067	..	* 962
Central Circle.										
Cuddapah, North	..	..	..	..	..	2,295	44,911	S 129,880 G 12,220	..	27,568
Do. East	..	..	..	..	..	4,120	45,046	S 94,624 G 4,176	..	20,950
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	3,576	67,888	S 68,204 G 1,135	..	22,091
Nellore	..	69,054	S 168,847 G 32,007	..	46,371	10,295	..	..	..	3,861
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	2,428 (s) 2 (t) 3	33,323 259 117	S 49,958 663 373	..	11,842 80 50 (u) 1,594
Arcot, North	..	..	..	..	..	5,662 (v) 170	141,713 (v) 549	S 129,022 G 1,422	..	41,857 (v) 83
Do. South	..	(w) 21,452	(x) 133	..	5,394	5,283	127,766	S 142,347	..	(y) 39,301
Salem, North	(a_1) 1,860 (d_1) 427	(a_1) 85,388	(a_1) S 19,175 G 5,379	..	27,790	672	45,266	S 7,091	..	(b_1) 9,406
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	2,060	120,622	S 35,331	..	(c_1) 26,713
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	1,776	36,400	S 135,046	..	20,152 (e_1) 550 (u) 2 (f_1) 1
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	426	2,071	S 2,067	..	(g_1) 972
Total, Central Circle	2,287	175,894	225,541	..	79,555	38,768	665,931	813,559	..	2,27,073
Southern Circle.										
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	† 5,460	† 36,292	..	..	8,852
North Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	3,652	7,653	..	..	2,804
The Nilgiris	(h_1) 1	(h_1) 1,074	..	..	527	11,447	19,690	1,002	..	8,080
Coimbatore, North	(k) 6,690	(k) 150,409	(k) 29,412	..	44,624	.. 100	.. 3,381	.. 5,850	..	.. 1,220 (j_1) 151
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	899	44,175	14,552	..	9,985
Madura	(k) 291	(k) 62,514	(k_1) G 55,457	323	35,245	..	.	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	(k) S 44,204	..	..	632	18,130	31,140	..	(l_1) 6,556
Total, Southern Circle	6,982	213,997	129,073	323	80,396	22,190	129,321	52,544	..	37,648
Grand Total, Presidency.	49,935	626,167	568,753	323	291,099	112,332	10,37,197	15,47,387	..	387,727

Districts.	Number of animals. At privileged rates. Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received. Actual.	Fees received. Value at full rates.	Grazing free. Number of animals. By right under settlement. Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	During pleasure of Government or otherwise than under settlement. Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Total value of fees at full rates.	Grand total of value at full rates.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Northern Circle.					RS.	RS.					RS.					RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,563
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	38	..	3,667	..	..	688	726	5,634
Gódávari, Lower	373	12,172	..	..	784	2,422	..	..	..	..	..	930	9,239	..	..	2,081	2,081	14,977
Do. Upper	5,168	18,390	6,611	..	2,002	7,801	..	..	..	..	..	1,101	18,167	..	..	5,092	5,092	12,893
Kistna	1,717	7,802	..	..	1,405	2,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,365
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,889
Kurnool, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	994	2,202	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	393	36,072
Do. West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,491	3,303	..	786	..	..	..	..	..	786	22,813
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,746
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,642
Total, Northern Circle	7,258	38,364	6,611	..	4,191	12,330	..	2,685	5,505	..	1,217	2,031	31,073	..	..	7,861	9,078	2,70,594
Unreserved lands—Gódávari, Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,968
Central Circle.																		
Cuddapah, North	..	150	S 200	..	23	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,615
Do. East	..	107	1,082	..	60	122	..	584	..	..	109	..	190	..	..	36	145	21,217
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,091
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(r) 56,833
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		126	572	315	..	184	184	13,750
Arcot, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,940
Do. South	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(z) 582	(z) 2,032	40	..	603	603	45,298
Salem, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,196
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,713
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,705
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	972
Total, Central Circle	..	257	1,282	..	83	169	..	584	..	..	109	708	2,794	355	..	823	932	(r) 3,14,330
Southern Circle.																		
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,852
North Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,804
The Nilgiris	..	(i_1) 579	..	..	11	108	(m_1) 2,345	..	..	..	879	..	..	..	..	..	879	9,594
Coimbatore, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,995
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,985
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,245
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,556
Total, Southern Circle	..	579	..	..	11	108	2,345	..	.		879	..	..	..	..	..	879	1,19,031
Grand Total, Presidency.	7,258	39,200	7,893	..	4,285	12,607	2,345	3,269	5,505	..	2,205	2,739	33,867	355	..	8,684	10,889	7 08,923

(S) = Sheep. (G) = Goat.

* Excludes Rs. 211 being the sale-proceeds of pasture credited to "Forests" during 1906–1907 and transferred to Public Works Department during 1907–1908 as per Accountant-General's No. 36 ACX., dated 24th September 1907, and includes Rs. 968 being the sale-proceeds of pasture collected by Revenue officers.

† Of these 223 buffaloes and 1,334 cows and bullocks were licensed for grazing in reserved lands.

(a) The enhanced rates in the district are 8 annas per buffalo, 4 annas per bull or cow and 2 annas per sheep.
(b) Enhanced rates 12 annas per buffalo and 6 annas per bull or cow.
(c) Enhanced rates are 8 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per bull or cow.
(d) Eight annas per buffalo, 8 annas per bull and 2 annas per sheep. (e) Includes Rs. 62 being the sale-proceeds of fodder grass.
(f) One rupee per buffalo, 1 rupee per bull and 4 annas per sheep. (h) Four annas per bull. (i) Eight annas per goat.
(j) Three annas per goat. (k) Eight annas per buffalo, 4 annas per bull or cow and 2 annas per goat or sheep.
(l) Includes fees realized for 143 cart loads of fodder grass. (m) Includes fees realized for 404 cart loads of fodder grass.
(n) Nine annas per bull or cow. (o) One rupee per plough bullock.
(p) Twelve annas per buffalo, 6 annas per bull or cow and 3 annas per goat or sheep. (q) Young ones.

(r) Includes 6,601 being kancha and grass-rent. (s) Licensed for the first half-year. (t) Licensed for the second half-year.
(u) Compensation for damage done to forests by grazing cattle. (v) Calves at half rates.
(w) 20,970 foreign cows at 4 annas per cow, 36 local cows at 6 annas per cow for grazing in plantations, 101 local cows at 5 annas per cow for grazing in three blocks on a single permit, and 345 local cows at 4 annas per cow for grazing in two blocks on a single permit.
(x) At As. 2–6 per sheep for grazing in two blocks on a single permit. (y) Includes Rs. 19 collected for which permits were not issued.
(z) Cattle of Malayalis allowed free in the Tenmalais, Tiruvannámalai Range.
(a_1) Enhanced rates 8 annas per buffalo, 4 annas per bullock, 2 annas per sheep and 8 annas per goat.
(b_1) Includes excess remittance of Rs. 2 for which permits were not issued.
(c_1) Includes pen license (Rs. 3), grass (Rs. 6) and excess remittance (Rs. 2).
(d_1) Pen license at Re. 1. (e_1) Lease amount. (f_1) Excess collection.
(g_1) Includes pen license (Rs. 15 for 500 sheep) and grazing lease amount (Rs. 215) in Kodiakadu Reserve.
(h_1) Re. 1 per buffalo and As. 8 per cow or bullock (Foreign cattle). (i_1) At Rs. 3 per 100 per diem.
(j_1) Lease amount of grazing areas. (k_1) Goats at As. 4 per head. (l_1) Includes penning fees, etc., of Br.
(m_1) Grazed in unreserved lands.

ABSTRACT of animals licensed to graze on payment.

Circle.	Buffaloes.	Bulls or cows.	Sheep.	Goats.	Other animals.	Total.
Northern Circle	99,298	516,535	853,855	48,179	..	1,517,917
Central Circle	41,055	842,082	984,043	56,339	..	1,923,519
Southern Circle	29,172	343,897	126,160	55,457	323	555,009
Total, Presidency ..	169,525	1,702,564	1,964,058	159,975	323	3,996,445

Annual Form No. 54.

Madras Presidency.

Artificial reproduction, 1907–1908.

District.	Area in acres.				Expenditure during the year.		Total expenditure from commencement.		Revenue during the year.	Total revenue irom date of creation of plantation.
	On 1st July 1907.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1908.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Circle.										
A. Regular Plantations.										
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	348	..	..	348	..	267	33,900	6,257	1,749	11,172
Vizagapatam	78	..	..	78	..	..	135	6	250	968
Lower Gódávari	710	47	7	750	2,632	1,312	32,886	8,552	4,476	32,328
Kistna	1,093	26	40	1,079	1,614	3,228	12,358	18,329	3,718	33,140
Guntúr	1,467	225	..	1,692	4,011	422	14,287	2,728	253	6,214
Kurnool, East	* 18	18	..	36	2,883	1,471	5,118	1,705	..	..
Do. West	353	138	..	491	25,724	6,084	55,726	8,948	308	608
Bellary	..	50	..	50	4,665	..	5,056	..	..	..
Total ..	4,067	504	47	4,524	41,529	12,784	1,59,466	46,525	10,754	84,430
Central Circle.										
A. Regular Plantations.										
Cuddapah, East	(a)1,555	..	..	1,555	..	354	..	354	101	Not known.
Nellore	5,067	101	..	5,168	8,318	..	82,877	..	31,600	2,38,537
Chingleput	(a) 222	31	..	253	55	188	55	2,557	309	7,312
Arcot, North	1,171	105	99	1,177	2,306	2,430	6,337	1,25 520	6,337	43,478
Do. South	822	..	..	822	1,578	466	23,120	1,735	10,433	1,02,648
Salem, North	561	72	56	577	..	..	7,120	28,769	510	4,906
Do. South	641	56	72	625	..	..	36,394	8,494	546	7,417
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	539	..	..	539	70	1,999	70	1,999	2,145	..
Total ..	10,578	365	227	10,716	12,327	5,437	1,55,973	1,69,428	51,981	4,04,293
Southern Circle.										
A. Regular Plantations.										
South Canara	122	..	..	122	..	571	2,263	5,952	100	13,558
North Malabar	837	33	..	870	941	2,000	15,164	13,046	..	..
South do.	5,685	133	..	5,818	3,714	4,486	5,22,959	4,98,114	73,871	11,51,718
The Nilgiris	1,645	..	..	1,645	..	16,307	..	..	22,412	..
North Coimbatore	209	38	..	247	42	..	42	..	..	..
South do.	30	1	..	31	85	..	6,313	81	..	..
Madura	315	..	..	315	..	57	695	57	..	..
Tinnevelly	766	130	..	896	498	292	1,903	2,049	..	..
Total ..	9,609	335	..	9,944	5,280	23,713	5,49,339	5,19,299	96,383	11,65,276
Grand Total, Regular plantations, Presidency	24,254	1,204	274	25,184	59,136	41,934	8,64,778	7,35,252	1,59,118	16,53,999
Northern Circle.										
B. Taungya.										
Upper Gódávari, Northern Circle ..	100	25	..	125	397	120	1,750	586	152	934
Central Circle.										
B. Taungya.										
Arcot, North	1,436	..	..	1,436	..	393	..	690	92	206
Trichinopoly	595	..	..	595	..	12	..	..	762	..
Total, Central Circle ..	2,031	..	..	2,031	..	405	..	690	854	206
Southern Circle.										
B. Taungya.										
North Malabar	56	..	..	56	..	120	..	10,248	350	2,540
Tinnevelly	{ 64 − 20 }	..	29	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Southern Circle ..	100	..	29	71		120	..	10,248	350	2,540
Total, Taungya plantations, Presidency	2,231	25	29	2,227	397	645	1,750	11,524	1,356	3,680

* Thirty-six acres cleared for plantations were shown last year under this head instead of under cultural operations. It is now transferred to cultural operations.

(a) Revised figure furnished by Collector.

Artificial reproduction, 1907–1908—*cont.*

District.	Area in acres. On 1st July 1907.	Area in acres. Added during the year.	Area in acres. Excluded during the year.	Area in acres. Area on 30th June 1908.	Expenditure during the year. Creation.	Expenditure during the year. Upkeep.	Total expenditure from commencement. Creation.	Total expenditure from commencement. Upkeep.	Revenue during the year.	Total revenue from date of creation of plantation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
C. Cultural Operations.										
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	145	..	166	..	..	..
Upper Gódávari	..	221	..	221	245	..	245	..	..	..
Lower do.	1,044	242	..	1,286	154	141	1,014	454	..	..
Kistna	169	539	..	708	383	409	1,978	2,933	292	1,787
Guntúr	1		..	1	..	..	30	..	..	..
Kurnool, East	† 590	124	18	696	2,131	5,066	4,491	7,792	..	..
Bellary	‡ 2,128	2,185	..	4,313	4,665	..	5,056	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	2,450	..	9,159	..	..	274
Total ..	3,932	3,311	18	7,225	10,173	5,616	22,139	11,179	292	2,061
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
C. Cultural Operations.										
Cuddapah, East	44	..	..	44	..	86	Not known.		..	Not known.
Do. South	¶ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	74	89	..	163	494	..	965	..	..	..
Chingleput	2,272	2,207	..	4,479	597	641	597	1,935	..	..
Arcot, North	1,101	..	..	1,101	7	..	112	297	..	15
Do. South	157	55	..	212	72	..	262	..	..	..
Salem, North	..	..	..	..	554	..	2,471	77	..	15
Do. South	73	7	67	13	142	106	464	483	3	9
Trichinopoly	92	120	..	212	..	1,313	..	..	1,038	..
Tanjore	1,176	40	..	1,216	85	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,989	2,518	67	7,440	1,951	2,146	4,871	2,792	1,041	39
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
C. Cultural Operations.										
South Canara	2	..	..	2	..	20	199	20	..	..
North Malabar	139	..	..	139	..	210	..	4,948	..	..
South do.	112	25	..	137	273	90	1,150	382	..	..
The Nilgiris	488	..	..	488	..	1,391	..	..	..	..
South Coimbatore	115	30	..	145	266	..	583	..	..	..
Madura	360	270	..	630	1,000	..	1,867	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	94	733	..	827	804	..	1,326	71	..	..
Total ..	1,310	1,058	..	2,368	2,343	1,711	5,125	5,421	..	..
Total, Cultural operations Presidency	10,231	6,887	85	17,033	14,467	9,473	32,135	19,392	1,333	2,100
Grand Total, Regular plantations, Taungya and Cultural operations, Presidency	36,716	8,116	388	44,444	74,000	52,052	8,98,663	7,66,168	1,61,807	16,59,779

† The difference of 48 acres between the closing balance of the previous year and the opening balance of the year under report is due to the transfer of 36 acres from regular plantations to cultural operations and 12 acres added due to correct computation.
‡ Correct figure reported by Collector.
¶ District return not received.

ANNUAL FORM No. 55.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

OUTTURN (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and Fuel and of Bamboos (in number) during the year 1907–1908, and Agency of Exploitation.

Annual Form No. 55.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and Fuel and of Bamboos (in number) during the year 1907–1908, and Agency of Exploitation.

District.	Timber.					Fuel.					Total.	Bamboos.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Circle.																
Ganjám.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.		C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.			C. FT.	C. FT.	NO.	NO.	NO.		NO.
Reserved forests—																
Sál	2,211	182,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	829	101,226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,040	284,033	..	..	287,073	48,117	298,099	..	..	346,216	633,289	723,120	250,701	3,200	..	977,021
Unreserved lands—																
Sál	1,918	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous timber	464	63,135	1,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,382	83,135	1,280	..	86,797	240	23,704	..	..	23,944	110,741	1,400	4,300	3,650	..	9,350
Total, Ganjám ..	5,422	367,168	1,280	..	373,870	48,357	321,803	..	..	370,160	744,030	724,520	255,001	6,850	..	986,371
Vizagapatam.																
Reserved forests—																
Miscellaneous	3,900	34,420	820	..	39,140	746,904	132,714	..	..	879,618	918,758	549,356	1,111,012	4,708	..	1,665,076
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	1,521	15,549	..	..	17,070	..	281,492	..	..	281,492	298,562	5,100	5,040	..	..	10,140
Total, Vizagapatam ..	5,421	49,969	820	..	56,210	746,904	414,206	..	..	1,161,110	1,217,320	554,456	1,116,052	4,708	..	1,675,216
Upper Gódávari.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak (*Tectona grandis*) ..	505	16,386	..	..	16,891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*)	65	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*)	289	9	..	..	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	1,544	4	..	..	1,548	..	760	..	..	760	..	7,050	727,075	..	..	734,125
Total ..	2,403	16,399	..	..	18,802	..	760	..	..	760	19,562	7,050	727,075	..	..	734,125
Unreserved lands—																
Teak (*Tectona grandis*) ..	..	23,264	..	..	23,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*)	..	1,463	..	..	1,463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*)	..	26,849	3,580	..	30,429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	16,925	27,701	..	44,626	948	12,972	..	..	13,920	..	1,300	109,400	22,500	..	133,200
Total ..	..	68,501	31,281	..	99,782	948	12,972	..	..	13,920	113,702	1,300	109,400	22,500	..	133,200
Total, Upper Gódávari ..	2,403	84,900	31,281	..	118,584	948	13,732	..	..	14,680	133,264	8,350	836,475	22,500	..	867,325
Lower Gódávari.																
Reserved lands—																
Teak (*Tectona grandis*) ..	385	..	..	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*)	124	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	2,859	22,536	..	..	25,395	515,931	249,215	..	..	765,146	(a) 790,049	315,481	1,228,471	..	..	1,543,952
Total ..	3,368	22,536	..	..	25,904	515,931	249,215	..	..	765,146	(a) 791,050	315,481	1,228,471	..	..	1,543,952
Unreserved lands—																
Teak (*Tectona grandis*) ..	352	..	..	..	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*)	40	19,253	..	..	19,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	1,040	227,240	15,200	..	243,480	3,698	145,983	..	..	149,681	(a) 393,161	4,780	6,764,423	..	..	6.769,203
Total ..	1,432	246,493	15,200	..	263,125	3,698	145,983	..	..	149,681	(a) 412,806	4,780	6,764,423	..	..	6,769,203
Total, Lower Gódávari ..	4,800	269,029	15,200	..	289,029	519,629	395,198	..	..	914,827	1,203,856	320,261	7,992,894	..	..	8,313,155

(a) The discrepancy between these figures has not been explained in the circle return

Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and Fuel and of Bamboos (in number) during the year 1907-1908, and Agency of Exploitation—*cont.*

	Timber.					Fuel.					Total.	Bamboos.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
District.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.		C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Kistna.																
Reserved forests—Miscellaneous	1,686	6,965	1,490	..	10,141	551,287	171,494	..	..	722,781	732,922	17,562	..	..	..	17,562
Unreserved lands—Miscellaneous	986	196,847	2,920	..	200,753	18,500	900,485	..	..	918,985	1,119,738	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Kistna ..	2,672	203,812	4,410	..	210,894	569,787	1,071,979	..	..	1,641,766	1,852,660	17,562	..	..	..	17,562
Guntúr.																
Reserved forests—Miscellaneous	3,520	10,890	..	..	14,410	489,620	8,984	..	..	498,604	513,014	504	..	..	..	504
Unreserved lands—Miscellaneous	340	265,435	6,195	..	271,970	3,810	110,287	..	..	114,097	386,067	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Guntúr ..	3,860	276,325	6,195	..	286,380	493,430	119,271	..	..	612,701	899,081	504	..	..	..	504
Kurnool, East.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak (*Tectona grandis*) ..	6,676	..	..	..	6,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*).	2,556	..	..	..	2,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*).	2,887	..	..	..	2,887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	32,676	640	800	524	34,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	44,795	640	800	524	46,759	* 1,142,114	5,544	..	..	1,147,658	1,194,417	796,087	..	8,125	..	804,212
Unreserved lands—Miscellaneous	..	..	5,440	..	5,440	..	199,262	..	..	199,262	204,702	..	..	16,125	..	16,125
Total, Kurnool, East ..	44,795	640	6,240	524	52,199	1,142,114	204,806	..	..	1,346,920	1,399,119	796,087	..	24,250	..	820,337
Kurnool, West.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak (*Tectona grandis*) ..	6,623	..	..	..	6,623	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*).	46,961	..	..	..	46,961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*).	3,640	..	..	..	3,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	44,801	7,260	4,780	787	57,628	1,063,207	..	..	154,506	1,217,713	1,332,565	5,446,580	..	32,625	12,293	5,491,498
Total ..	102,025	7,260	4,780	787	114,852	1,063,207	..	..	154,506	1,217,713	1,332,565	5,446,580	..	32,625	12,293	5,491,498
Unreserved lands—Miscellaneous	..	1,260	..	..	1,260	8,647	104,539	..	..	113,186	114,446	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Kurnool, West ..	102,025	8,520	4,780	787	116,112	1,071,854	104,539	..	154,506	1,330,899	1,447,011	5,446,580	..	32,625	12,293	5,491,498
Bellary.																
Reserved forests—Miscellaneous	11,988	..	5,944	..	17,932	314,270	18,526	..	..	332,796	350,728	148	H.L. 464	..	..	No. H.L. 148—.464
Reserved lands including leased forests—	11,534 52 S.W. pieces.	..	..	..	11,534	278,005	..	.. ..	.. ..	278,005 ..	289,539 52 S.W. pieces.	46,876 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	NO. 46,876 ..
Total ..	23,522	..	5,944	..	29,466	5,92,275	18,526	..	..	610,801	640,267	47,024	H.L. 464	..	..	47,024 H.L. 464
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	799	46,251	3,047	..	50,097	40,562	192,972	..	..	233,534	283,631	..	..			
Palmyra trees	..	213	..	..	213	..	..	..	..	..	213	..	..	..	..	..
Total Bellary ..	24,321	46,464	8,991	..	79,776	632,837	211,498	..	..	844,335	924,111	47,024	H.L. 464	..	..	No. 47,024
Anantapur.																
Reserved forests—Miscellaneous	† 2,785	6,754	640	..	7,394	103,900	14,621	.. ..	.. ..	.. 118,521	.. 125,915	20,863 17,000	round No. yirekala	.. ..	.. ..	20,863 17,000
Unreserved lands—Miscellaneous	† 360	23,589	2,382	..	25,971	390,600	78,326	..	..	468,926	494,897	..	12	..	..	12
Total, Anantapur ..	† 3,145	30,343	3,022	..	33,365	494,500	92,947	..	..	587,447	620,812	37,863	12	..	..	37,875

* This includes 1,470 cubic feet of charcoal.

† Represents pieces of vasalu, tantalu, rafters, posts, poles, beams, the cubical contents of which have not been reported by the Collector.

Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and Fuel and of Bamboo (in number) during the year 1907–1908, and Agency of Exploitation—*cont.*.

District.	Timber. Government.	Timber. Purchasers.	Timber. Free-grantees.	Timber. Right-holders.	Timber. Total.	Fuel. Government.	Fuel. Purchasers.	Fuel. Free-grantees.	Fuel. Right-holders.	Fuel. Total.	Total. Outturn.	Bamboos. Government.	Bamboos. Purchasers.	Bamboos. Free-grantees.	Bamboos. Right-holders.	Bamboos. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.		C. FT.	C. FT.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
North Cuddapah.																
Reserved forests—																
Miscellaneous	7,324	43,155	4,380	..	54,859	421,278	76,636	..	..	497,914	552,773	26,715	102,380	21,100	..	150,195
East Cuddapah.																
Reserved forests—																
Miscellaneous	16,711	12,219	2,380	..	31,310	251,254	24,230	..	..	275,484	306,794	10,552	805,400	7,400	..	823,352
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	..	6,614	..	..	6,614	..	33,758	..	..	33,758	40,372	..	..	..	..	..
Total, East Cuddapah ..	16,711	18,833	2,380	..	37,924	251,254	57,988	..	..	309,242	347,166	10,552	805,400	7,400	..	823,352
South Cuddapah.																
Reserved forests—																
Miscellaneous	65	36,065	339	..	36,469	21,762	10,105	..	..	31,867	68,336	73,800	20,440	..	..	94,240
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	..	23,021	4,472	..	27,493	..	60,426	..	..	60,426	87,919	..	..	..	..	..
Total, South Cuddapah ..	65	59,086	4,811	..	63,962	21,762	70,531	..	..	92,293	156,255	73,800	20,440	..	..	94,240
Nellore.																
Reserved forests—																
Miscellaneous	3,538	2,330	..	..	5,868	514,696	272,331	..	..	787,027	792,895	..	† ..	..	..	..
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	..	68,340	6,800	..	75,140	..	19,770	..	..	19,770	94,910	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Nellore ..	3,538	70,670	6,800	..	81,008	514,696	292,101	..	..	806,797	887,805	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput.																
Reserved forests—																
Miscellaneous	3,025	120	..	..	3,145	176,320	917	..	..	177,237	180,382	..	..	..	..	..
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	..	47,391	3,200	..	50,591	17	56,397	..	..	56,414	107,005	..	765	..	..	765
Total, Chingleput ..	3,025	47,511	3,200	..	53,736	176,337	57,314	..	..	233,651	287,387	..	765	..	..	765
North Arcot.																
Reserved forests—																
Red sanders	216	..	..	..	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandalwood	2,700	..	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	* 6,314	27,839	120	..	34,273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,230	27,839	120	..	37,189	1,300,220	173,412	..	..	1,473,632	1,510,821	60,242	4,408,340	720	..	4,469,302
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	..	133,260	4,460	..	137,720	..	159,938	..	..	159,938	297,658	..	..	..	..	..
Total, North Arcot ..	9,230	161,099	4,580	..	174,909	1,300,220	333,350	..	..	1,633,570	1,808,479	60,242	4,408,340	720	..	4,469,302
South Arcot.																
Reserved forests—																
Miscellaneous	5,537	..	..	..	5,537	214,152	250,816	200	..	465,168	470,705	312	5,317,800	..	..	5,318,112
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	..	130,158	3,848	..	134,006	3,250	178,652	..	..	181,902	315,908	..	4,462	305	..	4,767
Total, South Arcot ..	5,537	130,158	3,848	..	139,543	217,402	429,468	200	..	647,070	786,613	312	5,322,262	305	..	5,322,879
Salem, North.																
Reserved forests—																
Sandalwood	1,149	..	..	..	1,149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	3,953	113	1,355	..	5,421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,102	113	1,355	..	6,570	182,040	103,693	..	..	285,733	292,303	156,484	3,975,136	11,175	..	4,142,795

* Includes 5,955 cubic feet of agricultural implements.

† Excluded 373 cubic feet of bamboos as the Collector has not reported number of bamboos.

Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and Fuel and of Bamboos (in number) during the year 1907–1908, and Agency of Exploitation—*cont.*

District.	Timber.					Fuel.					Total.	Bamboos.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																
Salem, North—cont.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.		C. FT.	C. FT.	NO.	NO.	NO.		NO.
Unreserved lands—																
Sandalwood	46	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	5,855	173,036	867	..	179,758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,901	173,036	867	..	179,804	44,440	103,586	..	..	148,026	327,830	13,161	96,714	4,780	..	114,655
Total, Salem, North ..	11,003	173,149	2,222	..	186,374	226,480	207,279	..	..	433,759	620,133	169,645	4,071,850	15,955	..	4,257,450
Salem, South.																
Reserved forests—																
Sandalwood	349	..	..	..	349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	7,365	631	1,583	..	9,579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,714	631	1,583	..	9,928	286,546	43,051	..	..	329,597	..	154,981	4,311,445	10,840	..	4,477,266
Unreserved lands—																
Sandalwood	83	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	1,511	125,303	..	..	126,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,594	125,303	..	..	126,897	15,949	200,128	..	..	216,077	342,974	..	129,090	..	..	129,090
Total, Salem, South ..	9,308	125,934	1,583	..	136,825	302,495	243,179	..	..	545,674	682,499	154,981	4,440,535	10,840	..	4,606,356
Trichinopoly.																
Reserved forests— Miscellaneous	3,572	2,845	14,970	..	21,387	237,778	926,342	..	..	1,164,120	1,185,507	134,471	1,392	..	..	135,863
Unreserved lands— Miscellaneous	..	957	3,948	..	4,905	156,990	928,268	..	..	1,085,258	1,090,163	..	840	2,160	..	3,000
Total, Trichinopoly ..	3,572	3,802	18,918	..	26,292	394,768	1,854,610	..	..	2,249,378	2,275,670	134,471	2,232	2,160	..	138,863
Tanjore.																
Reserved forests— Miscellaneous	..	8,510	..	..	8,510	99,389	164,858	..	..	264,247	272,757	..	..	..	..	..
Unreserved lands— Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	44,626	159,037	..	..	203,663	203,663	..	4,309	..	..	4,309
Total, Tanjore ..	..	8,510	..	..	8,510	144,015	323,895	..	..	467,910	476,420	..	4,209	..	..	4,309
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Canara, South.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak	..	25	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	159	..	..	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	230	..	..	..	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiralbhogi (*Hopea parviflora*) ..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi (*Terminalia tomentosa*) ..	2,208	925	..	..	3,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	9,384	650	..	..	10,034	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,992	1,600	..	..	13,592	476,656	106,244	..	..	582,900	596,492	2,756	24,825	..	..	27,581
Unreserved lands—																
Teak	..	250	50	1,600	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	..	125	..	475	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	..	25	..	425	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	..	225	..	1,300	1,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiralbhogi	..	1,800	3,400	57,725	62,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi	202	750	..	550	1,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	690	21,238	1,450	26,450	49,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	892	24,413	4,900	88,525	118,730	3,384	397,857	12,001	..	413,242	531,972	..	36,943	1,400	..	38,343
Total, South Canara ..	12,884	26,013	4,900	88,525	132,322	480,040	504,101	12,001	..	996,142	1,128,464	2,756	61,768	1,400	..	65,924

Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and Fuel and of Bamboos (in number) during the year 1907–1908, and Agency of Exploitation—*cont.*

District.	Timber.					Fuel.					Total.	Bamboos.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																
	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.		C. FT.	C. FT.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Malabar, North.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak	43,751	..	..	..	43,751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	2,472	..	..	..	2,472	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	12,373	..	..	..	12,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venteak	3,327	..	..	..	3,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi	16,436	..	..	..	16,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	176	..	..	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, North Malabar ..	78,535	..	..	..	78,535	12,335	340	..	..	12,675	91,210	13,848	11,864	..	..	25,712
Malabar, South.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak	84,073	13,728	..	..	97,801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	1,318	559	..	..	1,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	191	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	4,429	897	..	..	5,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi	8,909	7,528	..	..	16,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irumbogam (*Hopea parviflora*).	60	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	11,189	38,784	..	..	49,973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	110,169	61,496	..	..	171,665	929	160	..	..	1,089	172,754	22,911	22,000	..	..	44,911
Reserved lands—																
Teak	196,213	..	..	..	196,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	440	..	..	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	3,617	..	..	..	3,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi	573	..	..	..	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	558	..	..	..	558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	201,401	..	..	..	201,401	2,091	..	..	..	2,091	203,492	57,327	3,113	..	..	60,440
Unreserved lands—																
Teak	31	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	230	..	..	..	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	154	3,614	..	..	3,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	415	3,614	..	..	4,029	509	..	..	..	509	4,538	10,283	..	..	..	10,283
Total, South Malabar ..	311,985	65,110	..	..	377,095	3,529	160	..	..	3,689	380,784	90,521	25,113	..	..	115,634
Nilgiris, The.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak	22,701	1,186	..	..	23,887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	2,561	577	..	..	3,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venteak	528	..	..	..	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	1,252	62	..	..	1,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandalwood	380	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	9,239	1,405	..	21	10,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	36,661	3,230	..	21	39,912	506,862	56,532	1,729	..	565,123	605,035	..	53,573	..	..	53,573
Reserved lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,060	500	5,560
Total, Nilgiris, The ..	36,661	3,230	..	21	39,912	506,862	56,532	1,729	..	565,123	605,035	..	53,573	5,060	500	59,133
Coimbatore, North.																
Reserved forests—																
Sandalwood	3,592	..	..	..	3,592	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	1,673	7,683	..	..	9,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	5,852	15,476	3,970	..	25,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Coimbatore, North ..	11,117	23,159	3,970	..	38,246	384,100	71,952	..	..	456,052	494,298	652,472	2,292,780	360	..	2,945,612
Coimbatore, South.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak	65,361	..	..	..	65,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	6,775	..	..	..	6,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	1,737	..	..	..	1,737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	369	..	..	..	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi	6,462	..	..	..	6,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venteak	92	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surli (*Mesua ferrea*)	4,880	..	..	..	4,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	75,632	218	103	..	75,953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	161,308	218	103	..	161,629	1,123,111	19,422	..	..	1,142,533	1,304,162	146	1,024,480	110	..	1,024,736
Unreserved lands—	..	.	..	..	..	..	4,164	..	..	4,164	4,164	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Coimbatore, South ..	161,308	218	103	..	161,629	1,123,111	23,586	..	..	1,146,697	1,308,326	146	1,024,480	110	..	1,024,736

Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and Fuel and of Bamboos (in number) during the year 1907-1908, and Agency of Exploitation—*cont.*

District.	Timber.					Fuel.					Total.	Bamboos.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Madura.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak	483	..	..	..	483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	27	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	57	58,280	128	..	58,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	588	58,280	128	..	58,996	1,205,013	288,149	..	..	1,493,162	1,552,158	7	2,256,960	9	..	2,256,976
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	3,459	65,497	128	..	69,084	..	321,934	..	..	321,934	391,018	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Madura ..	4,047	123,777	256	..	128,080	1,205,013	610,083	..	..	1,815,096	19,43,176	7	2,256,960	9	..	2,256,976
Tinnevelly.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak, etc.	11,619	..	..	..	11,619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	4,203	40,185	150	..	44,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	15,822	40,185	150	..	56,157	36,731	656,074	..	..	692,805	748,962	..	4,179	..	..	4,179
Unreserved lands—																
Miscellaneous	..	15,480	360	..	15,840	1,939	175,847	..	..	177,786	193,626	..	118	..	..	118
Total, Tinnevelly ..	15,822	55,665	510	..	71,997	38,670	831,921	..	..	870,591	942,588	..	* 4,297	..	..	4,297
ABSTRACT.																
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
Reserved forests—																
Sal (*Shorea robusta*)	2,211	182,807	..	..	185,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teak (*Tectona grandis*)	13,804	16,386	..	..	30,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*)	49,582	..	..	..	49,582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*) ..	6,816	9	..	..	6,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	(a) 103,729	168,159	14,474	1,311	(a) 287,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	(a) 176,142	367,361	14,474	1,311	(a) 559,288	4,459,419	650,742	..	154,506	5,264,667	5,821,170	7,578,270	2,089,252	48,658	12,293	9,728,473
Reserved lands—																
Teak (*Tectona grandis*) ..	385	..	..	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*)	124	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	(a) 14,393	22,536	..	..	36,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14,902	22,536	..	..	37,438	793,936	249,215	..	..	1,043,151	1,080,589	362,357	1,228,471	..	..	1,590,828
Unreserved lands—																
Sal (*Shorea robusta*)	1,918	20,000	..	..	21,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teak (*Tectona grandis*) ..	352	23,264	..	..	23,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*)	40	20,716	..	..	20,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*) ..	..	26,849	3,580	..	30,429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	5,150	856,444	64,165	..	925,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,460	947,273	67,745	..	1,022,478	467,005	2,050,022	..	..	2,517,027	3,539,505	12,580	6,883,175	42,275	..	6,938,030
Reserved forests, Reserved lands and Unreserved lands—																
Sal (*Shorea robusta*)	4,129	202,807	..	..	206,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teak (*Tectona grandis*) ..	14,541	39,650	..	..	54,191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*)	49,746	20,716	..	..	70,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*)	6,816	26,858	3,580	..	37,254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	(a) 123,272	1,047,139	78,639	1,311	(a) 1,250,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	(a) 198,504	1,337,170	82,219	1,311	(a) 1,619,204	5,720,360	2,949,979	..	154,506	8,824,845	10,441,264	7,953,207	10,200,898	90,933	12,293	18,257,331
Grand Total, 1906-1907 ..	* 169,796	930,203	41,805	1,311	1,143,115	5,310,253	2,147,747	..	257,510	7,715,510	8,858,625	4,243,871	8,990,463	45,525	20,489	13,300,384

* Exclude 3,145 pieces of vasalu, tantalu, rafters, posts, poles and beams, the cubical contents of which have not been reported by the Collector.

(a) Corrected in the Board's office.

* Excludes 110 tons and 1,120 lbs. of Ethacally.

Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and Fuel and of Bamboos (in number) during the year 1907–1908, and Agency of Exploitation—*cont.*

ABSTRACT—*cont.*

District.	Timber.					Fuel.					Total.	Bamboos.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.		C. FT.	C. FT.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Reserved forests—																
Sandalwood	4,198	..	..	..	4,198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redsanders	216	..	..	..	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	57,404	133,827	25,127	..	216,358	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	61,818	133,827	25,127	..	220,772	3,705,435	2,046,391	200	..	5,752,026	5,972,798	617,557	18,942,333	51,235	..	19,611,125
Unreserved lands—																
Sandalwood	129	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	7,366	708,080	27,595	..	743,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,495	708,080	27,595	..	743,170	265,272	1,899,960	..	..	2,165,232	2,908,402	13,161	236,180	7,245	..	256,586
Reserved Forests and Unreserved lands—																
Sandalwood	4,327	..	..	..	4,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redsanders	216	..	..	..	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	64,770	841,907	52,722	..	959,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of the Circle	69,313	841,907	52,722	..	963,942	3,970,707	3,946,351	200	..	7,917,258	8,881,200	630,718	19,178,513	58,480	..	19,867,711
Grand Total of the Circle, 1906-1907.	82,606	603,904	31,919	..	718,429	4,027,807	3,981,449	200	..	8,009,456	8,727,885	1,278,167	23,778,063	84,883	..	25,141,113
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Reserved forests—																
Teak	227,988	14,939	..	..	242,927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	17,042	577	..	..	17,619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	(a) 13,517	8,304	..	..	(a) 21,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandalwood	3,972	..	..	..	3,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venteak	(a) 3,947	..	..	..	(a) 3,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	5,028	897	..	..	5,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irumbogam	71	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi	34,015	8,453	..	..	42,468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surli	4,880	..	..	..	4,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	115,732	154,998	4,351	21	275,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	426,192	188,168	4,351	21	618,732	(a) 3,745,737	(a) 1,198,873	1,729	..	(a) 4,946,339	(a) 5,565,071	692,140	5,690,661	479	..	6,383,280
Reserved lands—																
Teak	196,213	..	..	..	196,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	440	..	..	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	3,617	..	..	..	3,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi	(a) 573	..	..	..	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	558	..	..	..	558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	201,401	..	..	..	201,401	(a) 2,091	..	..	..	(a) 2,091	(a) 203,492	57,327	3,113	5,060	500	66,000
Unreserved lands—																
Teak	31	250	50	1,600	1,931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	..	125	..	475	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	..	25	..	425	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	230	225	..	1,300	1,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irumbogam	..	1,800	3,400	57,725	62,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi	202	750	..	550	1,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	4,303	105,829	1,938	26,450	138,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,766	109,004	5,388	88,525	207,683	(a) 5,832	(a) 899,802	(a) 12,001	..	(a) 917,635	(a) 1,125,318	10,283	37,061	1,400	..	48,744
Reserved forests, reserved lands and unreserved lands—																
Teak	424,232	15,189	50	1,600	441,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	17,042	602	..	425	18,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	(a) 13,957	8,429	..	475	(a) 22,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandalwood	3,972	..	..	..	3,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venteak	(a) 3,947	..	..	..	(a) 3,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	8,875	1,122	..	1,300	11,297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irumbogam	71	1,800	3,400	57,725	62,996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathi	34,790	9,203	..	550	44,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surli	4,880	..	..	..	4,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	120 593	260,827	6,289	26,471	414,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	632,359	297,172	9,739	88,546	1,027,816	3,753,660	2,098,675	13,730	..	5,866,065	6,893,881	759,750	5,730,835	6,939	500	6,498,024

(a) Corrected in the Board's office.

(a) Corrected in the Board's office.

Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and Fuel and of Bamboo (in number) during the year 1907–1908, and Agency of Exploitation—*cont.*

PRESIDENCY ABSTRACT.

District.	Timber.					Fuel.					Total.	Bamboos.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.		Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Reserved forests—																
Sandalwood	8,170	..	..	..	8,170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sâl	2,211	182,807	..	..	185,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teak	241,792	31,325	..	..	273,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red sanders	216	..	..	..	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	5,028	897	..	..	5,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	66,624	577	..	..	67,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venteak	3,947	..	..	..	3,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irumbogum	71	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi	40,831	8,462	..	..	49,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	276,865	456,984	43,952	1,332	779,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surli	4,880	..	..	..	4,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	13,517	8,304	..	..	21,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Reserved forests ..	664,152	689,356	43,952	1,332	1,398,792	11,910,591	3,896,006	1,929	154,506	15,963,032	17,361,824	8,887,967	26,722,246	100,372	12,293	35,722,878
Reserved lands—																
Teak	196,598	..	..	..	196,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	440	..	..	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	3,617	..	..	..	3,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	124	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi	573	..	..	..	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	14,951	22,536	..	..	37,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Reserved lands ..	216,303	22,536	..	..	238,839	796,027	249,215	..	..	1,045,242	1,284,081	419,684	1,231,584	5,060	500	1,656,828
Unreserved lands—																
Sandalwood	129	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sâl	1,918	20,000	..	..	21,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teak	383	23,514	50	1,600	25,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	..	125	..	475	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	230	225	..	1,300	1,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	40	20,741	..	425	21,206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irumbogum	..	1,800	3,400	57,725	62,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi	202	27,599	3,580	550	31,931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	16,819	1,670,353	93,698	26,450	1,807,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Unreserved lands ..	19,721	1,764,357	100,728	88,525	1,973,331	738,109	4,849,784	12,001	..	5,599,894	7,573,225	36,024	7,156,416	50,920	..	7,243,360
Reserved forests, Reserved lands and Unreserved lands—																
Sandalwood	8,299	..	..	..	8,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sâl	4,129	202,807	..	..	206,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teak	438,773	54,839	50	1,600	495,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surli	4,880	..	..	..	4,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red sanders	216	..	..	..	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosewood	13,957	8,429	..	475	22,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironwood	8,875	1,122	..	1,300	11,297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vengai	66,788	21,318	..	425	88,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venteak	3,947	..	..	..	3,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irumbogum	71	1,800	3,400	57,725	62,996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddi	41,606	36,061	3,580	550	81,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	308,635	2,149,873	137,650	27,782	2,623,940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	900,176	2,476,249	144,680	89,857	3,610,962	13,444,727	8,995,005	13,930	154,506	22,608,168	26,219,130	9,343,675	35,110,246	156,352	12,793	44,623,066

ANNUAL FORM No. 56.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

OUTTURN of Minor Produce during the year 1907–1908.

Circle.	Description of produce.	Produce removed or utilized. By Government Agency. Quantity in maunds of 25 lbs.	By Government Agency. Value.	By purchasers. Value.	By free grantees. Value.	By right-holders. Value.	Total. Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		MDS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Northern Circle.	Grazing and fodder grass	..	..	2,76,270	..	1,309	2,77,579
	Grass (thatch, korai, tharbi, etc.).	213,935	10,531	2,549	286	..	13,366
	Tamarind, soapnuts, gallnuts, nuxvomica, sheakoy, etc.	85,024	663	79,419	..	38,450	1,18,532
	Horns, honey, wax, resin, gum skins, etc.	161	305	6,255	..	..	6,560
	Tangedu, vambadam, etc., barks and fibres.	..	..	1,50,597	54	..	1,50,651
	Plumbago, stone, gravel, earth, etc.	..	..	8,728	68	..	8,796
	Leaves for platters ..	..	..	405	..	..	405
	Manure leaves, thorns, etc. ..	..	..	279	..	..	279
	Date and palmyra leaves, stalks, etc.	..	31	808	210	..	1,049
	Miscellaneous (including tree-owner's fees).	38,117	14,993	1,19,430	..	500	1,34,923
	Total ..	337,237	26,523	6,44,740	618	40,259	7,12,140
Central Circle.	Grazing and fodder grass ..	12,343	* 124	2,89,605	47	712	2,90,488
	Grass (thatch, korai, etc.) ..	..	..	138	..	..	138
	Tamarind, soapnuts, gallnuts, etc.	8,121	5,435	9,301	..	..	14,736
	Horns, honey, wax, gum, etc.	143	1,187	..	..	..	1,187
	Tangedu, vambadam, etc., barks and fibres.	..	..	39,435	..	..	39,435
	Mica, stone, gravel, earth, etc.	..	..	58,068	..	..	58,068
	Plate leaves	..	..	4,687	..	..	4,687
	Lac	..	..	1,010	..	..	1,010
	Manure leaves, thorns, etc. ..	452	12	16,440	..	..	16,452
	Date and palmyra leaves, etc.	..	15	1,687	176	..	1,878
	Miscellaneous including tree-tapping and tree-owner's fees.	995	2,943	1,74,388	..	..	1,77,331
	Total ..	22,054	9,716	5,94,759	223	712	(a) 6,05,410
Southern Circle.	Grass and grazing	4,969	932	1,18,922	..	..	1,19,854
	Grass (thatch, korai, etc.) ..	..	..	17,140	15	81	17,236
	Catechu	1,618	16,184	..	..	..	16,184
	Dammer, turmeric, pepper, cardamoms, etc.	8	44	6,342	..	..	6,386
	Tamarind, soapnuts, gallnuts, nuxvomica, sheakoy, etc.	16,526	14,504	2,426	..	..	16,930
	Horns, honey, wax, resin, gum, skin, etc.	787	3,023	7,783	..	..	10,806
	Avaram, vambadam, etc., barks and fibres.	260	311	6,497	1	1	6,810
	Stones, gravel and earth ..	..	..	18,221	246	..	18,467
	Manure leaves, thorns, etc. ..	..	..	1,907	..	..	1,907
	Date and palmyra leaves ..	..	..	521	3	..	524
	Miscellaneous	..	..	79,573	..	1,059	80,632
	Total ..	† 24,168	34,998	2,59,332	265	1,141	2,95,736
Presidency Total.	Grazing and fodder grass ..	17,312	1,056	6,84,797	47	2,021	6,87,921
	Grars (thatch, korái, etc.) ..	2,13,935	10,531	19,827	301	81	30,740
	Catechu	1,618	16,184	..	..	..	16,184
	Tamarind, soapnuts, gallnuts, nuxvomica, etc.	1,09,671	20,602	91,146	..	38,450	1,50,198
	Pepper, ardamoms, dammer, turmeric, etc., etc.	8	44	6,342	..	..	6,386
	Horns, honey, wax, resins, gums, skins, etc.	1,091	4,515	14,038	..	..	18,553
	Tangedu, vambadam, etc., barks and fibres	260	311	1,96,529	55	1	1,96,896
	Plumbago, mica, stone, gravel, earth, etc.	..	..	85,017	314	..	85,331
	Leaves for platters	..	..	5,092	..	..	5,092
	Madure, leaves, thorns, etc.	452	12	19,636	..	..	19,648
	Date and palmyra leaves, stalks, etc.	..	46	3,016	389	..	3,451
	Miscellaneous	39,112	17,936	3,73,391	..	1,559	3,92,886
	Grand Total ..	3,83,459	71,237	14,98,831	1,106	42,112	16,13,286

* Does not represent the whole value of the quantity shown in column 3, as the information is not given in the district returns.

† Total quantity collected as per form No. 57 is 24,243 maunds. The difference of 75 maunds occurs in South Canara.

(*a*) Corrected in the Board's office.

ANNUAL FORM No. 57.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

ACCOUNT of Timber and other produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to depots, sold locally or otherwise disposed of during 1907–1908.

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	TIMBER (CUBIC FEET).				
Northern Circle.					
Ganjám	2,328	5,421	7,749	6,200	1,549
Vizagapatam	745	5,421	6,166	5,582	584
Upper Gódávari	2,772	2,403	5,175	4,146	1,029
Lower do.	314	4,800	5,114	4,135	979
Kistna	265	2,672	2,937	2,314	623
Guntúr	5,556	3,860	9,416	6,926	2,490
Kurnool, East	39,517	44,795	84,312	52,855	31,457
Do. West	41,410	102,025	143,435	86,815	56,620
Bellary	4,972	24,321	29,293	22,461	6,832
Anantapur	(a) 532	5	537	489	48
Total	98,411	195,723	294,134	191,923	102,211
Central Circle.					
Cuddapah, North	4,625	7,324	11,949	7,389	4,560
Do. East	(b) 20,521	16,711	37,232	35,129	2,103
Do. South	(c) 389	65	454	403	51
Nellore	13,195	3,538	16,733	8,635 (d) 290	7,808
Chingleput	772	3,025	3,797	3,260	537
Arcot North	1,255	9,230	10,485	8,801 (e) 316	1,368
Do South	4,057	5,537	9,594	1,770	7,824
Salem, North	8,670	11,003	19,673	15,980	3,693
Do. South	2,257	9,308	11,565	8,495	3,070
Trichinopoly	1,302	3,572	4,874	3,731	1,143
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57,043	69,313	126,356	94,199	32,157
Southern Circle.					
South Canara	47,678	12,884	60,562	17,388 (i) 1,693 (j) 5,751	35,730
Malabar, North	165,437	78,535 (h) +13,123	257,095	63,645	193,450
Do. South	93,844	3,11,985	405,829	97,446 (i) 1,889 (j) 1,985	304,509
The Nilgiris	17,133	36,661	53,794	17,986	35,808
Coimbatore North	9,190 (f) + 263 (g) + 510	11,117	21,080	13,001	8,079
Do. South	118,206	161,308	279,514	114,099 (k) 3,514	161,901
Madura	619	4,047	4,666	3,406	1,260
Tinnevelly	3,286	15,822	19,108	18,835	273
Total	456,166	645,482	1,101,648	3,60,638	741,010
Grand total	611,620	910,518	1,522,138	646,760	875,378

(a) Excludes 1,192 pieces of agricultural implements; 3,140 pieces were received during the year and 2,933 pieces disposed of.
(b) Last year's closing balance was 20,265 cubic feet. The Collector has not explained the increase of 256 cubic feet.
(c) Excludes 6 rafters and 2 posts; the former was written off and the latter disposed of.
(d) Used departmentally, wastage or written off. (e) Used departmentally.
(f) Omitted to be shown as balance in the return of the previous year.
(g) Cubical contents of 985 pieces of agricultural implements omitted to be shown in the return of the previous year.
(h) Less than one maund. (i) Used departmentally. (j) Written off the accounts. (k) Wastage and deficit.

Account of Timber and other produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to depots, sold locally or otherwise disposed of during 1907-1908—*cont.*

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance on hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		FUEL (CUBIC FEET).			
Northern Circle.					
Ganjám	20,700	48,357	69,057	68,201	856
Vizagapatam	82,262	746,904	829,166	700,526	128,640
Upper Gódávari	14,391	948	15,339	13,195	2,144
Lower do.	(*a*) 19,976	519,629	539,605	501,501	38,104
Kistna	68,674	569,787	638,461	436,635	201,826
Guntúr	(*b*) 142,063	493,430	635,493	512,619	122,874
Kurnool, East	457,558	1,142,114	1,599,672	1,177,486	422,186
Do. West	739,856	1,071,854	1,811,710	983,079	828,631
Bellary	168,389	632,837	801,226	614,343	186,883
Anantapur	241,535	494,500	736,035	472,900	263,135
Total	1,955,404	5,720,360	7,675,764	5,480,485	2,195,279
Central Circle.					
Cuddapah, North	(*c*) 128,088	421,278	549,366	393,065	156,301
Do. East	(*d*) 34,315	251,254	285,569	208,533	77,036
Do. South	18,862	(*f*) 21,762	40,624	17,208 (*k*) 11,561	11,855
Nellore	(*e*) 188,907	514,696	703,603	579,156 (*i*) 8,057	116,390
Chingleput	27,036	176,337	203,373	171,378	31,995
Arcot, North	286,238	1,300,220	1,586,458	1,432,959	153,499
Do. South	16,692	217,402	234,094	195,644 (*h*) 3,150 (*j*) 864	34,436
Salem, North	79,406	226,480	305,886	232,096	73,790
Do. South	151,465	302,495	453,960	431,250	22,710
Trichinopoly	128,524	394,768	523,292	418,953 (*k*) 8,172	96,167
Tanjore	7,507	144,015 (*g*) 78,704	230,226	226,762	3,464
Total	1,067,040	4,049,411	5,116,451	4,338,808	777,643
Southern Circle.					
South Canara	304,875	480,040	784,915	341,915 (*h*) 5,681	437,319
Malabar, North	12,734	12,335	25,069	13,608	11,461
Do. South	2	3,529	3,531	3,506	25
The Nilgiris	216,610	506,862	723,472	573,700	149,772
Coimbatore, North	50,696	384,100	434,796	297,490	137,306
Do. South	396,658	1,123,111	1,519,769	1,305,703 (*l*) 28,462	185,604
Madura	1,655	1,205,013	1,206,668	1,203,909	2,759
Tinnevelly	5,885	38,670	44,555	41,547	3,008
Total	989,115	3,753,660	4,742,775	3,815,521	927,254
Grand total	4,011,559	13,523,431	17,534,990	13,634,814	3,900,176

	C. FT.
(*a*) Closing balance of last year's return	81,087
Deduct quantity omitted from the Form No. 6 of the current year on receipt of correction slip from Range officer, Delta	61,111
	19,976

(*b*) Last year's closing balance was 142,710. The Collector has not explained the difference.

(*c*) The Collector reports that the balance of fuel on 30th June 1908 should be 128,088 and not 349,006, the mistake being due to the fact that in column 5 of Form No. 57 for 1906-1907, 22,302 c.ft. were shown as disposed of instead of 223,020 c.ft. by clerical error.

(*d*) Revised figure.

(*e*) The difference between the closing balance of last year and the opening balance of this year is explained to be due to the elimination of the balance in Madras depots. The figure in column 5 includes the total quantity of wood despatched to Madras depots.

(*f*) The Collector's figure was 21,675½ cubic feet of fuel and 87 weights and 21 lb. of charcoal, but the figure given in Form No. 55 has been adopted.

(*g*) Transferred from Trichinopoly. (*h*) Written off. (*i*) Used departmentally, wastage or written off.
(*j*) Used departmentally. (*k*) Sent to Madras depots for sale. (*l*) Wastage and deficit.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to depots, sold locally otherwise disposed of during 1907-1908—*cont.*

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Revised during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BAMBOOS (NUMBER).					
Northern Circle.					
Ganjám	1,290	724,520	725,810	720,415	5,395
Vizagapatam	21,588	554,456	576,044	555,585	20,459
Upper Gódávari	..	8,350	8,350	8,350	..
Lower do.	160	320,261	320,421	170,100	150,321
Kistna	..	17,562	17,562	3,099	14,463
Guntúr	111	504	615	615	..
Kurnool, East	110,330	796,087	906,417	718,231	188,186
Do. West	25,541	5,446,580	5,472,121	5,429,252	42,869
Bellary	725	47,024	47,749	47,499	250
Anantapur	103,323	37,863	141,186	102,116	39,070
Total ..	263,068	7,953,207	8,216,275	7,755,262	461,013
Central Circle.					
Cuddapah, North	17,970	26,715	44,685	27,315	17,370
Do. East	2,660	10,552	13,212	13,002	210
Do. South	4,900	73,800	78,700	77,080	1,620
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..
Arcot, North	..	60,242	60,242	(*b*) 58,000 (*c*) 2,141	101
Do. South	..	312	312	197	115
Salem, North	38,707	169,645	208,352	194,461	13,891
Do. South	99,134	154,981	254,115	252,835	1,280
Trichinopoly	23,922	134,471	158,393	124,099	34,294
Tanjore	435	(*a*) 3,575	4,010	(*d*) 2,908	1,102
Total ..	187,728	634,293	822,021	752,038	69,983
Southern Circle.					
South Canara	3,756	2,756	6,512	2,700 (*c*) 344	3,468
Malabar, North	12,483	13,848	26,331	20,006	6,325
Do. South	19,733	90,521	110,254	42,077 (*c*) 739	67,438
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore, North	7,100	652,472	659,572	638,537	21,035
Do. South	33	146	179	179	..
Madura	2	7	9	9	..
Tinnevelly	73	..	73	73	..
Total ..	43,180	759,750	802,930	704,664	98,266
Grand total ..	493,976	9,347,250	9,841,226	9,211,964	629,262

(*a*) Transferred from Trichinopoly.
(*b*) Sent to Madras depot for sale.
(*c*) Used departmentally.
(*d*) Includes 75 bamboos given under "free grants."

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to depots, sold locally or otherwise disposed of during 1907–1908—*cont.*

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINOR PRODUCE (MAUNDS OF 25 LBS.).					
Northern Circle.					
Ganjám	(a) 333	6,255	6,588	6,588	..
Vizagapatam	(a) 1,813	2,566	4,379	4,379	..
Upper Gódávari	(a) 450	1,030	1,480	1,458	22
Lower do.	..	6,365	6,365	6,365	..
Kistna	..	16,070,143	16,070,143	1,317,950	14,752,193
Guntúr	(a) 70,339	33,916	104,255	63,703	40,552
Kurnool, East	(a) 8,433	14,166	22,599	14,225	8,374
Do. West	864	12,491	13,355	12,418	937
Bellary	2,728	7	2,735	2,734	1
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..
Total	(a) 84,960	16,146,939	16,231,899	1,429,820	14,802,079
Central Circle.					
Cuddapah, North	(b) 744	(b) 6	(b) 750	(b) 26	(b) 724
Do. East	(b) 75	(b) 2	(b) 77	(b) 77	..
Do. South	9	..	9	9	..
Nellore	6,883	9,819	16,702	13,821	2,881
Chingleput	1,517	4,686	6,203	235	5,968
Arcot, North	1,128	2,554	3,682	1,134	2,548
Do. South	3,733	546	4,279	3,552 (c) 3	724
Salem, North	7,931	3,219	11,150	10,014	1,136
Do. South	3,720	1,100	4,820	3,900	920
Trichinopoly	177	118	295	253	42
Tanjore	..	4	4	..	4
Total	25,917	22,054	47,971	33,024	14,947
Southern Circle.					
South Canara	38	1,781	1,819	1,698 (c) 54 (f) 4	63
Malabar, North	40 (d) + 22	1,132	1,194	1,167	27
Do. South	..	(e) ..	..	..	(e) ..
The Nilgiris	1,152	2,960	4,112	2,531	1,581
Coimbatore, North	2,262 (d) + 6,265	16,496	25,023	11,087	13,936
Do. South	590	1,805	2,395	1,973 (f) 140	282
Madura	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	17	69	86	84	2
Total	10,386	24,243	34,629	18,738	15,891
Grand total	121,263	16,193,236	16,314,499	1,481,582	14,832,917

(a) The opening balances do not agree with the last year's closing balances due to correct conversion now made of he different quantities of minor produce into maunds of 25 lbs.
(b) Revised approximate figures, the Collector having given details in various measures.
(c) Used departmentally. (d) Omitted to be shown as balance in the return of the previous year.
(e) Less than one maund. (f) Written off the account.

ANNUAL FORM NO. 58.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

STATEMENT showing the value of Timber and other Produce at sale depots for the year 1907–1908.

District.	Description of timber or produce.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in value.	
		Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Northern Circle.			RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	Sâl	..	449	112	..	1,485	1,135	1,023	..
	Miscellaneous Timber.	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	..
	Total, Timbers.	..	452	113	..	1,487	1,136	1,023	..
	Fuel	..	200	15	..	856	56	41	..
	Bamboos	1,290	..	12	5,395	..	50	38	..
Vizagapatam.	Sâl	..	8	4	..	38	20	16	..
	Miscellaneous	..	737	262	..	546	235	..	27
	Total	..	745	266	..	584	255	..	11
	Fuel	..	82,262	2,517	..	128,640	(a) 895	..	1,622
	Bamboos	21,588	..	430	20,459	..	416	..	20
	Minor produce	MDS. (d)1,813	..	276	..	..	..	..	276
Gódávari, Upper.	Teak	..	916	458	..	699	349	..	109
	Miscellaneous	..	1,856	423	..	329	41	..	382
	Total, Timber	..	2,772	881	..	1,028	390	..	491
	Fuel	..	14,391	(d) 856	..	2,144	135	..	721
	Minor produce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari, Lower.	Yegisi	..	17	4	..	61	15	11	..
	Miscellaneous	..	297	37	..	916	295	258	..
	Total, Timber	..	314	41	..	977	310	269	..
	Fuel	..	81,087	5,406	..	38,104	3,242	..	2,164
	Bamboos	160	..	5	150,321	..	5,011	5,006	..
Kistna	Timber	..	207	102	..	29	18	..	84
	Fuel	..	49,148	4,643	..	46,904	3,868	..	775
Guntúr	Timber		4,061	1,493	..	2,425	860	..	633
	Fuel	..	72,310	10,578	..	118,874	16,980	6,402	..
		..	(b) 624	432	..	2,360	1,620	1,188	
	Minor produce	(d) 712	..	(d) 714	20	..	25	..	689
Kurnool, East.	Timber	..	39,517	(d)29,638	..	31,457	23,593	..	6,045
	Fuel	..	457,558	22,878	..	422,186	13,031	..	9,847
	Bamboos	110,330	..	2,206	188,186	..	3,316	1,110	..
	Minor produce	5,673	..	2,381	1,504	..	888	.	1,493
Kurnool, West.	Timber	..	41,369	20,685	..	56,620	28,310	7,625	..
	Fuel	..	739,856	43,521	..	828,631	51,462	7,941	..
	Bamboos	25,541	..	(c) ..	42,869	..	430	430	..
	Minor produce	MDS. 864	..	856	937	..	915	59	..
Bellary	Timber	..	4,972	990	..	6,832	620	..	370
	Fuel	..	168,389	9,470	..	186,883	9,621	151	..
	Bamboos	725	..	18	250	..	10	..	8
	Minor produce	MDS. 2,727	..	359	1	..	2	..	357
Anantapur	Timber	..	532	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fuel	..	241,535	27,604	..	2,431	13,370	..	14,234
	Bamboos	103,323	..	(c) ..	39,070	..	(c) ..	..	..

(a) Includes the value of 2,887 kunchams of charcoal. (b) Charcoal. (c) Value not reported.
(d) Correct figure as reported by the Collector.

Statement showing the value of Timber and other Produce at sale depots, etc.—*cont*.

District.	Description of timber or produce.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in value.	
		Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Central Circle.			RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.
Cuddapah, North.	Timber	2,402	601	915	3,765	941	1,577	662	..
	Fuel	..	(a)*22,010	(a)*1,223	..	† 32,411	‡ 2,363	1,140	..
	Bamboos	7,024	..	150	5,083	..	124	..	26
	Minor Forest produce.	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
Cuddapah, East.	Timber	..	(a) 20,521	(a) 5,450	..	2,103	1,227	..	4,223
	Fuel	..	(a) 34,315	(a) 897	..	77,036	8,426	7,529	..
	Bamboos ..	2,660	..	58	210	..	5	..	53
	Minor Forest produce.	MDS. 2,995	..	(a) 193	..	..	..	..	193
Cuddapah, South.	Timber	1,249	389	200	..	52	8	..	192
	Fuel	..	1,548	194	..	1,330	199	5	..
	Bamboos ..	4,900	..	62	1,620	..	20	..	42
	Minor Forest produce.	MDS. 8	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Nellore ..	Timber	..	13,195	1,645	..	7,808	976	..	669
	Fuel	..	(b) * 188,907	(b)14,658	..	116,390	18,442	3,784	..
	Bamboos ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Minor Forest produce.	..	6,883	1,354	..	2,881	2,025	671	..
Chingleput.	Timber	..	772	112	..	537	90	..	22
	Fuel	..	(f)27,036	2,704	..	31,995	3,786	1,082	..
	Bamboos ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Minor Forest produce.	..	1,517	..	..	{ 1,473 4,496	} (c) 313	313	..
Arcot, North.	Red sanders ..	..	1,000	300	..	1,000	300	..	..
	Sandalwood ..	..	49	392	..	5	40	..	352
	Miscellaneous Timber.	..	206	108	..	147	76	..	32
	Total, Timber ..	..	1,255	800	..	1,152	416	..	384
	Fuel	..	139,882	6,475	..	10,454	4,855	..	1,620
	Bamboos ..	..	..	..	41	..	1	1	..
	Minor Forest produce.	MDS. 213	..	500	(d) 525	..	1,177	677	..
Arcot, South.	Timber	..	1,224	765	..	1,046	719	..	46
	Fuel	..	1,371	174	..	9,025	(e) 258	84	..
	Bamboos ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Minor Forest produce.	..	..	..	MDS. 32	..	12	12	..
Salem, North.	Timber	..	8,670	4,956	..	3,693	2,670	..	2,286
	Fuel	..	79,406	9,856	..	73,790	9,223	..	633
	Bamboos ..	38,707	..	985	13,891	..	477	..	508
	Minor Forest produce.	MDS. 7,931	..	556	1,136	..	125	..	431

* Includes 560 lb. of charcoal valued at Rs. 6.

† Includes 6,230 lb. of charcoal valued at Rs. 67.

‡ Includes 600 c.ft. of charcoal.

(a) Collector's figure.

(b) The differences between the entries in this and the previous year's return are due to the elimination from this return of the balance with its value in Madras depots.

(c) Value not settled owing to want of demand.

(d) Includes approximately 60 measures of sarapappu.

(e) Includes value of 58 maunds of charcoal.

Statement showing the value of Timber and other Produce at sale depots, etc.—*cont.*

District.	Description of timber or produce.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in value.	
		Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Central Circle—cont.			RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.
Salem, South.	Sandalwood ..	..	181	1,629	..	65	650	..	979
	Vengai ..	..	198	386	} ..	3,005	1,945	610	..
	Miscellaneous ..	..	1,878	939					
	Total, Timber ..	..	2,257	2,964	..	3,070	2,595	..	369
	Fuel ..	..	151,465	8,415	..	22,710	3,523	..	4,892
	Bamboos ..	99,134	..	1,568	..	1,280	32	..	1,536
	Minor Forest produce.	MDS. 3,720	..	90	MDS. 920	..	75	..	15
Trichinopoly.	Timber ..	..	1,302	209	..	1,143	183	..	26
	Fuel ..	..	128,524	12,239	..	96,167	9,047	..	3,192
	Bamboos ..	23,922	..	1,450	34,294	..	2,071	621	..
	Minor Forest produce.	MDS. 177	..	121	MDS. 42	..	29	..	92
Tanjore ..	Timber ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fuel ..	..	1,581	91	..	3,129	507	416	..
	Bamboos ..	435	..	40	1,102	..	110	70	..
	Southern Circle.								
Canara, South.	Timber ..	..	6,924 (a)+ 390	5,002 (a) +128	..	4,770	3,558	..	1,572
	Fuel ..	..	(b) 71,133	6,544	..	(b1) 57,908	5,339	..	1,205
	Bamboos ..	110	..	15	677	..	101	86	..
	Minor produce ..	MDS. 16	..	16	MDS. 63	..	84	68	..
Malabar, North.	Teak ..	..	91,485	71,575	..	116,645	77,112	5,537	..
	Vengai ..	..	21,548	10,880	..	19,515	9,995	..	885
	Rosewood ..	..	8,190	5,500	..	7,876	4,086	..	1,414
	Mathi ..	..	27,459	11,167	..	30,108	5,950	..	5,217
	Venteak ..	..	5,636	1,500	..	8,743	2,200	700	..
	Ironwood ..	..	5,739	2,869	..	5,614	2,800	..	69
	Miscellaneous ..	..	5,380	2,522	..	5,355	2,875	353	..
	Total, Timber ..	..	165,437	1,06,013	..	193,856	1,05,018	..	995
	Fuel ..	..	12,734	600	..	11,461	575	..	25
	Bamboos ..	12,483	..	400	6,325	..	250	..	150
	Minor produce ..	MDS. (a) 62	..	310	MDS. 27	..	50	..	260
Malabar, South.	Teak ..	..	46,198	79,280 (Teak to Miscellaneous)	..	233,128	1,72,000 (Teak to Miscellaneous)	..	..
	Rosewood ..		494			1,675			
	Ironwood ..		25,482			28,425			
	Mathi ..		6,694			17,998			
	Vengai ..		276			467			
	Irumbokam ..		..			40			
	Miscellaneous ..		14,700			22,776			
	Total, Timber ..	..	93,844	79,280	..	304,509	1,72,000	92,720	..
	Fuel ..	..	2	..	..	25	1	1	..
	Bamboos ..	19,733	..	985	67,438	..	3,370	2,385	..
	Minor produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..
Nilgiris, The.	Teak ..	..	167	416	..	9	10	..	406
	Fuel ..	..	22,431	1,836	..	48,301	4,083	2,247	..
	Minor produce ..	..	122	140	..	..	..	..	140
Coimbatore, North.	Sandalwood ..	..	1,327	18,571	..	3,765	48,000	29,429	..
	Vengai ..	..	1,328	996	..	..	..	..	996
	Teak ..	..	530	530	..	..	..	..	530
	Rosewood ..	..	5,438	1,925	..	(d) 8,649	1,058	..	867
	Mathi ..	..	60	38	..	59	37	..	1
	Miscellaneous ..	..	770 (c)+ 510	588	..	1,482	290	..	298
	Total, Timber ..	..	9,453 + 510	22,648	..	13,955	49,385	26,737	..

(a) Omitted to be shown as balance in the return of the previous year.
(b) Excludes 160 bundles of brushwood, the volume of which has not been reported.
(b_1) Excludes 68 bundles of brushwood and 501 maunds of charcoal the volume of which has not been reported.
(c) Volume of 985 agricultural implements omitted to be shown in the return of the previous year.
(d) Includes 5,764 cubic feet of rosewood wastage to be written off.

Statement showing the value of Timber and other Produce at sale depots, etc.—*cont.*

District.	Description of timber or produce.	On hand at commencement of the year. Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	On hand at close of the year. Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Difference in value. In favour of the year.	Against the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Southern Circle—cont.			RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.
Coimbatore North—*cont.*	Fuel	..	50,696	3,168	..	147,062	8,520	5,352	..
	Bamboos ..	7,100	..	319	21,035	..	350	31	..
	Minor produce ..	MDS. 2,262 (a) +6,265	..	4,837	MDS. 13,936	..	4,974	137	..
Coimbatore, South.	Teak ..	..	8,298	20,350	..	15,892	35,595	15,245	..
	Rosewood ..	..	81	142	..	749	1,228	1,086	..
	Ironwood ..	..	67	56	..	28	14	..	42
	Vengai	..	1,292	1,642	..	..	5	..	1,637
	Mathi	..	1,330	1,247	..	1,155	2,001	754	..
	Venteak	..	..	..	..	153	351	351	
	Miscellaneous ..	..	8,534	5,802	..	633	1,765	..	4,037
	Total, Timber ..	..	19,602	29,239	..	18,610	40,959	11,720	..
	Fuel	..	(b) ..	4,551	..	(c) ..	1,262	..	3,289
	Minor produce ..	MDS. 73	..	458	MDS. 8	..	62	..	396
Madura ..	Timber	..	619	155	..	1,260	315	160	..
	Fuel	..	1,602	137	..	2,759	221	84	..
Tinnevelly ..	Teak	..	645	1,311	..	2	1	..	1,310
	Miscellaneous ..	..	2,641	1,249	..	271	70	..	1,179
	Total, Timber ..	..	3,286	2,560	..	273	71	..	2,489
	Fuel	..	5,885	780	..	3,008	313	..	467
	Bamboos ..	..	73	4	..	..	..	..	4
	Minor produce ..	MDS. (a) 17	..	50	MDS. 2	..	5	..	45
	ABSTRACT.								
Northern Circle	Timber	..	94,941	54,209	..	101,439	55,492	1,283	..
	Fuel	..	1,907,360	127,920	..	1,778,013	1,14,280	..	13,640
	Bamboos ..	262,957	..	2,671	446,550	..	9,227	6,556	..
	Minor produce ..	11,789	..	4,586	2,462	..	1,830	..	2,756
	Total ..	..	..	1,89,386	..	..	1,80,829	..	8,557
Central Circle.	Timber	..	50,181	18,016	..	21,545	10,461	..	7,555
	Fuel	..	766,045	56,926	..	474,437	60,629	3,703	..
	Bamboos ..	176,782	..	4,313	57,521	..	2,840	..	1,473
	Minor produce ..	MDS. 23,444	..	2,842	MDS. 11,505	..	3,756	914	..
	Total, value ..	..	..	82,097	..	..	77,686	..	4,411
Southern Circle.	Timber	..	297,410 (a)+ 905	2,40,415	..	537,242	3,71,316	1,30,901	..
	Fuel	..	164,483	17,616	..	270,524	20,314	2,698	..
	Bamboos ..	39,501	..	1,723	95,475	..	4,071	2,348	..
	Minor produce ..	MDS. 2,490 (a)+6,344	..	5,811	MDS. 14,036	..	5,200	..	611
	Total value ..	..	..	2,65,565	..	..	4,00,901	1,35,336	..
	Grand Total ..	..	..	5,37,048	..	..	6,59,416	1,22,368	..

(a) Omitted to be shown as balance in the return of the previous year.

(b) Six hundred and thirty-two tons and 31 cwt. of fuel and 60 bags of charcoal, the volume of which has not been reported.

(c) One hundred and eighty-three tons and 35 qrs. of fuel and charcoal, the volume of which has not been reported.

ANNUAL FORM No. 59.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Summary of Revenue of the different districts for the Forest year 1907–1908.

ANNUAL FORM No. 59.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

SUMMARY of Revenue of the different districts for the Forest year 1907–1908.

Budget heads.	Northern Circle.							
	Direction.	Ganjám.	Vizagapatam.	Gódávari, Upper.	Gódávari, Lower.	Kistna.	Guntúr.	Kurnool, West.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—								
(a) Timber	..	315	1,799	5,158	138	472	1,729	18,501
(b) Firewood and charcoal	1,046	4,101	15,741	677	41,395	30,843	54,178	31,557
(c) Bamboos	..	5,111	9,000	40	4,243	48	4,151	48,683
(d) Sandalwood	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
(e) Grass and other minor produce	15	1	471	40	5	710	7,938	4,806
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—								
(a) Timber	..	19,422	3,394	22,859	28,807	12,808	21,401	965
(b) Firewood and charcoal	..	5,418	1,617	80	8,071	21,030	7,434	9,632
(c) Bamboos	..	1,046	5,059	7,461	37,929	..	..	..
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	..	11,821	4,908	1,998	16,226	18,642	94,948	22,539
(e) Other produce	..	2,968	19,962	345	28,361	12,667	17,661	28,546
(f) Tree-owners' fees	..	567	559	..	8,556	7,295	6,309	20,974
III. Confiscated drift and waifwood	..	544	14	1,753	4,440	97	90	595
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Miscellaneous—								
(a) Fines and forfeitures	..	122	..	..	526	164	2	7
(b) Other sources	6	3,220	2,034	1,550	2,063	1,531	8,456	5,927
Total, Receipts	1,067	54,656	64,558	41,965	1,80,760	1,06,307	2,24,297	1,92,732

Budget heads.	Northern Circle.				Central Circle.						
	Kurnool, East.	Bellary.	Anantapur.	Total.	Direction.	Nellore.	Cuddapah, North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, East.	Chingleput.	North Arcot.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—											
(a) Timber	30,999	907	197	60,215	* 1,380	609	11,963	214	19,143	481	2,446
(b) Firewood and charcoal	35,431	28,896	12,338	2,56,203	† 53,744	31,652	15,929	2,056	13,458	30,177	52,658
(c) Bamboos	10,304	504	1,288	83,372	‡ 390	..	755	963	300	66	..
(d) Sandalwood	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,354
(e) Grass and other minor produce	7,161	4,722	..	25,869	§ 5,439	2,480	..	..	223	13	1,672
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—											
(a) Timber	81	6,776	6,572	1,23,085	..	5,582	3,940	3,804	2,796	3,437	10,070
(b) Firewood and charcoal	1,477	4,681	1,824	61,264	§ 33,156	3,266	4,253	1,777	1,834	4,055	20,775
(c) Bamboos	26	24	2	51,547	..	23	2,020	222	5,673	47	27,490
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	35,688	44,647	24,642	2,76,059	..	56,818	28,816	22,089	22,849	13,566	49,850
(e) Other produce	16,275	51,689	1,12,652	2,91,126	‖ 18,097	22,041	16,796	42,547	11,181	9,335	42,617
(f) Tree-owners' fees	4,171	22,467	12,834	83,732	..	3,124	2,292	3,735	1,589	3,862	7,377
III. Confiscated drift and waifwood	278	49	241	8,101	..	431	150	14	304	10	449
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Miscellaneous—											
(a) Fines and forfeitures	7	1,233	314	2,405	§ 5	110	56	249	47	229	289
(b) Other sources	6,434	9,106	3,220	43,547	¶ 1,352	8,522	41	213	780	223	1,245
Total, Receipts	1,48,332	1,75,731	1,76,124	13,66,529	1,13,563	1,34,658	87,012	77,883	80,177	65,571	2,49,292

Budget head.	Central Circle—*cont.*					
	South Arcot.	North Salem.	South Salem.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Total.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—						
(a) Timber	1,283	7,172	5,535	299	..	50,525
(b) Firewood and charcoal	6,571	26,862	29,810	38,393	26,015	3,27,325
(c) Bamboos	9	4,607	4,345	4,615	276	16,326
(d) Sandalwood	6	14,610	4,284	..	..	51,254
(e) Grass and other minor produce	111	364	29	58	..	10,390
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—						
(a) Timber	14,312	11,977	8,449	781	536	65,684
(b) Firewood and charcoal	39,574	7,348	7,966	25,592	10,601	1,60,197
(c) Bamboos	11,203	26,290	18,752	12	689	92,421
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	52,723	37,196	26,713	20,770	972	3,32,362
(e) Other produce	38,746	18,433	29,254	20,883	6,768	2,76,698
(f) Tree-owners' fees	2,175	1,676	384	..	87	26,301
III. Confiscated drift and waifwood	297	194	203	18	3	2,073
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Miscellaneous—						
(a) Fines and forfeitures	453	158	1,934	125	21	3,746
(b) Other sources	868	5,684	10,829	10,404	4,778	44,939
Total, Receipts	1,68,331	1,62,571	1,48,487	1,21,950	50,746	14,60,241

Budget head.	Southern Circle.									
	Direction.	Canara, South.	Malabar, North.	Malabar, South.	Nilgiris, The.	Coimbatore, North.	Coimbatore, South.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Total.
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—										
(a) Timber	8,060	8,428	16,666	1,02,037	6,693	2,027	80,500	122	3,426	2,27,959
(b) Firewood and charcoal	461	27,043	757	87	20,063	19,177	65,422	67,014	3,372	2,03,396
(c) Bamboos	..	444	639	2,828	..	11,648	..	..	4	15,563
(d) Sandalwood	12,000	..	..	..	1,847	10,070	39	..	..	23,956
(e) Grass and other minor produce	8	16,250	1,807	..	2,560	13,228	1,539	..	235	35,627
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—										
(a) Timber	1	3,997	1,903	4,706	1,869	8,830	4,068	11,690	2,407	39,471
(b) Firewood and charcoal	..	13,481	5	7	2,707	4,161	16,795	37,613	63,916	1,38,685
(c) Bamboos	..	920	183	324	1,127	9,402	13,310	3,526	901	29,693
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	..	8,852	2,804	..	8,861	46,161	10,431	35,245	6,568	1,18,922
(e) Other produce	..	22,297	3,887	1,830	919	9,315	9,407	40,666	32,648	1,20,969
(f) Tree-owners' fees	..	3,305	..	1	..	49	..	..	..	3,355
III. Confiscated drift and waifwood	..	1,510	801	32	12	226	482	606	1,085	4,754
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Miscellaneous—										
(a) Fines and forfeitures	5	237	..	2	..	26	128	1,664	683	2,745
(b) Other sources	6,369	9,140	3,945	2,313	6,840	4,102	13,860	14,258	5,334	66,161
Total, Receipts	26,904	1,15,904	33,397	1,14,167	53,498	1,38,422	2,15,981	2,12,404	1,20,579	10,31,256

	RS.
* On account of North Cuddapah	15
Do. of East do.	1,365
Total	1,380

	RS.
† On account of East Cuddapah	9,142
Do. of Nellore	37,334
Do. of Chingleput	2,605
Do. of North Arcot	3,000
Do. of North Salem	177
Do. of South do.	1,486
Total	53,744

‡ On account of North Arcot.

§ On account of Nellore.

	RS.
‖ On account of Nellore	14,497
Do. of Chingleput	1,950
Do. of North Arcot	1,650
Total	18,097

	RS.
¶ On account of Nellore	610
Do. of Chingleput	67
Do. of Direction	675
Total	1,352

J. F. GRAHAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

SUMMARY of Expenditure of the different Districts for the Forest year 1907–1908.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Ganjám.	Vizagapatam.	Gódávari, Upper.	Gódávari, Lower.	Kistna.	Guntúr.	Kurnool, West.	Kurnool, East.	Bellary.	Anantapur.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	27	..	38	..	247	245	1,910	966	536	651	414	5,034
A. Conservancy and Works.												
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—												
(a) Timber	..	635	519	— 2	68	208	225	12,101	23,029	502	1,273	38,558
(b) Firewood and charcoal ..	..	1,516	12,517	260	20,596	23,809	33,050	31,460	43,488	28,154	8,800	2,03,650
(c) Bamboos ..	..	3,048	5,297	6	4,528	390	1,294	28,561	7,450	956	343	51,873
(d) Sandalwood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	21	..	..	..	64
(e) Grass and other minor produce.	..	..	300	52	..	9	6,805	2,244	5,063	4,959	..	19,432
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	..	7,045	6,169	4,056	12,172	2,448	4,577	11,755	8,495	4,118	1,770	62,605
III. Confiscated drift and waifwood	..	4	..	480	1,197	1	5	38	6	..	..	1,731
V. Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,167	..	8,567
VI. Live-stock, stores, tools and plant—												
(a) Purchase of cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 42	..	..	— 42
(b) Feed and keep of cattle	..	771	1,027	855	..	..	..	749	6,008	5,609	..	15,019
(c) Stores, tools and plant	150	156	146	659	4,532	730	1,616	1,307	607	690	434	11,027
VII. Communications and buildings—												
(a) Roads and bridges ..	5,945	936	476	2,990	3,123	525	..	200	3,640	27	760	18,622
(b) Buildings ..	4,120	6,677	1,231	3,032	6,852	2,993	2,228	10,761	8,956	7,377	7,414	61,641
(c) Other works ..	219	177	508	709	714	909	17	464	997	256	150	5,120
VIII. Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests—												
(a) Demarcation ..	..	3,969	154	21	521	485	497	1,107	1,211	139	4,091	12,195
(b) Cost of forest settlement; compensation for land and rights.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	193	60	10	..	269
(c) Surveys—												
(1) Local ..	395	571	..	660	364	686	899	989	1,400	435	986	7,385
(2) India ..	11,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,341
(d) Working plans ..	..	..	..	20	476	..	..	..	12	..	..	508
(e) Sowing and planting	10,092	614	241	1,012	5,017	5,634	4,454	26,628	11,652	10,175	2,858	78,377
(f) Protection from fire	..	3,074	661	4,867	1,801	407	54	7,326	12,025	4,738	1,133	36,086
(g) Other works ..	..	79	..	120	..	5,715	8,596	511	311	12,518	4,995	32,845
IX. Miscellaneous—												
(a) Law charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
(b) Other charges ..	11	78	95	106	11	4	25	— 2	..	31	61	420
Total, A. Conservancy and Works	32,300	29,350	29,779	19,903	62,219	45,198	66,301	1,37,379	1,34,904	89,529	35,482	6,82,344

MADRAS,
1st *September* 1908.

J. F. GRAHAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency, Northern Circle—cont.

Summary of Expenditure of the different Districts for the Forest year 1907–1908—*cont.*

Budget heads.	Direction.	Ganjám.	Vizagapatam.	Gódávari, Upper.	Gódávari, Lower.	Kistna.	Guntúr.	Kurnool, West.	Kurnool, East.	Bellary.	Anantapur.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Brought forward, total, A. Conservancy and Works.	32,300	29,350	29,779	19,903	62,219	45,198	66,301	1,37,379	1,34,904	89,529	35,482	**6,82,344**
B. Establishments.												
I. Salaries—												
(*a*) Conservators	20,883	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	121	**21,071**
(*b*) Superior officers	7,600	10,182	15,000	4,029	12,394	4,800	7,968	17,277	6,351	22,313	6,700	**1,14,614**
(*c*) Subordinate forest and depot establishments	5,287	13,281	6,096	4,376	11,159	6,051	9,783	20,069	22,048	16,828	10,082	**1,25,060**
(*d*) Office establishments	9,359	3,363	2,552	2,642	4,584	2,776	4,140	5,994	5,920	4,791	3,255	**49,376**
(*e*) Deputation and special allowances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**..**
Exchange compensation allowance.	375	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	**388**
II Travelling allowances—												
(*a*) Conservators	4,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4,997**
(*b*) Superior officers	1,922	2,427	1,547	1,133	1,716	1,160	1,280	3,472	1,837	1,939	787	**19,220**
(*c*) Subordinate forest and depot establishments	1,529	3,133	1,587	1,663	3,385	1,732	2,867	4,987	5,419	4,883	2,625	**33,810**
(*d*) Office establishments	1,927	619	366	636	668	858	769	870	1,447	1,139	858	**10,157**
III. Contingencies—												
(*a*) Rents, rates and taxes	100	97	388	1	181	452	403	242	115	188	105	**2,272**
(*b*) Official postage	858	745	464	340	1,387	826	992	1,229	1,068	1,262	1,251	**10,422**
(*c*) Service telegrams	480	68	38	12	46	61	107	47	129	177	27	**1,192**
(*d*) Sundries	2,103	1,019	713	1,076	1,922	867	1,297	2,175	2,000	2,042	1,027	**16,241**
Total, B. Establishments ..	57,420	34,934	28,751	15,908	37,509	19,583	29,619	56,362	46,334	55,562	26,838	**4,08,820**
Grand total of expenditure ..	89,720	64,284	58,530	35,811	99,728	64,781	95,920	1,93,741	1,81,238	1,45,091	62,320	**10,91,164**

MADRAS,
1st *September* 1908.

J. F. GRAHAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency, Central Circle.

SUMMARY of Expenditure of the different districts for the Forest year 1907–1908.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Nellore.	Cuddapah, North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, East.	Chingleput.	Arcot, North.	Arcot, South.	Salem, North.	Salem, South.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	..	1,131	48	676	64	115	262	1,655	1,292	188	519	36	5,986
A. Conservancy and Works.													
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—													
(*a*) Timber ..	..	214	4,799	10	3,446	225	1,313	2,302	3,767	5,085	232	390	21,783
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ..	— 5	38,588	12,011	1,462	14,609	24,071	32,869	2,786	31,775	22,953	36,048	7,052	2,24,219
(*c*) Bamboos ..	..	..	528	491	127	176	379	23	4,261	4,245	4,602	76	14,908
(*d*) Sandalwood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,937	..	884	339	..	..	3,160
(*e*) Grass and other minor produce ..	..	3,238	..	..	14	58	964	54	216	89	73	1	4,707
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ..	..	3,870	6,127	3,023	7,419	2,061	4,742	2,577	4,199	4,768	2,052	162	41,000
III. Confiscated, drift and waifwood	..	..	6	..	3	..	3	..	13	27	..	..	52
V. Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	25
VI. Live-stock, stores, tools and plant—													
(*a*) Purchase of cattle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521	..	..	..	487	..	1,008
(*b*) Feed and keep of cattle ..	..	..	..	..	134	..	294	..	1,768	..	822	..	3,018
(*c*) Stores, tools and plant ..	37	3,120	35	57	138	1,117	1,797	701	1,306	1,361	287	101	10,057
VII. Communications and buildings—													
(*a*) Roads and bridges ..	..	452	..	245	54	214	1,197	379	3,262	3,305	2,457	..	11,565
(*b*) Buildings ..	12	1,112	1,239	221	998	992	3,430	858	3,913	2,922	527	9	16,233
(*c*) Other works ..	..	742	258	..	46	300	20	105	372	300	1	37	2,181
VIII. Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests—													
(*a*) Demarcation ..	..	191	3	83	53	2,060	357	297	1,246	368	194	..	4,852
(*b*) Cost of forest settlement; compensation for land and rights ..	..	2	16	..	261	..	..	..	95	213	100	..	687
(*c*) Surveys—													
(1) Local ..	338	341	..	..	386	377	366	364	1,222	1,399	476	10	5,279
(2) India ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Working-plans.	..	254	548	170	5	20	9	158	..	307	..	..	1,471
(*e*) Sowing and planting ..	..	10,691	500	247	551	1,482	5,126	2,023	527	332	2,353	2,260	26,092
(*f*) Protection from fire	..	1,428	3,150	329	2,765	555	1,765	2,462	1,773	2,823	118	..	17,168
(*g*) Other works ..	..	4,040	1,917	1,672	1,098	6,791	16,250	12,937	5,231	6,377	3,726	468	60,507
X. Miscellaneous—													
(*a*) Law charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	53	..	..	68
(*b*) Other charges ..	..	122	5	1	35	9	..	2	419	60	113	3	769
Total, A. Conservancy and Works	382	69,536	31,190	8,687	32,206	40,623	73,601	29,698	67,566	57,514	55,187	10,605	4,76,795

MADRAS,
1st September 1908.

J. F. GRAHAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Summary of Expenditure of the different districts for the Forest year 1907-1908—*cont.*

Budget heads.	Direction.	Nellore.	Cuddapah, North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, East.	Chingleput.	Arcot, North.	Arcot, South.	Salem, North.	Salem, South.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Brought forward, total, A. Conservancay and Works.	382	69,536	31,190	8,687	32,206	40,623	73,601	29,698	67,566	57,514	55,187	10,605	4,76,795
B. Establishments.													
I. Salaries—													
(*a*) Conservators	20,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,209
(*b*) Superior officers	2,004	5,400	3,610	10,500	2,315	3,771	15,030	7,860	6,906	13,400	14,050	..	84,846
(*c*) Subordinate Forest and depot establishments ..	1,878	12,792	7,066	3,566	7,703	8,013	18,504	12,007	9,850	11,439	9,955	1,471	1,04,244
(*d*) Office establishments ..	8,483	8,200	2,444	2,300	3,478	2,196	4,683	6,160	4,107	4,184	3,358	1,423	51,016
(*e*) Deputation and Special allowances	100	..	..	..	..	..	— 100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange compensation allowance.	— 100	..	..	..	..	..	— 300	..	..	..	..	..	— 400
II. Travelling allowances—													
(*a*) Conservators	2,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,102
(*b*) Superior officers	120	1,179	1,151	1,286	422	662	1,204	1,343	1,516	1,150	1,048	682	11,763
(*c*) Subordinate Forest and Depot establishments ..	505	3,613	1,920	986	2,188	1,729	4,470	2,830	3,037	4,268	2,506	817	28,869
(*d*) Office establishments ..	683	1,574	187	522	281	334	592	808	553	462	863	206	7,065
III. Contingencies—													
(*a*) Rents, rates and taxes ..	..	47	273	297	246	345	311	139	50	82	310	27	2,127
(*b*) Official postage	802	1,418	384	499	657	620	1,726	1,960	1,294	1,062	928	321	11,671
(*c*) Service telegrams ..	90	74	9	24	58	17	87	23	70	42	64	65	623
(*d*) Sundries	1,062	1,245	520	736	605	687	748	1,843	1,126	1,212	1,349	1313	12,446
Total, B. Establishments ..	37,938	35,542	17,564	20,716	17,953	18,374	46,955	34,973	28,509	37,301	34,431	6,325	3,36,581
Grand total of expenditure.	38,320	1,05,078	48,754	29,403	50,159	58,997	1,20,556	64,671	96,075	94,815	89,618	16,930	8,13,376

MADRAS,
1st *September* 1908.

J. F. GRAHAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency, Southern Circle—cont.

Summary of Expenditure of the different districts for the Forest year 1907–1908.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Canara, South.	Malabar, North.	Malabar, South.	Nilgiris, The.	Coimbatore, North.	Coimbatore, South.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	..	181	1	2	61	215	1,232	1,944	360	3,996
A. Conservancy and Works.										
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—										
(*a*) Timber ..	..	1,720	15,928	10,826	6,519	510	32,613	..	192	68,308
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ..	6	19,269	1,565	..	16,307	15,709	44,887	48,173	2,061	1,47,977
(*c*) Bamboos ..	..	209	568	2,864	78	9,884	6	..	..	13,609
(*d*) Sandalwood ..	..	..	..	..	179	6,615	9	..	..	6,803
(*e*) Grass and other minor produce.	..	3,426	684	81	1,230	6,595	1,059	..	110	13,185
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ..	..	5,861	517	..	814	3,869	5,929	2,836	2,660	22,486
III. Confiscated drift and waifwood	..	16	..	5	14	4	35	28	6	108
V. Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	..	..	18	—186	4,500	..	2,500	..	..	6,832
VI. Live-stock, stores, tools and plant—										
(*a*) Purchase of cattle ..	..	..	3,589	956	..	..	864	..	..	5,409
(*b*) Feed and keep of cattle ..	2	6,127	35,806	15,495	7,023	4,475	23,732	..	..	92,660
(*c*) Stores, tools and plant ..	4,335	2,055	801	444	2,068	767	12,261	518	261	23,510
VII. Communications and buildings—										
(*a*) Roads and bridges ..	..	1,035	5,930	1,140	2,555	11,239	4,618	10,363	3,767	40,647
(*b*) Buildings ..	..	2,221	3,384	3,130	3,503	3,556	4,317	7,625	2,934	30,670
(*c*) Other works ..	..	717	44	107	342	453	1,022	489	16	3,190
VIII Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests—										
(*a*) Demarcation ..	..	3,505	1,722	1,613	4,374	827	1,080	3,283	149	16,553
(*b*) Cost of forest settlement; compensation for land and rights ..	..	2,262	1,240	..	801	199	..	734	82	5,318
(*c*) Surveys (Local).	..	366	..	..	370	679	205	1,059	556	3,235
(*c*) Surveys (India).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Working plans.	..	..	33	34	21	..	29	..	..	117
(*e*) Sowing and planting ..	722	313	3,299	8,639	1,391	163	974	4,962	1,842	22,305
(*f*) Protection from fire	..	3,015	4,334	2,027	2,487	1,396	3,736	2,565	2,419	21,979
(*g*) Other works ..	..	149	1,817	1,59[illegible]	2,039	5,709	2,303	10,851	4,435	28,895
X. Miscellaneous—										
(*a*) Law charges ..	..	—182	5	..	58	..	..	..	3	— 116
(*b*) Other charges ..	274	139	93	394	3,916	73	470	110	256	5,725
Total, A. Conservancy and Works	5,339	52,404	81,378	49,163	60,650	72,937	1,43,881	95,540	22,109	5,83,401

MADRAS,
1*st September* 1908.

J. F. GRAHAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency, Southern Circle—cont.

Summary of Expenditure of the different districts for the Forest year 1907-1908—*cont.*

Budget heads.	Direction.	Canara, South.	Malabar, North.	Malabar, South.	Nilgiris, The.	Coimbatore, North.	Coimbatore, South.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Brought forward, total, A. Conservancy and Works.	5,339	52,404	81,378	49,163	60,650	72,937	1,43,881	95,540	22,109	5,83,401
B. Establishments.										
I. Salaries—										
(*a*) Conservators ..	18,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,597
(*b*) Superior officers ..	8,210	8,443	11,266	3,477	18,636	15,087	12,300	14,690	9,168	1,01,277
(*c*) Subordinate Forest and Depot establishments ..	7,408	11,835	9,559	5,676	11,994	13,581	15,113	11,867	12,824	99,857
(*d*) Office establishments	10,107	5,062	3,904	3,267	4,353	4,547	4,754	4,096	3,591	43,681
(*e*) Deputation and special allowances	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Exchange compensation allowance	49	—157	10	..	..	— 156	..	..	..	—254
II. Travelling Allowances—										
(*a*) Conservators ..	2,057	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,057
(*b*) Superior officers ..	2,374	1,503	1,881	946	2,655	2,057	2,258	1,263	1,422	16,359
(*c*) Subordinate Forest and Depot establishments ..	2,548	2,842	2 478	1,666	1,875	3,270	3,477	3,603	3,160	24,919
(*d*) Office establishments	1,034	658	503	212	341	737	861	1,050	773	6,169
III. Contingencies—										
(*a*) Rents, rates and taxes	419	51	55	134	453	204	323	445	331	2,415
(*b*) Official postage ..	686	1,420	454	372	510	1,242	1,179	1,484	1,128	8,475
(*c*) Service telegrams ..	44	40	45	46	34	107	84	114	113	627
(*d*) Sundries	1,853	917	1,310	552	731	1,647	2,236	1,445	519	11,210
Total, B. "Establishments"	55,489	32,614	31,465	16,348	41,582	42,323	42,585	40,057	33,029	3,35,492
Grand total of Expenditure.	60,828	85,018	1,12,843	65,511	1,02,232	1,15,260	1,86,466	1,35,597	55,138	9,18,893

MADRAS,
1st *September* 1908.

J. F. GRAHAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

SUMMARY of Receipts and Expenditure during 1907–1908 for each Circle and for the Presidency compiled in the Board's office from the Accountant-General's statement.

Budget heads.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Grand Total, Presidency. 1907–1908.	Grand Total, Presidency. 1906–1907.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—					
(*a*) Timber	60,215	50,525	2,27,959	3,38,699	3,69,788
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	2,56,203	3,27,325	2,03,396	7,86,924	7,20,105
(*c*) Bamboos	83,372	16,326	15,563	1,15,261	1,02,623
(*d*) Sandalwood	4	51,254	23,956	75,214	74,484
(*e*) Grass and other minor produce ..	25,869	10,390	35,627	71,886	57,647
Total, I ..	4,25,663	4,55,820	5,06,501	13,87,984	13,24,647
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—					
(*a*) Timber	1,23,085	65,684	39,471	2,28,240	1,82,941
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	61,264	1,60,197	1,38,685	3,60,146	2,89,688
(*c*) Bamboos	51,547	92,421	29,693	1,73,661	1,36,711
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	2,76,059	3,32,362	1,18,922	7,27,343	6,78,537
(*e*) Other produce	2,91,126	2,76,698	1,20,969	6,88,793	5,43,490
(*f*) Tree-owners' fees	83,732	26,301	3,355	1,13,388	1,06,364
Total, II ..	8,86,813	9,53,663	4 51,095	22,91,571	19,37,731
III. Confiscated drift and waifwood	8,101	2,073	4,754	14,928	14,913
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government	..	..	..	..	..
V. Miscellaneous—					
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	2,405	3,746	2,745	8,896	8,239
(*b*) Other sources	43,547	44,939	66,161	1,54,647	1,65,203
Total, V ..	45,952	48,685	68,906	1,63,543	1,73,442
Grand Total, Receipts ..	13,66,529	14,60,241	10,31,256	38,58,026	34,50,733
EXPENDITURE.					
I. Refunds and drawbacks	5,034	5,986	3,996	15,016	13,551
A. Conservancy and Works.					
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—					
(*a*) Timber	38,558	21,783	68,308	1,28,649	1,12,536
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	2,03,650	2,24,219	1,47,977	5,75,846	5,13,583
(*c*) Bamboos	51,873	14,908	13,609	80,390	69,367
(*d*) Sandalwood	64	3,160	6,803	10,027	16,986
(*e*) Grass and other minor produce ..	19,432	4,707	13,185	37,324	36,086
Total, A-I ..	3,13,577	2,68,777	2,49,882	8,32,236	7,48,558
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ..	62,605	41,000	22,486	1,26,091	1,17,068
III. Confiscated drift and waifwood	1,731	52	108	1,891	1,844
V. Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	8,567	25	6,832	15,424	17,709
VI. Live-stock, stores, tools and plant—					
(*a*) Purchase of cattle	— 42	1,008	5,409	6,375	18,503
(*b*) Feed and keep of cattle	15,019	3,018	92,660	1,10,697	94,597
(*c*) Stores, tools and plant	11,027	10,057	23,510	44,594	32,782
Total, A-VI ..	26,004	14,083	1,21,579	1,61,666	1,45,882
VII. Communications and buildings—					
(*a*) Roads and bridges	18,622	11,565	40,647	70,834	59,512
(*b*) Buildings	61,641	16,233	30,670	1,08,544	91,585
(*c*) Other works	5,120	2,181	3,190	10,491	9,071
Total, A-VII ..	85,383	29,979	74,507	1,89,869	1,60,168
VIII. Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests—					
(*a*) Demarcation	12,195	4,852	16,553	33,600	24,366
(*b*) Cost of forest settlement, compensation for land and rights	269	687	5,318	6,274	12,825
(*c*) (1) Local surveys	7,385	5,279	3,235	15,899	15,721
(*c*) (2) Surveys of India	11,341	..	..	11,341	46,938
(*d*) Working plans	508	1,471	117	2,096	1,726
(*e*) Sowing and planting	78,377	26,092	22,305	1,26,774	98,417
(*f*) Protection from fire	36,086	17,168	21,979	75,233	68,378
(*g*) Other works	32,845	60,507	28,895	1,22,247	1,06,070
Total, A-VIII ..	1,79,006	1,16,056	98,402	3,93,464	3,74,441

Summary of Receipts and Expenditure during 1907-1908 for each Circle and for the Presidency compiled in the Board's office from the Accountant-General's statement—*cont.*

Budget heads.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Grand, Total Presidency.	
				1907-1908.	1906-1907.
1	2	3	4	5	6
EXPENDITURE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. Conservancy and Works—cont.					
IX. Miscellaneous—					
(*a*) Law charges	17	68	— 116	— 31	944
(*b*) Other ,, ...	420	769	5,725	6,914	8,572
Total, A-IX ..	437	837	5,609	6,883	9,516
Total, A. Conservancy and Works including Refunds ..	6,82,344	4,76,795	5,83,401	17,42,540	15,88,737
B. Establishments.					
I. Salaries—					
(*a*) Conservators	21,071	20,209	18,597	59,877	65,584
(*b*) Superior officers	1,14,614	84,846	1,01,277	3,00,737	2,71,877
(*c*) Subordinate forest and depot establishments	1,25,060	1,04,244	99,857	3,29,161	2,81,806
(*d*) Office establishments	49,376	51,016	43,681	1,44,073	1,33,878
(*e*) Deputation and special allowances ..	..	..	103	103	1,184
(*f*) Exchange compensation allowance ..	388	— 400	— 254	— 266	6,929
Total, B-I ..	3,10,509	2,59,915	2,63,261	8,33,685	7,61,258
II. Travelling allowance—					
(*a*) Conservators	4,997	2,102	2,057	9,156	10,481
(*b*) Superior officers	19,220	11,763	16,359	47,342	48,864
(*c*) Subordinate forest and depot establishments	33,810	28,869	24,919	87,598	80,413
(*d*) Office establishments	10,157	7,065	6,169	23,391	22,227
Total, B-II ..	68,184	49,799	49,504	1,67,487	1,61,985
III. Contingencies—					
(*a*) Rents, rates and taxes	2,272	2,127	2,415	6,814	4,619
(*b*) Official postage	10,422	11,671	8,475	30,568	29,228
(*c*) Service telegrams	1,192	623	627	2,442	2,497
(*d*) Sundries	16,241	12,446	11,210	39,897	38,242
Total, B-III ..	30,127	26,867	22,727	79,721	74,586
Total, B. Establishments ..	4,08,820	336,581	335,492	10,80,893	997,829
Grand Total, Expenditure ..	10,91,164	813,376	918,893	28,23,433	25,86,566
Surplus ..	2,75,365	646,865	112,363	10,34,593	8,64,167
Total ..	13,66,529	14,60,241	10,31,256	38,58,026	34,50,733

Annual Form No. 60.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1907–1908.

Circle	District.	Department Debtor.			Department Creditor.			Balance due.	
		At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To department (outstandings).	By department (liabilities).
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Northern Circle.	Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle ..	..	40,400 7 3	40,400 7 3	1,023 7 6	45,319 4 0	46,342 11 6	5,942 4 3	..
	Ganjám	..	56,501 5 10	56,501 5 10	1,380 14 0	57,019 8 2	58,400 6 2	1,899 0 4	..
	Vizagapatam	..	46,206 1 4	46,206 1 4	892 12 8	46,510 13 8	47,403 10 4	1,197 9 0	..
	Gódávari, Lower ..	..	87,585 8 4	87,585 8 4	540 7 5	88,080 15 10	88,621 7 3	1,035 14 11	..
	Do. Upper.. ..	..	26,381 6 5	26,381 6 5	1,309 11 8	26,742 1 2	28,051 12 10	1,670 6 5	..
	Kistna	..	70,674 7 5	70,674 7 5	2,248 6 3	69,550 14 11	71,799 5 2	1,124 13 9	..
	Guntúr	..	1,10,413 12 7	1,10,413 12 7	4,088 9 2	1,10,322 10 6	1,14,411 3 8	3,997 7 1	..
	Kurnool, West	..	2,31,414 6 5	2,31,414 6 5	5,932 4 10	2,31,699 15 10	2,37,632 4 8	6,217 14 3	..
	Do. East	..	2,28,093 10 4	2,28,093 10 4	8,960 9 0	2,26,060 13 3	2,35,021 6 3	6,927 11 11	..
	Bellary	..	1,49,105 9 10	1,49,105 9 10	6,451 15 8	1,49,598 1 3	1,56,050 0 11	6,944 7 1	..
	Anantapur	..	62,886 9 10	62,886 9 10	1,881 6 9	62,526 7 6	64,407 14 3	1,521 4 5	..
	Total ..	..	11,09,663 5 7	11,09,663 5 7	34,710 8 11	11,13,431 10 1	11,48,142 3 0	38,478 13 5	..
Central Circle.	Conservator of Forests, Central Circle ..	..	838 11 2	838 11 2	30 15 6	828 14 3	859 13 9	21 2 7	..
	Nellore	..	1,03,797 8 0	1,03,797 8 0	4,617 4 3	1,05,802 8 0	1,10,419 12 3	6,622 4 3	..
	Cuddapah, North ..	..	50,589 8 8	50,589 8 8	366 11 5	51,046 1 4	51,412 12 9	823 4 1	..
	Do. South ..	..	16,970 14 6	16,970 14 6	562 6 7	17,299 7 5	17,861 14 0	890 15 6	..
	Do. East ..	..	58,517 7 2	58,517 7 2	793 10 1	57,894 8 3	58,688 2 4	170 11 2	..
	Chingleput	..	72,785 7 9	72,785 7 9	1,442 14 11	73,142 12 1	74,585 11 0	1,800 3 3	..
	Arcot, North	..	1,25,731 4 7	1,25,731 4 7	2,630 3 0	1,25,017 11 3	1,27,647 14 3	1,916 9 8	..
	Arcot, South	..	58,913 4 0	58,913 4 0	758 13 3	59,149 13 4	59,908 10 7	995 6 7	..
	Salem, North	..	1,00,586 10 3	1,00,586 10 3	5,448 6 10	1,00,137 6 4	1,05,585 13 2	4,999 2 11	..
	Salem, South	..	93,213 8 6	93,213 8 6	4,628 6 9	91,441 8 8	96,069 15 5	2,856 6 11	..
	Trichinopoly	..	82,788 8 3	82,788 8 3	2,967 3 4	81,405 0 3	84,372 3 7	1,583 11 4	..
	Tanjore	..	21,516 7 9	21,516 7 9	1,231 15 10	20,375 12 2	21,607 12 0	91 4 3	..
	Total ..	..	7,86,249 4 7	7,86,249 4 7	25,478 15 9	7,83,541 7 4	8,09,020 7 1	22,771 2 6	..
Southern Circle.	Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle ..	..	1,003 10 8	1,003 10 8	7 5 4	1,006 11 1	1,014 0 5	10 5 9	..
	Forest Training School, Coimbatore	..	14 1 8	14 1 8	308 12 8	..	308 12 8	294 11 0	..
	Canara, South	..	75,703 2 6	75,703 2 6	1,034 8 9	75,145 3 11	76,179 12 8	476 10 2	..
	Malabar, North	..	82,655 14 10	82,655 14 10	2,921 14 6	80,534 15 2	83,456 13 8	800 14 10	..
	Do. South	..	54,891 1 10	54,891 1 10	1,037 1 3	55,338 11 1	56,375 12 4	1,484 10 6	..
	The Nilgiris	..	79,140 10 0	79,140 10 0	1,976 12 6	79,885 11 2	81,862 7 8	2,721 13 8	..
	Coimbatore, North ..	..	1,15,042 9 1	1,15,042 9 1	3,897 5 3	1,14,769 3 0	1,18,666 8 3	3,623 15 2	..
	Do. South ..	..	1,98,151 1 1	1,98,151 1 1	5,775 15 1	1,97,545 3 0	2,03,321 2 1	5,170 1 0	..
	Madura	..	1,16,960 3 1	1,16,960 3 1	3,605 14 9	1,16,904 3 8	1,20,510 2 5	3,549 15 4	..
	Tinnevelly	..	47,626 12 2	47,626 12 2	1,097 10 9	47,269 7 11	48,367 2 8	740 6 6	..
	Total ..	..	7,71,189 2 11	7,71,189 2 11	21,663 4 10	7,68,399 6 0	7,90,062 10 10	18,873 7 11	..
	Grand Total ..	..	26,67,101 13 1	26,67,101 13 1	81,852 13 6	26,65,372 7 5	27,47,225 4 11	80,123 7 10	..

Madras,
1st September 1908.

J. F. Graham,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Annual Form No. 61.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during the Forest year 1907–1908.

District.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year. RS.	A.	P.	Value of sales and other revenue during year. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Amount realized during year. RS.	A.	P.	Balance due to the department at end of year. RS.	A.	P.
Northern Circle.																
Direction	Timber and other forest produce.	..			1,067	0	0	1,067	0	0	1,067	0	0	..		
Ganjám	Do. do.	4	0	0	54,799	14	0	54,803	14	0	54,656	0	0	147	14	0
Vizagapatam	Do. do.	67	8	0	65,445	13	2	65,513	5	2	64,558	0	0	955	5	2
Gódávari, Lower ..	Do. do.	1,553	13	4	1,80,979	2	5	1,82,532	15	9	1,80,760	0	0	1,772	15	9
Do. Upper ..	Do. do.	50	6	9	41,939	9	1	41,989	15	10	41,965	0	0	24	15	10
Kistna	Do. do.	748	11	9	1,05,823	9	7	1,06,572	5	4	1,06,307	0	0	265	5	4
Guntúr	Do. do.	1,408	14	4	2,34,425	10	1	2,35,834	8	5	2,24,297	0	0	11,537	8	5
Kurnool, East	Do. do.	443	12	6	1,48,074	12	0	1,48,518	8	6	1,48,332	0	0	186	8	6
Do. West	Do. do.	287	3	9	1,93,168	4	2	1,93,455	7	11	1,92,732	0	0	723	7	11
Bellary	Do. do.	60,170	14	0	1,57,403	13	0	2,17,574	11	0	1,75,731	0	0	41,843	11	0
Anantapur	Do. do.	88,525	12	0	1,57,280	4	0	2,45,806	0	0	1,76,124	0	0	69,682	0	0
	Total ..	1,53,261	0	5	13,40,407	11	6	14,93,668	11	11	13,66,529	0	0	1,27,139	11	11
Central Circle.																
Direction	Timber and other produce.	..			675	0	0	675	0	0	675	0	0	..		
Cuddapah, North ..	Do. do.	3,010 (a)— 39	1 11	7 0	87,358	9	5	90,329	0	0	87,027	0	0	3,302	0	0
Do. South.. ..	Do. do.	15,734 (b)— 2	15 0	9 0	79,340	3	3	95,073	3	0	77,883	0	0	17,190	3	0
Do. East	Do. do.	2,242	0	0	86,582	5	3	88,824	5	3	84,074 (i)+ 51	0 0	0 0	4,699	5	3
Nellore	Do. do.	16,016	7	3	2,11,322	7	5	2,27,338	14	8	1,89,006 (j) + 6	0 3	0 0	38,326	11	3
Chingleput	Do. do.	807 (c)— 70	2 12	3 5	(m) 1,16,237	9	5	1,16,973	15	3	1,14,424	0	0	2,549	15	3
Arcot, North	Do. do.	27,316 (d)— 10	13 15	1 8	2,61,042	11	3	2,88,348	8	8	2,53,404	0	0	34,944	8	8
Arcot, South	Do. do.	5,900 (e)— 2	8 11	5 6	1,88,863	14	3	1,94,761	11	2	1,68,331 (k)+ 58	0 9	0 4	26,372	1	10
Tanjore	Do. do.	3,301	0	0	50,994	3	9	54,295	3	9	50,746 (l)+ 346	0 12	0 0	3,202	7	9
Trichinopoly	Do. do.	12,070	9	0	1,35,989	4	7	1,48,059	13	7	1,21,950	0	0	26,109	13	7
Salem, North	Do. do.	18,462 (f)+1,014	2 5	1 0	1,66,861	3	8	1,86,337	10	9	1,62,748	0	0	23,589	10	9
Salem, South	Do. do.	12,596 (g)—1,014 (h)— 141	4 5 7	4 0 8	1,50,611	12	1	1,62,052	3	9	1,49,973	0	0	12,079	3	9
	Total ..	1,17,457 — 267	15 10	9 3	15,35,879	4	4	16,53,069	9	10	14,60,241 + 462	0 8	0 4	1,92,366	1	6
Southern Circle.																
Direction	Timber and other forest produce.	..			26,904	0	0	26,904	0	0	26,904	0	0	..		
Canara, South	Do. do.	7,574 (n)— 2	8 5	6 8	1,27,478	5	10	1,35,050	8	8	1,15,904 (o)+ 45	0 5	0 0	19,101	3	8
Malabar, North	Do. do.	7,102 (n)— 42	10 14	0 0	37,138	13	2	44,198	9	2	33,397 (p)+ 1,297	0 12	0 0	9,503	13	2
Do. South	Do. do.	13,071 (n)— 12	1 3	3 4	1,07,161	3	10	1,20,220	1	9	1,14,167	0	0	6,053	1	9
Nilgiris, The	Do. do.	1,621	3	6	54,108	4	4	55,729	7	10	53,498	0	0	2,231	7	10
Coimbatore, North ..	Do. do.	3 924	5	7	1,38,064	10	5	1,41,989	0	0	1,38,422	0	0	3,567	0	0
Do. South ..	Do. do.	16,865 (n)— 1	2 15	10 4	2,30,893	2	3	2,47,756	5	9	2,15,981 (q)+ 1,600	0 0	0 0	30,175	5	9
Madura	Do. do.	8,950 (n)—1,080	3 2	1 7	2,10,718	7	3	2,18,588	7	9	2,12,404 (r)+ 28	0 4	0 0	6,156	3	9
Tinnevelly	Do. do.	19,218	2	4	1,25,688	4	10	1,44,906	7	2	1,20,579	0	0	24,327	7	2
	Total ..	78,327 —1,139	5 8	1 11	10,58,155	3	11	11,35,343	0	1	10,31,256 +2,971	0 5	0 0	1,01,115	11	
	Grand Total ..	3,49,046 — 1,407	5 3	3 2	39,34,442	3	9	42,82,081	5	10	38,58,026 3,433	0 13	0 4	4,20,621	8	6

(a) Collected in previous year but omitted to be adjusted towards outstandings.
(b) Eliminated as it was found to be an excess demand with reference to the order of confirmation of sale communicated to the party.
(c) Erroneous demand.
(d) Demand reduced as the quantity supplied was found short.
(e) Do. with reference to the orders for calculating a cart load of earth at 15 c.ft. instead of 13½ c.ft.
(f) Added to North Salem on account of transfer of Salem West range.
(g) Reduced on account of transfer of Salem West range.
(h) Written off in Board's Proceedings, No. 719, dated 7th March 1907.
(i) Do. Government Order, No. 2823, Revenue, dated 18th November 1907, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 286, dated 28th November 1907
(j) Written off in Government Order, No. 1229, dated 21st May 1907, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 149, dated 30th March 1907.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(k) Written off in Government Order, No. 1982, Revenue, dated 7th August 1907, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 228, dated 14th August 1907	33	9	4	58	9	4
Written off in Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 401, dated 1st May 1908	25	0	0			

(l) Written off in Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 433, dated 12th May 1908.
(m) Includes sales of produce of other districts in Madras depots which cannot be distributed in order to preserve agreements with outstandings of the district.
(n) Deduction on account of cancellation of leases, wrong demand and excess collections.
(o) Written off—Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 402, dated 1st May 1908.
(p) Do. do. No. 599-R., dated 13th March 1908.
(q) Do. do. No. 241, Confidl., dated 14th November 1906.
(r) Do. do. Mis. No. 16, dated 7th January 1908.

ANNUAL FORM No. 62.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

FINANCIAL Results of the year 1907–1908.

District.	Timber and other produce removed from the forest by Government Agency.		Other revenue.		Formation, protection and improvement of forests.	Total.	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
Northern Circle.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	9,528	8,690	45,130	30,086	29,425	54,658	68,201 (b) 11,341
Vizagapatam	(a) 28,057	19,286	37,548	31,831	11,293	65,605	62,410
Upper Gódávari ..	5,919	712	36,047	22,601	16,415	41,966	39,728
Lower do. ..	45,781	26,099	1,34,981	53,033	28,184	1,80,762	1,07,316
Kistna	32,073	24,998	74,235	19,718	25,695	1,06,308	70,411
Guntúr	67,996	42,406	1,56,304	30,184	33,173	2,24,300	1,05,763
Kurnool East	83,895	82,628	64,440	51,281	56,587	1,48,335	1,90,496
Do. West	1,03,547	77,502	89,188	58,224	68,803	1,92,735	2,04,529
Bellary	35,029	39,520	1,40,705	52,035	64,639	1,75,734	1,56,194
Anantapur	13,823	10,849	1,62,303	30,473	28,419	1,76,126	69,741
Total ..	4,25,648	3,32,690	9,40,881	3,79,466	3,62,633	* 13,66,529	10,74,789 † + 5,034 (b)+11,341
Central Circle.							
Cuddapah, North ..	28,663	19,023	58,364	19,258	13,072	87,027	51,353
Do. South ..	43,631	19,913	47,053	20,637	12,305	90,684	52,855
Do. East ..	3,233	3,836	74,650	17,509	9,147	77,883	30,492
Nellore	77,514	52,250	1,48,185	23,086	33,954	2,25,699	1,09,290
Chingleput	33,342	26,183	36,851	15,348	19,115	70,193	60,646
Arcot, North	92,520	41,890	1,62,487	37,547	47,033	2,55,007	1,26,470
Do. South	7,980	8,894	1,60,351	25,280	33,253	1,68,331	67,427
Salem, North	53,792	49,052	1,08,956	22,308	26,183	1,62,748	97,543
Do. South	45,489	42,868	1,04,484	27,499	29,666	1,49,973	1,00,033
Trichinopoly	43,365	45,182	78,585	25,818	22,505	1,21,950	93,505
Tanjore	26,291	8,120	24,455	5,016	4,640	50,746	17,776
Total ..	4,55,820	3,17,211	10,04,421	2,39,306	2,50,873	14,60,241	8,07,390 † + 5,986
Southern Circle.							
South Canara	52,391	57,476	63,767	10,273	23,442	1,6,158	91,191
North Malabar ..	24,469	87,602	13,556	804	32,398	38,025	1,20,804
South do.	1,04,955	44,129	9,243	22	26,279	1,14,198	70,430
The Nilgiris	31,166	60,757	22,363	1,498	47,256	53,529	1,09,511
North Coimbatore ..	68,153	75,973	82,400	6,510	40,893	1,50,553	1,23,376
South do. ..	1,51,186	1,61,513	74,556	8,232	29,425	2,25,742	1,99,170
Madura	67,140	77,160	1,45,298	4,334	63,527	2,12,438	1,45,021
Tinnevelly	7,041	9,221	1,13,572	6,983	43,186	1,20,613	59,390
Total ..	5,06,501	5,73,831	5,24,755	38,656	3,06,406	10,31,256	9,18,893
Grand Total, Presidency	13,87,969	12,23,732	24,70,057	6,57,428	9,19,912	38,58,026	28,01,072 †+ 11,020 (b) 11,341

* This includes Rs. 1,067 shown under Direction in Form No. 59 ; of which, (a) Rs. 1,046 belongs to Vizagapatam district and Rs. 21 which was collected in the Direction office was distributed to the several districts proportionately.

† Refunds and drawbacks.

(b) Survey of India charges.

Annual Form No. 63.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Statement of Elephants during the year 1907–1908.

District.	Names.	When purchased or otherwise obtained by Government.	Cost of monthly keep including servants and food.			Remarks.
1	2	3	4			5
		Part I. *Elephants in possession of the Reporting officers throughout the year.*				
			RS.	A.	P.	
Ganjám	Mahabat Pyari ..	Purchased from the Ganjám Agency in May 1906.	64	4	0	....
Vizagapatam ..	Ethel	Transferred from the Southern Circle on 3rd December 1897.	85	10	0	....
Gódávari, Upper..	Surat Pari ..	Purchased in November 1894 at Sonepur fair.	71	4	5	....
Kurnool, West ..	Byragi Pyari ..		62	6	10	....
Canara, South..	1. Mohidin Khan.	Transferred from North Malabar on 3rd September 1897.	45	11	11	....
	2. Padmini ..		46	9	4	....
	3. Chamundi ..	Transferred from North Malabar on 10th September 1900.	41	2	0	....
Malabar, North..	1. Peri	Captured in April 1889	55	2	8	....
	2. Sivaji ..	Do. in February 1900	60	6	10	....
	3. Isabella ..	Do. do. 1898	63	10	3	....
	4. Phyllis ..	Purchased in January 1878	59	3	11	....
	5. Jhelum ..	Captured in June 1902	46	13	10	....
	6. Kalyani ..	Purchased in October 1889	58	8	3	....
	7. Dosti-Jehan ..	Born in February 1902	33	4	11	....
	8. Port Arthur ..	Captured in February 1905	29	8	0	....
	9. Togo	Do. on 19th June 1905 ..	27	13	1	....
	10. Kuroki ..	Do. on 19th February 1905 ..	42	8	5	....
	11. Agnes	Do. on 11th March 1906	51	9	10	....
	12. Hanuman ..	Do. on 21st February 1905 ..	44	14	5	....
	13. Nethravathi ..	Do. do.	42	12	6	....
	14. Norah ..	Do. on 11th March 1906	42	0	4	....
	15. Charlie ..	Do. do.	22	10	4	....
	16. Morris ..	Do. do.	27	13	1	....
	17. King	Do. on 9th April 1906	48	15	1	....
	18. Hector ..	Do. on 13th do.	31	2	2	....
	19. Helen	Do. on 12th do.	47	4	3	....
	20. Henry	Do. on 13th March 1906	27	8	11	....
	21. Borneo ..	Born on 20th January 1905	27	13	1	....
	22. Ranger ..	Captured on 17th March 1906	45	14	3	....
	23. Maree ..	Do. on 20th do. ..	41	9	7	....
	24. Forester ..	Do. on 15th do.	29	5	7	....
	25. Hyder Ali ..	Do. on 12th May 1906	29	3	3	....
	26. Madhavan ..	Do. on 12th do.	28	11	2	....
	27. Ruby ..	Do. on 21st February 1906 ..	28	7	10	....
	28. Harry ..	Born on 10th May 1906	25	3	8	....
	29. Abdul Rahiman.	Captured on 7th April 1900	50	9	5	....
	30. Emily	Do. on 23rd June 1899	56	0	9	....
	31. Meenakshi ..	Transferred from the Nilgiris in July 1899.	61	8	11	....
	32. Bessie .. .	Transferred from the Nilgiris on 18th October 1906.	46	9	7	....
	33. Jessie	Transferred from the Nilgiris on 18th October 1906.	27	13	1	....
	34. Amir	Captured on 11th April 1907	20	4	10	....
	35. Reggie ..	Do. do.	0	4	10	....
	36. Lassie	Do on 19th do.	28	13	3	....
	37. Hilda	Do. on 20th do.	42	5	1	....
	38. Duke	Do. do.	26	14	9	....
	39. Lily	Do. on 28th do.	42	2	11	....
	40. Anny	Do. do.	33	15	1	....
	41. John	Do. do.	27	2	4	....
	42. Don	Do. do.	20	4	10	....
	43. Laddie ..	Do. do.	20	4	10	....
	44. Donna ..	Do. do.	20	4	10	....
	45. Shanker ..	Do. on 21st May 1907	26	3	10	....
	46. Ganga	Do. on 30th do.	19	9	6	....
	47. May	Do. on 31st do ..	19	10	2	....
	48. Elsie	Do. do. . ..	43	8	0	....
	49. Etona	Do. on 3rd June 1907	28	0	2	....
	50. Janaki	Do. on 12th do.	19	4	3	....

Statement of Elephants during the year 1907-1908—*cont.*

District.	Names.	When purchased or otherwise obtained by Government.	Cost of monthly keep, including servants and food.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		PART I—*cont.*		
		Elephants in possession of the Reporting officers throughout the year—cont.		
			RS. A. P.	
Malabar, South	1. Vixen	Transferred from Wynaad in 1882	70 7 7	....
	2. Peyru		72 13 11	....
	3. Maharajan	Do. in 1888	56 3 8	....
	4. Jupiter	Captured in January 1887	56 8 11	....
	5. Gordon	Do. in February 1889	53 1 10	....
	6. Chaman Pyree.	Transferred from the Military Department in April 1903.	79 13 7	....
	7. Lydia		76 7 2	....
	8. Samson	Purchased from Mr. Morgan in 1885	60 4 2	....
	9. Theebaw	Captured in January 1886	59 15 5	....
	10. Nurmahal	Transferred from Wynaad in November 1898.	42 13 5	....
	11. Bhagavathi	Captured in June 1904	31 5 4	....
	12. Lakshmi	Transferred from South Coimbatore on 19th July 1905.	31 3 4	....
	13. Meenatchi		30 15 8	....
	14. Kitty		32 2 5	....
	15. Loo		47 8 9	....
	16. George	Captured in February 1906	45 9 9	....
	17. Dorothy	Do. in March 1906	35 13 5	....
	18. Frank	Do. in October 1906	38 2 11	....
	19. Donald	Do. in January 1907	32 2 7	....
Nilgiris, The	1. Chikka Lakshmi	Transferred from the Anamalais on 30th June 1882.	53 3 7	Each.
	2. Ravi	Transferred from the Anamalais on 13th March 1905.		
	3. Jempyaree	Transferred from Nilambur on 23rd June 1903.		
Coimbatore, South.	1. Lala Meah	Transferred from North Malabar on 20th June 1902.	57 0 1	Each.
	2. Akbar Baksh	Transferred from the Nilgiris on 25th July 1899.		
	3. Seetha	Transferred from North Malabar on 20th June 1902.		
	4. Parvathi	Transferred from Public Works Department on 3rd April 1901		
	5. Zehara	Transferred from the Nilgiris on 25th July 1899.		
	6. Kunjunni	Transferred from Public Works Department on 3rd April 1901.		
	7. Bakhto	Transferred from North Malabar on 20th June 1902.		
	8. Sutlej	Transferred from North Malabar on 20th December 1903.		
	9. Eva	Transferred from North Malabar on 8th August 1904.		
	10. Hercules			
	11. Bob	Captured on 14th August 1904.		
	12. Phyllis II	Do. on 12th do.		
	13. Marudu	Do. on 14th do.		
	14. Juno	Transferred from South Malabar on 23rd August 1906.		

Statement of Elephants during the year 1907–1908—*cont.*

Part II.

Elephants received during the year.

District.	Names.	When purchased or otherwise obtained by Government.	Cost of keep, including servants and food. (RS. A. P.)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
North Malabar.	1. Nelly	Born to Isabella on 22nd July 1907.	31 1 11	....
	2. Rohini	Born to Meenakshi on 30th January 1908.	..	....
	3. Kali	Captured on 27th June 1908.	..	....
	4. Kapila	Do. on 29th June 1908.	..	....
South Malabar.	1. Balfour	Transferred from South Coimbatore in December 1907.	299 12 5	....
	2. Sirdar	″	247 15 11	....
	3. Doddamari	″	186 12 4	....
	4. Kuttiparu	Do. in March 1908.	167 1 2	....
	5. Loulie	″	115 8 6	....
	6. Savi	″	118 3 2	....
	7. Nurjehan	″	176 4 8	....
	8. Kesavan	Transferred from North Malabar in May 1908.	68 2 9	....
South Coimbatore.	1. Loulie	Captured on 25th July 1907.	131 1 1	....
	2. Savi	Do. on 6th August 1907.	129 10 5	....
	3. Kuttiparu	Do. on 25th August 1908.	163 6 10	....

Part III.

Elephants gone off the list during the year.

District.	Names.	When purchased or otherwise obtained by Government.	Cost of keep, including servants and food. (RS. A. P.)	Remarks.
North Malabar.	1. Krishnan	Captured on 3rd March 1906	442 7 0	Decamped on 15th January 1908.
	2. Princess	Presented by Mysore Government on 9th April 1906.	467 3 3	Died on 1st March 1908.
	3. Percy	Captured on 27th March 1906.	425 0 11	Died on 8th April 1908.
	4. Kesavan	Do. on 11th February 1905.	453 6 2	Transferred to South Malabar on 1st May 1908.
South Malabar.	1. Hugh	Captured in March 1906	407 8 0	Died on 23rd March 1908.
	2. Joy	Do. in October 1906	30 11 4	Handed over to the Zamorin on payment of ¼ value to Government as per lease.
South Coimbatore.	1. Karthiyayini	Captured on 30th August 1906.	88 13 1	Died on 14th December 1907.
	2. Balfour	Do. on 12th August 1905.	125 8 4	Transferred to South Malabar on 21st December 1907.
	3. Sirdar	Do. on 7th August 1906.	129 14 11	″
	4. Doddamari	Do. on 11th October 1906.	103 1 0	″
	5. Loulie	Do. on 25th July 1907	131 1 1	Transferred to South Malabar on 15th March 1908.
	6. Savi	Do. on 6th August 1907.	129 10 5	″
	7. Kuttiparu	Do. on 25th August 1907.	163 6 10	″
	8. Nurjehan	Transferred from North Malabar on 26th June 1903.	172 11 6	″

ANNUAL FORM No. 64.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

ABSTRACT showing the Value of Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant for 1907–1908.

Districts.	Surveying, etc., instruments: On hand at the commencement of the year. Number.	Value.	On hand at the close of the year. Number.	Value.	Tools: On hand at the commencement of the year. Number.	Value.	On hand at the close of the year. Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Circle.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Direction	61	509	61	481	12	4	427	502
Ganjám	84	882	83	832	543	749	579	668
Vizagapatam	38	527	38	492	407	186	607	273
Upper Gódávari	34	314	38	369	682	744	841	769
Lower do.	95	654	87	640	605	2,094	645	2,545
Kistna	49	701	55	861	254	2,429	267	2,333
Guntúr	68	1,204	94	2,273	304	805	333	490
Kurnool, East	106	1,294	110	5,150	1,548	3,284	1,860	2,230
Do. West	133	725	117	675	1,330	1,423	1,439	1,471
Bellary *	95	671	79	1,053	292	152	554	2,162
Anantapur	75	428	78	1,039	577	1,463	554	1,395
Total	838	7,909	840	13,865	6,554	13,333	8,106	14,838
Central Circle.								
Direction	56	939	56	908	6	7	6	7
Cuddapah, North			43	249			251	986
Do. East	83	746	87	510	267	636	273	994
Do. South			17	164			145	428
Nellore	111	1,021	112	936	2,407	3,546	1,012	5,702
Chingleput	53	421	53	421	668	1,457	826	2,971
North Arcot	179	1,102	178	1,078	2,330 cwt. 33	4,792	2,365 cwt. 33	6,107
South do.	90	705	90	591	68	34	82	30
North Salem	122	904	130	1,062	1,409	2,870	1,604	3,913
South do.	116	894	114	890	1,286	2,142	1,298	2,247
Trichinopoly	50	581	61	559	502	359	702	379
Tanjore	26	138	30	116	66	32	68	55
Total	886	7,451	971	7,484	9,009 cwt. 33	15,875	8,632 cwt. 33	23,819
Southern Circle.								
Direction	70	2,221	68	1,711	17	70	23	130
South Canara	211	538	218	516	520	516	404	785
North Malabar	49	354	50	419	801	1,012	896	1,528
South do.	52	475	50	466	445	252	442	237
The Nilgiris	114	874	114	830	613	1,189	637	1,195
North Coimbatore	71	842	74	871	5,852	4,470	6,260	6,174
South do.	92	629	120	710	2,707	9,216	2,881	9,937
Madura	118	1,442	118	1,338	661	480	824	506
Tinnevelly	131	689	115	748	456	617	469	651
Forest Training School, Coimbatore	135	1,169	119	1,014	110	171	119	162
Total	1,043	9,233	1,046	8,623	12,182	17,993	12,955	21,305
Grand Total	2,767	24,593	2,857	29,972	27,745 cwt. 33	47,201	29,693 cwt. 33	59,962

Districts.	Machinery: On hand at the commencement of the year. Number.	Value.	On hand at the end of the year. Number.	Value.	Furniture: On hand at the commencement of the year. Number.	Value.	On hand at the close of the year. Number.	Value.	Building materials, small stores, tents, boats, etc.: On hand at the commencement of the year. Number.	Value.	On hand at the close of the year. Number.	Value.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Circle.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	148	894	157	871	20	1,224	20	1,164
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	412	2,460	416	2,245	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	217	914	219	847	123	2,034	115	1,777
Upper Gódávari	..	..	..	..	223	823	257	1,181	9	807	9	751
Lower do.	2	4,600	2	4,600	415	1,574	459	1,886	13	1,511	24	1,579
Kistna	..	..	..	..	168	503	183	698	3	1,148	3	1,093
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	237	1,128	283	1,371	8	3,070	8	3,577
Kurnool, East	..	..	..	..	147	933	217	1,105	112	4,466	14	1,574
Do. West	21	2,274	21	2,157	1,538	1,893	2,096	2,051	26	2,031	27	1,376
Bellary *	3	880	3	975	214	1,087	270	1,698	20	2,330	22	2,351
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	411	1,673	396	1,488	5	925	6	781
Total	26	7,754	26	7,732	4,130	13,882	4,953	15,441	339	19,546	248	16,023
Central Circle.												
Direction	..	..	..	..	157	615	157	575	8	373	9	470
Cuddapah, North							115	773			10	929
Do. East	1	26	1	24	179	1,163	175	1,014	12	1,100	10	751
Do. South							110	785			8	794
Nellore	46,486	24,800	5,454 M. F. C. L. *13 2 7 55	24,000	272	1,925	309	2,060	10	943	10	900
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	267	1,057	301	1,232	8	791	9	871
North Arcot	27	397	26	385	895	2,420	897	2,548	19	1,744	19	1,744
South do.	9	792	9	721	237	1,290	246	1,249	17	1,192	17	1,305
North Salem	..	..	1	† 270	189	1,114	236	1,220	354	1,018	381	1,307
South do.	11	1,271	18	2,450	437	2,480	596	6,020	22	1,646	21	1,600
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	240	1,044	337	1,590	12	935	12	845
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	67	567	102	794	1	220	2	210
Total	46,534	27,286	5,509	27,850	2,940	13,675	3,581	19,860	463	9,962	508	11,726
Southern Circle.												
Direction	..	..	3	1,063	253	1,687	254	1,701	8	554	8	526
South Canara	..	..	..	..	259	1,291	362	1,503	14	1,070	14	970
North Malabar	..	..	..	..	182	379	191	472	4	342	4	342
South do.	1	17	1	16	167	1,066	172	1,128	3	96	4	77
The Nilgiris	1	110	2	532	331	1,584	349	1,982	6	627	7	734
North Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	403	1,715	417	1,851	120	1,503	125	1,870
South do.	462	8,682	12,214	16,981	523	2,028	546	2,260	17	1,106	17	1,480
Madura	9	508	8	426	603	2,191	613	2,199	1,340	1,758	1,305	1,681
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	690	2,955	753	3,109	..	..	..	..
Forest Training School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	64	626	55	486	12	1,512	13	1,489
Total	473	9,317	12,228	19,018	3,475	15,522	3,712	16,691	1,524	8,568	1,497	9,169
Grand Total	47,033	44,357	17,763	54,600	10,545	43,079	12,246	51,992	2,326	38,076	2,253	36,918

* The Collector reports that the value furnished in previous years is incorrect.

* Tramway is shown in miles, furlongs, chains and links instead of in rail sleepers, etc.

† Not shown in previous report.

Abstract showing the Value of Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant for 1907–1908—*cont.*

Districts.	Buildings				Live-stock			
	On hand at the commencement of the year.		On hand at the close of the year.		On hand at the commencement of the year.		On hand at the close of the year.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Northern Circle.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	2	70	2	100
Ganjám	54	16,266	55	17,564	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	53	6,056	55	7,072	1	Not known.	1	Not known.
Upper Gódávari	72	26,585	73	25,822	1	900	1	900
Lower do.	110	16,819	109	16,838	..	..	..	..
Kistna	35	2,730	44	4,469	..	..	..	..
Guntúr	54	9,669	56	9,257	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, East	60	21,030	69	27,758	76	3,650	22	1,220
Do. West	81	45,028	81	43,943	1	1,600	1	1,600
Bellary *	33	7,227	31	9,586	93	3,500	78	3,023
Anantapur	23	24,175	26	29,539	..	..	..	..
Total	575	1,75,585	599	1,91,848	174	9,720	105	6,843
Central Circle.								RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah, North	71 (North, East and South together)	11,447 (North, East and South together)	48	3,687	..	..	..	..
Do. East			67	12,505	..	..	12	277
Do. South			16	5,642	..	..	1	15
Nellore	16	16,467	17	17,067	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	39	9,549	53	10,336	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	105	30,295	96	30,411	..	..	* 16	541
South do.	46	19,585	47	19,203	..	..	..	..
North Salem	36	16,580	42	18,720	..	..	..	..
South do.	29	11,933	25	10,102	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	13	3,455	17	2,886	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	3	400	3	365	..	..	..	..
Total	358	1,19,711	431	1,30,924	..	..	29	833
Southern Circle.								
Direction	..	..	1	106	2	50	..	..
South Canara	† 58	24,491	55	25,334	64	10,337	64	9,537
North Malabar	48	16,686	53	20,533	132	92,695	130	87,019
South do.	38	30,677	38	30,180	49	34,670	55	40,500
The Nilgiris	93	15,091	93	14,412	38	5,850	36	5,480
North Coimbatore	73	29,845	75	29,438	..	..	51	3,570
South do.	98	28,733	97	27,250	123	33,539	84	31,500
Madura	63	33,141	79	42,254	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	72	35,525	72	35,594	..	..	..	..
Forest Training School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	543	2,14,189	563	2,25,101	(a) 408	1,77,141	420	1,77,606
Grand Total	1,476	5,09,485	1,593	5,47,873	582	1,86,861	554	1,85,282

* Not shown in previous return.

† District figure is 49. The figure shown in the printed report for the previous year is adopted.

(a) Corrected in the Board's office.

Districts.	Miscellaneous				Total.					
	On hand at the commencement of the year.		On hand at the close of the year.		On hand at the commencement of the year.		On hand at the close of the year.		Difference in value.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Northern Circle.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	9	68	9	60	252	2,769	676	3,178	409	..
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	1,093	20,357	1,133	21,309	952	..
Vizagapatam	256	405	270	289	1,095	10,122	1,305	10,750	628	..
Upper Gódávari	* 181	* 180	178	104	* 1,202	* 30,353	1,397	29,896	..	457
Lower do.	298	5,216	348	43,619	1,538	32,468	1,674	71,707	39,239	..
Kistna	7	1,885	8	2,567	516	9,396	560	12,021	2,625	..
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	671	15,876	774	16,968	1,092	..
Kurnool, East	1,080	928	1,418	1,609	3,079	35,585	3,710	40,646	5,061	..
Do. West	510	2,635	572	1,035	3,640	57,609	4,354	54,308	..	3,301
Bellary *	436	2,616	66	59	1,186	18,463	1,103	20,907	2,444	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	1,091	28,664	1,060	34,242	5,578	..
Total	2,727	13,933	2,869	49,342	15,363	2,61,662	17,746	3,15,932	54,270	..
Central Circle.										
Direction	202	347	203	325	429	2,281	431	2,285	4	..
Cuddapah, North	154 (North, East and South together)	163 (North, East and South together)	157	291	767 (North, East and South together)	15,281 (North, East and South together)	624	6,915	6,915	..
Do. East			134	465			759	16,540	1,259	..
Do. South			233	432			530	8,259	8,259	..
Nellore	541	5,030	570	4,931	49,843	53,732	7,484; M. F. C. L. 13 2 7 55	55,597	1,865	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	1,035	13,275	1,242	15,831	2,556	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	3,555; cwt. 33	40,750	3,597; cwt. 33	42,814	2,064	..
South do.	1,029	640	1,062	739	1,496	24,238	1,553	23,838	..	400
North Salem	707	462	845	541	2,817	22,948	3,239	27,033	4,085	..
South do.	..	..	..	..	1,901	20,366	2,072	23,309	2,943	..
Trichinopoly	896	1,384	1,132	2,584	1,713	7,758	2,261	8,843	1,085	..
Tanjore	88	96	208	116	251	1,453	413	1,656	203	..
Total	3,617	8,122	4,544	10,424	63,807; cwt. 33	(a)2,02,082	24,205; cwt. 33; M. F. C. L. 13 2 7 55	2,32,920	30,838	..
Southern Circle.										
Direction	(a) 552	1,008	779	1,176	902	5,590	1,136	6,413	823	..
South Canara	701	8,431	714	8,379	1,827	46,674	1,831	47,024	350	..
North Malabar	35	2,709	35	2 709	1,251	1,14,177	1,359	1,13,022	..	1,155
South do.	421	1,497	560	1,865	1,176	68,750	1,322	74,469	5,719	..
The Nilgiris	157	311	157	280	1,353	25,636	1,395	25,445	..	191
North Coimbatore	1,508	1,113	1,552	2,163	8,027	39,488	8,554	45,937	6,449	..
South do.	453	3,400	512	3,673	4,475	87,333	16,471	93,791	6,458	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	2,794	39,520	2,947	48,404	8,884	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	1,349	39,786	1,409	40,102	316	..
Forest Training School, Coimbatore	33	28	36	28	354	3,506	342	3,179	..	327
Total	3,860	18,497	4,345	20,273	23,508	4,70,460	36,766	4,97,786	(a) 27,326	..
Grand Total	10,204	40,552	11,758	80,039	102,678; cwt. 33	9,34,204	78,717; cwt. 33; M. F. C. L. 13 2 7 55	10,46,638	1,12,434	..

* The difference between the closing balance of previous year and opening balance of the year under report is due to the adoption of the correct figure as reported by the Collector.

(a) Corrected in the Board's office.

Annual Form No. 65.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency, Northern Circle.

Statement showing the results of transport of wood by tramway.

Gódávari District.

Capital Account, 1907–1908.

—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
Dr.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	*Cr.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To balance of the previous year	4,388 0 0	4,125 0 0	By depreciation at 6 per cent.	263 0 0	248 0 0
			,, balance of stock	4,125 0 0	3,877 0 0
Total ..	4,388 0 0	4,125 0 0	Total ..	4,388 0 0	4,125 0 0

Revenue Account, 1907–1908.

—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
Dr.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	*Cr.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To improvements	..	..	By balance written off ..	921 0 0	504 0 0
,, repairs	18 0 0	12 0 0			
,, conveyance charges ..	428 0 0	58 0 0			
,, road-making	36 0 0	21 0 0			
,, interest at 4 per cent. ..	175 0 0	165 0 0			
,, depreciation at 6 per cent.	263 0 0	248 0 0			
,, working expenses ..	1 0 0	..			
Total ..	921 0 0	504 0 0	Total ..	921 0 0	504 0 0

Capital Account, 1907–1908.

—	1906–1907.					1907–1908.				
	Number of tons of wood carried.	Number of miles carried.	Total ton-miles.	Actual charge for carrying.	Rate per ton-mile.	Number of tons of wood carried.	Number of miles carried.	Total ton-miles.	Actual charge for carrying.	Rate per ton-mile.
				RS.	RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Work done ..	146 1,794	¾ 1	109½ 1,794	921	0 7 9	250	1	250	504 0 0	2 0 3
Total ..	1,940	..	1,903½	921	0 7 9	250	..	250	504 0 0	2 0 3

Revenue Account, 1907–1908.

—	1906–1907.			1907–1908.		
	Number of ton-miles.	Amount.	Rate per ton-mile.	Number of ton-miles.	Amount.	Rate per ton-mile.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Actual charge of carrying	1,903½	921 0 0	0 7 9	250	504 0 0	2 0 3
Estimated charges by coolies ..		1,427 0 0	0 12 0		187 0 0	0 12 0

Year.	Profit.	Loss.
	RS.	RS.
1905–1906	464	..
1906–1907	506	..
1907–1908	..	317
Total ..	970	317
Deduct loss ..	317	..
Net profit ..	653	..

Forest Department, Madras Presidency, Central Circle.

STATEMENT showing the results of transport of wood by tramway.

Nellore district, Coast Range.

Capital Account 1907–1908.

—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
Dr.	RS.	RS.	*Cr.*	RS.	RS.
To balance from the previous year.	15,632	14,815	By depreciation at 6 per cent.	945	889
Add new stock	128	..	,, balance of stock	14,815	13,926
Total ..	15,760	14,815	Total ..	15,760	14,815

Revenue Account, 1907–1908.

—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
Dr.	RS.	RS.	*Cr.*	RS.	RS.
To working expenses	1,018	1,217	By balance written off ..	2,732	2,950
,, road-making and repairs ..	82	251			
,, interest at 4 per cent. ..	630	593			
,, depreciation at 6 per cent. ..	946	889			
,, repairs to wagons	56	..			
Total ..	2,732	2,950	Total ..	2,732	2,950

—	1906–1907.					1907–1908.				
	Number of tons of wood carried.	Number of miles carried.	Total ton-miles.	Actual charge for carrying.	Rate per ton-mile.	Number of tons of wood carried.	Number of miles carried.	Total ton-miles.	Actual charge for carrying.	Rate per ton-mile.
				RS.	RS. A. P.				RS.	RS. A. P.
Work done	2,946	2	5,892	2,732	0 1 3	2,810	2	5,620	2,950	0 3 0
	7,091	3	21,273			2,519	3	7,557		
	2,209	2½	5,522½			1,180	2	2,360		
	2,204	1	2,204			324	1	324		
	14,450	..	34,891½			6,833	..	15,861		

—	1906–1907.			1907–1908.		
	Number of ton-miles.	Amount.	Rate per ton-mile.	Number of ton-miles.	Amount.	Rate per ton-mile.
		RS.	RS. A. P.		RS.	RS. A. P.
Actual charge of carrying	34,891½	2,732	0 1 3	15,861	2,950	0 3 0
Estimated charges by coolies.. ..		45,795	1 5 0		20,818	1 5 0

	RS
Net profit up to the end of 1906–1907	2,23,038
Add for 1907–1908	17,868
Net profit ..	2,40,906

Forest Department, Madras Presidency, Central Circle—cont.

Statement showing the results of transport of wood by tramway—*cont.*

Nellore District, Srìharikóta Range.

Capital Account, 1907–1908.

—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
Dr.	RS.	RS.	*Cr.*	RS.	RS.
To balance from the previous year ..	16,229	15,621	By depreciation at 6 per cent. ..	997	946
Add new stock	389	147	,, balance of stock	15,621	14,822
Total ..	16,618	15,768	Total ..	16.618	15.768

Revenue Account, 1907–1908.

—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	—	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
Dr.	RS.	RS.	*Cr.*	RS.	RS.
To working expenses	1,985	1,704	By balance written off	4,650	3,996
,, road-making and repairs	701	652			
,, interest at 4 per cent.	665	631			
,, depreciation at 6 per cent. ..	997	946			
,, repairs to wagons	302	63			
Total ..	4,650	3,996	Total ..	4,650	3,996

—	1906–1907.					1907–1908.				
	Number of tons of wood carried.	Number of miles carried.	Total ton-miles.	Actual charge for carrying.	Rate per ton-mile.	Number of tons of wood carried.	Number of miles carried.	Total ton-miles.	Actual charge for carrying.	Rate per ton-mile.
				RS.	RS. A. P.				RS.	RS. A. P.
Work done	6,285	4½	28,282½	4,650	0 2 7	805¼ 334 3,381⅝	4 4¾ 2¼	3,221 1,586½ 7,608 21/32	3,996	0 5 2
						4,520⅞	..	12,416 5/32		

—	1906–1907.			1907–1908.		
	Number of ton-miles.	Amount.	Rate per ton-mile.	Number of ton-miles.	Amount.	Rate per ton-mile.
		RS.	RS. A. P.		RS.	RS. A. P.
Actual charge for carrying	28,282½	4,650	0 2 7	12,416 5/32	3,996	0 5 2
Estimated charge by coolies		37,121	1 5 0		16,296	1 5 0

	RS.
Net profit up to the end of 1906-1907	3,63,450
Add profit for 1907-1908	12,301
Total ..	3,75,751

Forest Department, Madras Presidency, Southern Circle.

STATEMENT showing the results of transport of wood by tramway.

South Coimbatore District.

Capital Account, 1907–1908.

Dr.	RS. A. P.	*Cr.*	RS. A. P.
To balance from 1905-1906	28,803 9 11	By depreciation at 6 per cent.	1,760 3 2
,, repair of tram trucks	141 9 0	,, balance of stock	27,576 6 9
,, cost of imperfection trolly	148 5 0		
,, cost of diversion between Sangam and Anaipadi.	243 2 0		
Total ..	29,336 9 11	Total ..	29,336 9 11

Revenue Account, 1907–1908.

	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
To working expenses	1,700 15 6	By balance written off	9,390 1 5
,, depreciation at 6 per cent.	1,760 3 2		
,, interest at 4 per cent.	1,173 7 5		
,, repairs to tram line	245 5 0		
,, cost of feed and keep of bulls employed in tramming.	4,510 2 4		
Total ..	9,390 1 5	Total ..	9,390 1 5

Work done.

	TON-MILES.
$733\frac{1}{40}$ tons (29,401 c.ft.) timber moved over from Peruvari to top slip $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles	4,226
$515\frac{37}{40}$,, (20,537 ,,) timber from Peruvari to workshop $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles	1,935
$316\frac{11}{40}$,, (12,651 ,,) timber from workshop to top slip $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles	1,186
Total ..	7,347

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Actual charges for carting 7,347 ton-miles at Rs. 1-4-5 per ton mile.	..	9,390 1 5
Estimated cost by carts 7,347 ton-miles at Re. 1-0-8 per ton mile ..	7,653 2 0	
Actual cost of maintaining cart-road before the construction of tramway (now saved)	1,200 0 0	
Cost of extension of road beyond Sangam (now saved)	310 0 0	
		9,163 2 0
Loss ..		226 15 5

Capital Account, 1907–1908.

Dr.	RS. A. P.	*Cr.*	RS. A. P.
To balance from 1906-1907	27,576 6 9	By depreciation at 6 per cent.	2,257 13 0
,, repair of tram trucks	149 14 0	,, balance stock	35,372 7 4
,, cost of diversion of tram line	92 2 0		
,, cost of line clearing survey of the proposed deviation of tram line between Anaipadi.	127 12 0		
,, cost of top slip of articles for extension of tramway clutch, belts and nuts and washers, etc.	720 15 7		
,, rails	6,421 8 0		
,, steel sleepers	2,289 15 0		
,, freight for sleepers	251 11 0		
Total ..	37,630 4 4	Total ..	37,630 4 4

Forest Department, Madras Presidency, Southern Circle—cont.

Statement showing the results of transport of wood by tramway—*cont.*

South Coimbatore District—cont.

Revenue Account, 1907–1908.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
To working expenses	2,089	2	9	By balance written off	10,363	6	0
,, depreciation at 6 per cent.	2,257	13	0				
,, interest at 4 per cent.	1,505	3	4				
,, repairs to tram line	200	0	0				
,, cost of feed and keep of bulls employed in tramway.	4,311	2	11				
Total ..	10,363	6	0	Total ..	10,363	6	0

Work done.

	TON-MILES.
$971\frac{2}{40}$ tons (38,842 c.ft.) of timber moved over from Peruvari to top slip $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles	5,584
$283\frac{14}{40}$,, (11,334 ,,) of timber from Peruvari to workshop $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles	1,063
$327\frac{21}{40}$,, (13,101 ,,) of timber from workshop to top slip $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles	1,228
Total ..	7,875

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Actual charges for carrying 7,875 ton-miles at Rs. 1-5-1 per ton mile.	..			10,363	6	0
Estimated cost by carts 7,875 ton-miles at Re. 1-0-8 per ton mile ..	8,203	2	0			
Actual cost of maintaining cart-road before the construction of tramway (now saved)	1,200	0	0			
Cost of extension of road beyond Sangam (now saved)	310	0	0			
				9,713	2	0
Loss ..				650	4	0

	Loss. RS.	A.	P.
1890–1891	3,048	9	5
1891–1892	4,710	13	9
1892–1893	4,718	4	5
1893–1894	2,392	3	5
1894–1895	1,742	12	11
1895–1896	1,236	3	1
1896–1897	777	9	8
1897–1898	64	0	6
1898–1899	2,608	3	6
1899–1900	629	11	3
1900–1901	1,713	12	0
1901–1902	1,850	6	10
1902–1903	2,114	3	7
1903–1904	206	15	11
1904–1905	98	1	6
1905–1906	92	0	7
1906–1907	226	15	5
1907–1908	650	4	0

N.B.—The rate paid for carting from Sangam to Venthanudi, a distance of 6 miles prior to the construction of the tramway, was Rs. 2 per candy of $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.ft. This comes to annas 5-1 or slightly more than 5 pies per cubic foot per mile or Re. 1-0-8 per ton mile, a ton being taken as equivalent to 40 c.ft. Hence the estimated cost by carts has been calculated at the rate of Re. 1-0-8 per ton mile.

ANNUAL FORM NO. 72-A (OLD CODE).

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

MONEY value of sales of timber, fuel and bamboos cut, collected and removed by consumers or purchasers during 1907–1908.

District.	Timber.	Firewood and charcoal.	Bamboos.	Money value of sale.					
				Timber.		Firewood and charcoal.		Bamboos.	
				Amount of sales.	Amount actually realized during the year.	Amount of sales.	Amount actually realized during the year.	Amount of sales.	Amount actually realized during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Circle.	C. FEET.	C. FEET.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	367,168	321,803	255,001	19,436	19,422	5,459	5,418	1,054	1,046
Vizagapatam	49,969	414,206	1,116,052	3,394	3,394	1,617	1,617	5,059	5,059
Gódávari, Upper	84,900	13,732	836,475	27,841	22,859	92	80	7,475	7,461
Do. Lower	269,029	395,198	7,992,894	28,807	28,807	8,071	8,071	37,929	37,929
Kistna	203,812	1,071,979	..	12,808	12,808	21,030	21,030	..	..
Guntúr	276,325	119,271	..	21,830	21,401	7,367	7,434	..	..
Kurnool, East	640	204,806	..	80	81	1,491	1,477	..	26
Do. West	8,520	104,539	..	905	965	9,573	9,632	..	..
Bellary	46,464	211,498	464	6,780	6,776	4,681	4,681	24	24
Anantapur	30,343	92,947	12	6,572	6,572	1,824	1,824	2	2
Total ..	1,337,170	2,949,979	10,200,898	1,28,453	1,23,085	61,205	61,264	51,543	51,547
Central Circle.									
Cuddapah, North	43,155	76,636	102,380	3,940	3,940	4,253	4,253	2,020	2,020
Do. East	18,833	57,988	805,400	2,796	2,796	1,885	1,834	5,673	5,673
Do. South	(a) 59,086	70,531	20,440	3,810	3,804	1,791	1,777	222	222
Nellore	70,670	292,101	(b) ..	5,685	5,582	59,874	3,266	23	23
Chingleput	47,511	57,314	765	3,437	3,437	4,056	4,055	48	47
North Arcot	161,099	333,350	4,408,340	10,069	10,070	20,834	20,775	27,490	27,490
South do	130,158	429,468	5,322,262	14,312	14,312	38,735	39,574	11,203	11,203
North Salem	173,149	207,279	4,071,850	11,967	11,977	9,560	7,348	29,481	26,290
South do.	125,934	243,179	4,440,535	8,449	8,449	8,446	7,966	22,156	18,752
Trichinopoly	3,802	1,854,610	2,232	781	781	30,264	25,592	12	12
Tanjore	8,510	323,895	4,309	536	536	12,071	10,601	688	689
Total ..	841,907	3,946,351	19,178,513	65,782	65,684	1,91,769	1,27,041	99,016	92,421
Southern Circle.									
South Canara	26,013	504,101	61,768	3,996	3,997	11,794	13,481	920	920
North Malabar	(c) ..	340	11,864	(d) 1,903	1,903	5	5	183	183
South do.	65,110	160	25,113	4,052	4,706	2	7	311	324
The Nilgiris	3,230	56,532	53,573	1,870	1,869	2,707	2,707	1,127	1,127
North Coimbatore ..	23,159	71,952	2,292,780	8,842	8,830	4,097	4,161	11,971	9,402
South do.	(e) 218	23,586	1,024,480	(d) 6,398	4,068	22,942	16,795	10,125	13,310
Madura	123,777	610,083	2,256,960	11,689	11,690	38,130	37,613	3,527	3,526
Tinnevelly	(e) 55,665	831,921	(f) 4,297	2,816	2,407	65,705	63,916	1,260	901
Direction	..	..	..	1	1	..	..		..
Total ..	297,172	2,098,675	5,730,835	41,567	39,471	1,45,382	1,38,685	29,424	29,693
Grand Total Presidency ..	2,476,249	8,995,005	35,110,246	2,35,802	2,28,240	3,98 356	3,26,990	1,79,983	1,73,661
Grand Total, 1906–1907 ..	1,840,167	8,595,705	33,178,499	1,84,724	1,80,690	3,05,857	2,69,393	1,43,231	1,36,711

* *N.B.*—Columns 6, 8 and 10 include arrear collections of revenue outstanding at the end of the previous year and are the audited figures of the Accountant-General as per Form No. 59. The figures in columns 5, 7 and 9 are those reported by the Collectors.

(a) The Collector's figure was 36,086 but the figure in Form No. 55 has been adopted.
(b) 373 cubic feet excluded, as the Collector has not reported the number of bamboos.
(c) The volume of one Ayini tree sold for Rs. 20 is not known.
(d) Includes revenue realized by Revenue officials on account of value of trees on darkhast lands and sale of poramboke trees.
(e) Figures shown in form No. 55 have been adopted.
(f) Excludes 110 tons and 1,120 lbs. of Ethacally.

ANNUAL FORM No. 72-B (OLD CODE).

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

TIMBER and other produce confiscated and sold during the year 1907–1908.

District.	Timber.		Firewood.		Bamboos.		Minor produce in value.	Total amount of sales.	Amount actually realized.
	Quantity in cubic feet.	Amount of sales.	Quantity in cubic feet.	Amount of sales.	Number.	Amount of sales.			
Northern Circle.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,532	520	331	17	855	6	1	544	544
Vizagapatam ..	230	10	180	4	..	..	..	14	14
Gódávari, Upper ..	7,090	1,752	..		100	1	..	1,753	1,753
Do. Lower ..	69,816	4,343	254	30	2,859	17	..	4,390	4,440
Kistna	(a) ..	31	(a) ..	48	(a) ..	9	9	97	97
Guntúr	1,014	55	63	5	231	2	28	90	90
Kurnool, East ..	308	125	381	13	63	2	138	278	278
Do West ..	1,565	460	807	61	475	32	49	602	595
Bellary	305	12	4	1	36	1	32	46	49
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	241	241
Total ..	82,860	7,308	2,020	179	4,619	70	498	8,055	8,101
Add outstanding at close of 1906-1907 ..								53	
Total ..								8,108	
Deduct amount realized as per Form No. 59 ..								8,101	
Balance outstanding on 30th June 1908 ..								7	
Central Circle.									
Cuddapah, North ..	1,556	98	396	20	230	2	30	150 + § 29	150
Do. East ..	709	247	110	7	514	8	42	304	304
Do. South ..	29	3	232	10	30	1	1	15	14
Nellore	3,537	270	2,013	113	* 60	..	41	424 + § 6	† 431
Chingleput	24	5	85	4	1	..	..	9	10
Arcot, North ..	702	173	3,051	184	4,057	51	41	449	449
Do. South ..	1,472	185	1,064	78	222	1	36	300 + § 10	‡ 297
Salem, North ..	381	107	642	47	5,375	26	14	194	194
Do. South ..	276	93	2,067	68	5,054	19	23	203	203
Trichinopoly ..	192	10	423	6	72	1	1	18	18
Tanjore	.	..	29	1	..	..	2	3	3
Total ..	8,878	1,191	10,112	538	15,615	109	231	2,069 + § 45	2,073
Amount outstanding at close of 1906-1907 ..								6	
Total ..								2,120	
Amount realized during the year ..								2,073	
Written off in G.O., No. 1229, dated 20th May 1907 ..								6	
Balance outstanding on 30th June 1908 ..								41	
Southern Circle.									
South Canara ..	10,628	1,242	4,919	237	2,436	17	14	1,510	1,510
Malabar, North ..	(b) ..	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) ..	801
Do. South ..	177	58	2	..	49	1	3	62	32
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	10	1	..	..	10	11	12
Coimbatore, North ..	645	151	218	14	10,860	44	16	225	226
Do. South ..	936	440	1,606	49	1,111	41	13	543	482
Madura	2,478	195	1,196	76	80	4	25	300	606
Tinnevelly	54	32	8,821	1,023	..	..	30	1,085	1,085
Total ..	14,918	2,118	16,772	1,400	14,536	107	111	(d)3,736	4,754
Grand Total ..	106,656	10,617	28,904	2,117	34,770	286	840	13,905	14,928

N.B.—Column 10 includes arrear collections of revenue outstanding at the end of the previous year.

* Amount not stated for 3 head-loads; they are taken to be 60 bamboos.

† The Collector's figure is Rs. 429–15–7 excluding Rs. 6–3–0 written off as per Government Order No. 1229, dated 21st May 1907, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 149, dated 30th March 1907.

‡ Amount as per Form No. 59; the amount entered by the Collector is Rs. 300, but the difference has not been explained.

§ Represents outstanding sales as per District Form 9.

(a) Quantity not stated.

(b) 5 Irumbogam logs were sold. Volume not known. Last column shows the audited figures furnished by the Accountant-General.

(c) Value not given.

(d) Balance outstanding at the close of 1906–1907 and on 30th June 1908 is not reported for the Southern Circle.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 23, dated 1st February 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWIGG.

The Board begs to submit to Government the progress report of Forest administration in the Madras Presidency for the year ending 30th June 1908.

2. The preparation of the Presidency report in accordance with Government Order No. 2159, dated 8th August 1908, was delayed by the late receipt of the Circle reports and by the pressure of work connected with the budget estimates which were also received late, by the Christmas Holidays and by the numerous discrepancies in Circle returns especially in those for the Southern Circle.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

3. *Alteration in area.*—It will be observed from Form No. 44 that the net changes in the area of reserved forests and reserved lands during the year were unimportant. The total forest area at the close of the year, viz., 19,607 square miles, was 22·37 per cent. of the total area of the Presidency excluding zamindaris, whole inam villages and minor inams in ryotwari tracts, and 40·24 per cent. of the total unoccupied area. Of this area, 18,549 square miles were reserved forests and the balance of 1,058 square miles reserved lands. Of the latter extent, 673 square miles have been notified under section 4 of the Forest Act, 217 square miles were lands reserved by Collectors under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act and the balance, 168 square miles, is the area of leased forests. Of the 217 square miles of reserved lands referred to, 162 square miles are in South Canara. The Collector has been requested to report how much of this area is likely to be notified under section 4 of the Forest Act.

4. *Forest Settlement.*—Forty-four square miles were notified finally under section 16 of the Forest Act against 256 square miles in the preceding year. The settlement work has been completed in all districts except Anantapur, South Canara, South Malabar and North Coimbatore. This fact accounts mainly for the smaller outturn. Of the 673 square miles referred to in paragraph 3, 5 square miles were notified finally under section 16 of the Forest Act before the close of the year but to take effect after the close of the year, leaving 668 square miles to be notified under section 16. Of this area, 547 square miles had been practically settled, and only 121 square miles, which include the Attapadi valley block in South Malabar covering an area of 92 square miles, were awaiting settlement. The settlement work was carried out by the Revenue Divisional officers.

5. *Demarcation.*—The total length of forest boundaries was nearly the same as in the previous year being 37,531 miles against 37,454 miles in 1906–1907. Of the former, 1,698 miles consist of natural boundaries not requiring demarcation, leaving 35,833 miles to be demarcated, of which 35,180 miles had been completed at the close of the year. The Board trusts that the remaining 653 miles will be completed without delay. Although the total length of boundaries newly demarcated during the year was only 370 miles against 424 miles in the preceding year, the cost of

demarcation rose considerably from Rs. 9,884 to Rs. 14,991. South Canara contributed largely to the increase. The Conservator has requested the Collector to explain the increase. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 19,158 spent on 7,182 miles, against Rs. 14,367 spent on 9,298 miles in 1906–1907, the average cost per mile in the Central Circle being higher than in the previous year. In addition to this 9,280 miles of boundaries were cleared by the forest subordinates themselves in the districts of Ganjám, Gódávari (Lower and Upper), Cuddapah (North and South), Nellore, Arcot South, Salem South and Madura, without extra expense to the State, against 5,525 miles so cleared in the preceding year. The Collectors of other districts will be requested to introduce this system so far as possible. The length of old boundaries not repaired at the close of the year was 18,348 miles, against 19,624 miles in the preceding year. The Board desires that Collectors will instruct their District Forest officers to pay special attention to this matter.

6. *Forest Surveys by Government of India Survey Party.*—The Government of India Survey Party carried out the topographical survey of 39 square miles of the Pondakhol reserve in the Ganjám district on the 4-inch scale and completed its programme for the Northern Circle. That for the Central Circle had been completed previously. In the Southern Circle, the party was employed in surveying 35 square miles in North and South Malabar and the Nilgiris, and traversing 1·75 linear miles of forest boundaries in South Canara, and the boundaries of new Amarapalam, the Silent valley and Attapadi blocks in South Malabar.

The expenditure debited to the Northern Circle during the year was Rs. 11,341, but nothing was debited to Southern Circle in accordance with the arrangement under which the topographical party of the Survey of India should execute the forest surveys in the course of the general survey of the districts, adopting the 4-inch boundary surveys when required.

7. *Departmental Surveys.*—The departmental surveyors were employed mostly on miscellaneous works in connection with roads and coupes. They carried out 25 square miles of interior survey and 412 miles of boundary survey, against 67 and 430 miles in the previous year. The total cost of local surveys was Rs. 15,899, against Rs. 15,721 in the previous year.

8. 1,688 square miles remained to be surveyed at the end of the year, and final maps had still to be prepared for 1,832 square miles of reserved forests. The Collectors concerned have been requested to expedite the works.

MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS.

1. Regulation of Management.

9. *Preparation and control of regular Working plans.*—Satisfactory progress was made during the year under this head. Working plans for 604 square miles were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, against 602 square miles in the preceding year; plans for 2,919 square miles were under preparation at the commencement of the year and plans for 1,705 square miles were taken in hand during the year, the corresponding areas for the preceding year being 3,009 and 1,042 square miles. 40 per cent. of the total forest area still remains to be brought under regular Working plans. The Board anticipates more rapid progress when the augmentation of the superior staff is sanctioned and special Working plans officers are appointed. Deviations from the prescriptions of Working plans are generally explained satisfactorily in the Conservators' circle reports. It is unfortunate however that the arrangements made in North Salem for the supply of fuel to the towns of Bangalore and Tirupattur and to the Railway fell through owing to the default of the coupe contractors.

10. *Preliminary Working plan reports.*—Data for the preparation of preliminary Working plans for the reserves in Kurnool East, Bellary, Cuddapah, North, East and South and Nellore, and for the revision of working plans in South Canara and portions of North Malabar and South Coimbatore, were collected during the year. The actual area for which preliminary plans were prepared was only 53 square miles in South Salem and 128 square miles in Trichinopoly. These plans were awaiting the Conservator's approval at the close of the year.

11. *Annual plan of operations.*—The annual plan of operations was generally adhered to. Failure to do so in some instances in the Northern Circle is ascribed mainly to inadequate supply of labour and insufficient subordinate staff.

2. COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

12. *Roads and Bridges.*—Good progress was made during the year in the construction and maintenance of communications. The total expenditure on roads and bridges was Rs. 70,834, of which Rs. 32,413 were spent on new works and Rs. 38,421 on repairs against Rs. 27,612, and Rs. 31,900 in the preceding year. North and South Salem and Trichinopoly contributed mainly to the increased expenditure under new works and North Coimbatore to that under repairs.

The monorail tramway in Gódávari and tramway in Nellore worked at a profit, but the tramway in South Coimbatore again worked at a loss. The rate per ton mile in the district of Gódávari and in the Coast and Sriharikota ranges in the Nellore district rose from As. 7–9, As. 1–3 and As. 2–7 to Rs. 2–0–3, As. 3 and As. 5–2 respectively, owing to a decrease in the quantity of wood conveyed. The estimated rate of carriage by coolies per ton in these districts was As. 12 and Rs. 1–5–0. In South Coimbatore, the rate was Rs. 1–5–1 per ton mile, while the estimated cost of carting was Rs. 1–0–8. Estimates were prepared during the year under report for a new line in North Malabar. The proposal, referred to in the previous year's report, to construct a new timber slide in South Coimbatore has since been found to be unworkable. An alternative project is reported to be under consideration.

13. *Buildings.*—It is satisfactory to note that greater attention was paid during the year to the construction of rest-houses and quarters for subordinates. The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 1,08,544, or Rs. 16,959 more than in 1906–1907. The expenditure on new works increased by Rs. 15,275 and that on repairs by Rs. 1,684. The Northern Circle alone contributed Rs. 11,180 to the increase under the former head.

14. *Miscellaneous works.*—Under this head Rs. 10,491 was spent, against Rs. 9,071 in the previous year, the chief works being the construction of fences and compound walls, and construction or deepening of wells to improve water-supply.

3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

15. *General protection.*—The following table compares the forest offences in 1907–1908 with those in 1906–1907 and the average of the three years ending with 1906–1907 :—

—	Average (1904-1905 to 1906-1907).	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
1. Injury to forests by fire	589	570	779
2. Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	13,483	13,263	14,759
3. Grazing without permission	7,388	7,958	7,914
4. Other offences	1,236	1,350	1,001

The increase against the first item was mainly due to a large number of undetected cases in Cuddapah North and East, South Arcot and South Salem in the Central Circle, and in South Canara and North Coimbatore in the Southern Circle; out of the increase of 1,496 cases under the second item, 1,241 were distributed over almost all the districts of the Central Circle, but this rise was specially pronounced in North Arcot where it is attributed to the unfavourable season.

4,444 cases were prosecuted before Magistrates during the year, of which 3,936 cases ended in conviction and 508 in acquittal. The percentage of acquittals to the total number of cases dealt with by the Magistracy was 11·43 against 13·74 in the preceding year. This may reasonably be held to indicate increased care in instituting prosecutions. The number of cases compounded rose from 14,510 to 15,257. Sixty per cent. of these related to illicit felling and removal of forest produce. The average compounding fee levied during the year was Rs. 9–5–6 per case against Rs. 9–9–3 in the preceding year. No officer below the rank of a District Forest-officer exercises the power of compounding offences.

16. *Protection from fire.*—The total area which the department attempted to protect during the year under review was 7,554 square miles, or 197 miles more than in 1906–1907. Of this 91·9 per cent. was successfully protected against 92·7 per cent. in the preceding year. The fall in the percentage of area successfully protected was due chiefly to the large number of fires which occurred in several districts in the Northern Circle owing to the unfavourable season. The cost per square mile successfully protected rose from Rs. 10–0–3 to Rs. 10–13–3. It is however noted with satisfaction that although the area brought under special protection during the year was 76 square miles more than in the preceding year, the percentage of failure fell from 13·3 to 6 per cent. The total area brought under special protection was 18·59 per cent. of the total forest area of the Presidency.

17. Except in Cuddapah and Kurnool East the system of fire-protection was generally the same as that adopted in previous years. In Cuddapah, the special system introduced in 1905–1906 of burning a large area of the forest in strips of varying width in order to secure protection of the remainder was continued. In one of the ranges in Kurnool East, wider guide lines were cut early in November and the grass between them was well beaten down with sticks and the cut grass thrown over it. When the whole dried the lines could be burnt, while the neighbouring grass was still green; in other ranges the grass was entirely grubbed out on the lines. The Board is glad to note that these novel methods proved successful.

18. The following tabular statement compares the number and origin of the fires during the year as given in the circle reports, compared with those of the previous year:—

Circle.	A. Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		B. Fires entering the forest by crossing exterior fire lines.		C. Fires beginning inside the reserves or fire-traced areas. Fires due to carelessness or accident.		C. Fires originating from intention or malice.		C. Causes unknown.		Total fires.	
	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.	Number of fires.	Area in acres.
		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Northern Circle ..	53	18,232	82	73,113	132	45,147	55	31,926	116	104,058	438	272,476
Central ,, ..	7	493	35	9,435	39	2,366	187	67,875	194	22,814	462	102,983
Southern ,, ..	18	13,402	27	641	47	1,397	53	4,260	45	6,847	190	26,547
Total for the Presidency for 1907–1908.	78	32,127	144	83,189	218	48,910	295	104,061	355	133,719	1,090	402,006
Total for 1906–1907.	101	39,124	110	42,546	122	39,633	297	121,776	238	56,518	868	299,597

Out of the 144 fires which crossed the exterior traces, 82 were in the Northern Circle and burnt 73,113 acres. This indicates inefficient protection. It is regretted that the origin of a large proportion of the fires could not be ascertained. The number of fires attributed to intention or malice was nearly the same as in the preceding year. The Board trusts that Collectors will check the damage done to forests by graziers and others enjoying forest privileges by enforcing the policy enunciated in Government Order No. 554, Revenue, dated 14th June 1905.

19. *Protection from cattle.*—Out of a total forest area of 19,607 square miles, only 2,160 square miles or 11 per cent. were closed to all animals throughout the year. The remaining 17,447 square miles were open to grazing, but goats were only admitted to 649 square miles. They were excluded from reserves in all districts except Kistna, Guntúr, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem North, and Madura. In South Canara, North Malabar, South Malabar, South Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, there is no demand for goat browsing. The Board has called for reports from Collectors with reference to Government Order No. 1863, dated 25th July 1907, directing a detailed consideration of the provision to be made for the goat. Reports

are still due from some Collectors. The total number of all animals allowed to graze in State forests on payment was 3,996,445, of which 159,975 were goats, against 3,706,691 including 141,400 goats in the preceding year. In addition to these, 48,080 buffaloes, cows, bullocks and sheep were permitted to graze free in the exercise of rights granted during settlement or as a concession. Great care is being taken to ensure that adequate provision for grazing is made in all Working plans. The Board is glad to note that the number of cattle impounded for illicit grazing fell to 191,039 from 204,678 in the preceding year.

20. *Protection against injury from natural causes.*—As in the previous year, the most serious pests from which the forest suffered were the spike disease in sandalwood in North Coimbatore, the fungus (*Trichosporium vesiculosum*) in the casuarina plantations of Ganjám, Lower Gódávari, Guntúr, Nellore and South Arcot, and the insects *Pyrausta machaeralis* and *Hyblæa puera* in some of the teak plantations in South Malabar. The spike disease continued to spread. Special operations were undertaken to remove the diseased trees. To prevent the root fungus spreading in the casuarina plantations, prompt felling, the careful extraction of roots, the removal of diseased trees and the planting of broad leaved species among the casuarina were resorted to. These tended to check the disease in Nellore and South Arcot and, combined with the burning of all debris soon after felling, completely arrested it in Kistna. No remedy for the teak pests has been discovered.

4. Sylviculture.

21. *Natural reproduction.*—The circle reports contain detailed information about the progress made in each district. The short rainfall hampered reproduction in many instances. Subject to this remark, regeneration by seed was fair in the Northern Circle and reproduction by coppice good, especially in the fenced and protected areas. In the Central Circle regeneration by seed was good in all districts, and regeneration by coppice was also good except where protection from fire and grazing was inadequate. In the Southern Circle regeneration by seed was good, except in North Malabar and North Coimbatore. In the former district, its failure in the case of teak (*Tectona grandis*) is attributed to the absence of "Film water" in the soil, and in that of vengai (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*) to soil denudation, while in the latter district the reproduction of sandalwood is said to have been checked by the usual causes, fires and over-grazing. Reproduction by coppice was satisfactory in all the districts of the Southern Circle except the Nilgiris where the coppice growth in the felled blue gum coupes is reported to have suffered considerably in consequence of the stems having been cut with the saw much above the ground level. The local officers have since been instructed to cut the stools flush with the ground with axes. Mr. Brasier observes that some officers in ascribing unsatisfactory reproduction to over-grazing overlook the fact that grazing helps to prevent the spread of fires. But it must be remembered that mere prevention of fires will not restock a forest if all young shoots and seedlings are eaten down by cattle.

22. *Artificial reproduction—Regular plantations.*—The plantations and topes were extended by 1,204 acres while 274 acres were abandoned. The total area at the close of the year was 25,184 acres. The new plantations consisted mainly of teak and casuarina. The revenue realised from these plantations fell by Rs. 56,019 during the year, contributed mainly by Lower Gódávari, Kistna, Guntúr and South Malabar. The Conservators of Forests, Northern and Southern Circles, have not explained this fall. The total extent of taungya plantations at the end of the year was 2,227 acres. These are confined to Upper Gódávari, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, North Malabar and Tinnevelly. The Conservator, Northern Circle, points out that these operations cannot meet with much success in the dry districts of his circle with their torrid hot weather and parched soil. The Board obtained a special report from the Conservators on the steps taken to encourage regeneration after coupes are felled, and is satisfied that this important matter is receiving adequate attention.

Cultural operations.—The total area under cultural operations at the end of the year was 17,033 acres. Operations were undertaken in most districts, but without much success except in Upper Gódávari, Madura and parts of Bellary. The failure in the Central Circle was mainly due to drought.

23. *Operations for the improvement of the growing stock.*—The operations for the improvement of the growing stock were improvement fellings, thinnings, coppicing with standards, cleaning and weeding, clearing out dead wood, cutting of creepers and parasites, fencing, and regeneration fellings. The system last referred to was adopted only in South Coimbatore. These operations should not be neglected because they yield little or no immediate return. The particular system to be adopted will of course vary in different districts or portions of the same district, or even in individual forests. The Board observes that in order to retain the moisture in the soil, to stop erosion and to encourage the evergreen growth along stream banks something has been done in several districts in the Northern Circle by way of bunding the streams in the forest reserves, at short intervals. The Conservator, Northern Circle, will deal with the results of these experiments in his next report.

24. *Experiments.*—Except in regard to ceara rubber, teak, and *Pterocarpus Marsupium* in the Napier's park in Ganjám, Dividivi (*Caesalpinia coriaria*) in Nellore and North Arcot, camphor wood in the Nilgiris and *Swietenia Mahogani* and *Hevea brasiliensis* in South Canara, the results of the numerous experiments with exotic and other trees were not encouraging.

5. Exploitation.

(*a*) *System of management.*

25. *Major produce.*—The exploitation of major produce during the year was generally carried out under departmental supervision. The various methods adopted were clear or regeneration fellings, selection fellings, improvement fellings and coppice fellings. Where Working plans have been prepared, they prescribe the particular system of management with reference to the conditions of each case; and these prescriptions are generally adhered to. The Conservators' reports show that only a small area, mainly in plantations, was felled clear, while selection fellings were carried out in all areas containing valuable timber trees or bamboos, in certain tank beds covered with babul in Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and also in a few casuarina compartments in Nellore where it was found necessary to eliminate dead and diseased trees. Improvement and coppice fellings were undertaken principally in fuel coupes and in a few bamboo areas. Inferior timber coupes were worked either by departmental agency or through contractors. The felling and removal of produce under permits were also continued in several districts in the Northern and Central Circles, but were generally restricted to unreserved areas and inferior species.

26. *Minor produce and fodder grass.*—Minor produce was leased out to contractors or collected departmentally. In a few districts, permits were also issued for manure leaf, thatching grass, thorns and stone. In the districts of Guntúr, Kurnool East and West, Bellary, South Canara and Madura, permits were issued for the collection and removal of fodder grass while in Gódávari (Lower) the pasture lands continued to be leased out through the Land Revenue Department. In the three divisions of Cuddapah, Anantapur and North Arcot, the ryots were allowed to take grass free from reserves. In the other districts, fodder was not removed on any considerable scale.

27. Hay making experiments were made in Upper Gódávari, Guntúr, Kurnool East and West, Bellary, North Coimbatore and all the districts in the Central Circle except the three divisions of Cuddapah and Tanjore. The operations were not on the whole satisfactory, though they proved useful in some districts in the Northern Circle. Government have recently approved the proposal to conduct an experiment on a larger scale in the closed forests of Bellary, and the Board trusts that with further experience better results will be achieved.

28. *Grazing.*—The revenue from grazing and fodder grass increased by Rs. 25,440 in the Northern Circle and 27,324 in the Central Circle. In the Southern Circle, it decreased by Rs. 3,958. This was mainly due to the introduction of the block system (under which the number of animals permitted to graze in each block is restricted) and want of adequate supervision in North Coimbatore.

(b) *Agency of Exploitation.*

29. *Departmental agency and purchasers.*—The destructive permit system was largely replaced by located fellings in coupes in most districts. It is no doubt desirable that felling, conversion and removal of the produce should be transferred to private agency, so that the department may devote more attention to forestry proper. Most progress in this direction was made in the Southern Circle. The great difficulty has been to find substantial and reliable contractors who will work steadily and punctually and carry out fellings in accordance with sylvicultural requirements. However nearly 69 per cent. of the total outturn of timber, 79 per cent. of the total yield of bamboos and 93 per cent. of the value of minor produce were removed by purchasers either under permits or under contracts. The total outturn of fuel was over 22 million cubic feet, of which nearly 60 per cent. were removed by Government Agency, and the rest by purchasers, right holders and free grantees.

30. *Rights and privileges.*—The estimated quantity and value of the produce removed under this head were as follows :—

		Value.
	C. FT.	RS.
Timber	89,857	35,011
Fuel	154,506	4,825
Bamboos	12,793	119

The total value of the minor produce (including grass and grazing) was Rs. 42,675.

31. *Free grants.*—Free grants of timber and bamboos were made chiefly to poor ryots to enable them to rebuild dwellings destroyed by fire. In South Canara, a small quantity of timber was granted for repairs of temples and other buildings attached to religious institutions. The following table shows the value and quantity of produce removed by free grantees :—

		Value.
	C. FT.	RS.
Timber	144,680	16,158
Fuel	13,930	411
Bamboos	156,352	1,027
Minor produce including, grass and grazing ...	...	7,416

32. The following statement shows the total outturn of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor produce compared with that of the preceding year :—

Agency of exploitation.	Timber in cubic feet.		Fuel in cubic feet.		Bamboos in numbers.		Minor produce (including grazing) value in rupees.	
	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
By Government Agency..	555,629	900,176	12,544,480	13,444,727	5,949,691	9,343,675	63,977	71,237
By purchasers (including confiscation).	1,887,960	2,582,905	8,630,244	9,023,909	37,610,281	35,145,016	14,15,146	14,99,671
By right holders	90,941	89,857	257,548	154,506	21,714	12,793	41,160	42,675
By free grants	82,601	144,680	8,285	13,930	132,278	156,352	841	7,416
Total ..	2,617,131	3,717,618	21,440,557	22,637,072	43,713,964	44,657,836	15,21,124	16,20,999

There was an increase under both major and minor produce. The increase under timber was due mainly (1) to departmental fellings and thinnings in plantations in South Malabar, (2) to more extensive sales of coupes and dead trees in Ganjám and

(3) to the sale of a larger number of trees on lands assigned on darkhast in Ganjám, Gódávari (Lower), Kistna, Guntúr, North Arcot, South Arcot, and North and South Salem. The increase under fuel occurred chiefly in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gódávari (Lower), Kistna, Guntúr and Kurnool (West) as a larger quantity was extracted for sale at the numerous depots opened by the department. Larger quantities were also removed from unreserved lands in several districts. The increase in the number of bamboos was principally due to greater demand for them for sugar-cane gardens in Rampa in Lower Gódávari, to the extraction of a larger number of bamboos for supply to depots in Kurnool West and to more extended departmental working and leasing of bamboo coupes in North Coimbatore.

33. The total value of major produce including bamboos sold departmentally was Rs. 13,16,098 against Rs. 12,67,000 in the preceding year. The value of the stock in the sale depots increased by Rs. 1,24,821. The total value of sales of major produce, including bamboos collected and removed by consumers or purchasers, was Rs. 8,14,141 compared with Rs. 6,33,812 in the preceding year. Forty-eight per cent. of the increase under "minor produce" (Rs. 99,875) was from grazing, while the remaining 52 per cent. accrued from other sources. Higher prices were realised for tangedu (*Cassia auriculata*) bark in Bellary and Anantapur and for minor produce generally at the auction sales in South Canara and Madura.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

34. The gross revenue, expenditure, surplus and the proportion of expenditure to gross revenue since the reorganization of the department in 1891–92 are shown in the following table :—

Period.	Gross revenue.	Expenditure. A. Conservancy and works.	Expenditure. B. Establishments.	Expenditure. Total.	Surplus.	Proportion of expenditure to gross revenue.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	
1891–92 to 1895–96 ..	18,71,991	6,91,022	6,86,600	13,77,622	4,94,369	73
1896–97 to 1900–01 ..	22,34,513	8,14,732	8,24,248	16,38,980	5,95,533	73
1901–02 to 1905–06 ..	27,29,455	10,71,063	8,82,199	19,53,262	7,76,193	71
1906–07	34,50,733	15,88,737	9,97,829	25,86,566	8,64,167	75
1907–08	38,58,026	17,42,540	10,80,893	28,23,433	10,34,593	73

The gross revenue and net revenue alike increased. The expenditure on forest settlement and surveys has diminished, but a larger amount is being expended on the improvement of forests. This and the departmental extraction of forest produce in several districts, necessitated by the gradual abolition of the unregulated permit system, account for the proportion of total expenditure to gross revenue remaining practically the same.

35. The gross revenue of the year under review was Rs. 38,58,026 or 4 lakhs more than the preceding year. The surplus of the year was Rs. 10,34,593 or nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more than the surplus of 1906–1907. All three circles contributed to the surplus. The surplus in the Central Circle was the highest on record.

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 28,23,433 showing an increase of Rs. 2,36,867 over that in the preceding year. The increase was due chiefly to extraction and sale of firewood departmentally on a larger scale, to the construction and proper maintenance of roads, rest-houses and subordinate's quarters, and to extensive operations under sowing and planting in the Northern Circle. According to Form No. 62, the departmental working of the forest produce resulted in a deficit of Rs. 67,330 in the Southern Circle, but this is explained by the greater value of the stock undisposed of at the end of the year according to Form No. 58 (Rs. 1,35,336).

The outstanding revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 4,20,621 against Rs. 3,47,639 in the preceding year.

36. The following statement shows the financial results of the working of the forests after deducting capital expenditure not yielding an immediate return :—

			RS.
Gross revenue			38,58,026
Value of produce removed by rightholders and free grantees ...			1,07,642
Total value of the yield ...			39,65,668
		RS.	
Gross expenditure		28,23,433	
Deduct expenditure not yielding an immediate return—	RS.		
(i) Roads and buildings ...	1,79,378		
(ii) Cultural operations	1,26,774		
(iii) Working-plans	2,096		
(iv) Settlement	6,274		
(v) Surveys	27,240		
(vi) Demarcation	33,600		
		3,75,362	
Balance of direct revenue producing expenditure			24,48,071
Surplus of revenue over expenditure directly chargeable to revenue			15,17,597

ADMINISTRATION.

37. Mr. R. H. Shipley, who was Forest Member from 1st July to 16th October 1907, visited the districts of Salem and Tinnevelly, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir, who was Forest Member from 17th October 1907 to 30th June 1908, visited the districts of Ganjám, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura and Guntúr. Mr. A. W. Lushington was the Conservator of the Northern Circle throughout the year. Messrs C. E. Brasier and F. A. Lodge were Conservators of the Central and Southern Circles respectively. The former was on leave from 15th August 1907 to 15th February 1908, and the latter from the 9th May up to the end of the year. During their absence on leave Mr. T. P. Peake acted for them. The work of the Conservators and the members of the controlling staff was as usual satisfactory. There were several cases of misbehaviour among the subordinate executive and protective staff especially the latter, and the Board cannot look for any real improvement in this direction until the Controlling staff is strengthened. Proposals for augmenting it are under the consideration of the Government of India. Steps have also been taken to recruit a better class of men as Rangers, and proposals are under consideration to open a Forest College in this Presidency at Coimbatore for the training of Deputy Rangers and Rangers. Vernacular Training schools for Forest Guards and Foresters have been instituted, and the Board awaits the results of their working with interest. The relations between the Forest and Revenue officials continued to be cordial and the District Forest-officers, and Range officers generally attended the jamabandi camps.

38. The Inspector-General of Forests visited the Madras Presidency in the beginning of December 1907 and remained on tour till about the end of January 1908. He inspected some of the forests in Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, South Malabar, Salem, Cuddapah and Bellary, and offered his opinion on several important forest questions.

GENERAL.

39. Efforts were made in every direction to meet the wants of the ryots and the general public by opening coupes located at convenient centres in the forests, and establishing new Government depots in important towns and villages.

The permit system prevailed to some extent in Ganjám, Gódávari (both divisions), North and South Cuddapah, and North Coimbatore. In North Arcot permits were only issued for bamboos in reserved forests under working-plans. In Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Coimbatore and Tinnevelly permits were issued for produce from coupes cut departmentally. There were complaints from Anantapur, Bellary, Guntúr, Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot against the establishment of Government depots and the rates charged for fuel in some of them. The complaints were duly investigated and all genuine grievances remedied. The high price of fuel in the towns of Kurnool and Bellary formed the subject of interpellation in the local Legislative Council. The rate in the former was reduced from Rs. 8–8–0 to Rs. 7–8–0 per ton, but it was not found feasible to reduce the rate of Rs. 8 per ton in the Bellary depot. The depots at Trichinopoly, Kulittalai and Bellary and two of the depots in Coimbatore were leased to contractors with satisfactory results. As a rule, the Department endeavours to sell fuel at Government depots at the lowest rate possible. Changes in the rates are reported to the Board. The supply of fuel in the depots at Guntúr and Kollegal, and in those in the Chingleput district, was not sufficient to meet the demand. Steps are being taken to improve the supply in the first two depots. Experiments in growing trees, shrubs and plants whose leaves are suitable for manure were continued in the Central and Southern Circles with but moderate success owing mainly to drought. A special report is being submitted to Government on the subject.

40. There have been no complaints against the working of the timber transit rules. Small wood for fuel in head loads or less quantities was exempted from the operation of the rules, and in consequence the number of breaches of the rules reported in South Coimbatore diminished to a noticeable extent.

The timber transit rules in South Canara were slightly amended, so as to make them inapplicable to transit of fuel from one part to another of a scheduled town. The question of excluding the portion of the district near the coast from the operation of the rules is under consideration. Revised rules for the management of kumaki lands were incorporated in the general rules under section 26 of the Forest Act. Rules for the management of assessed kans in the district were also issued, and seigniorage rates for the removal of forest produce on permits from unreserved lands were revised. The Conservators have not reported how the rules under the Forest Act in force in the private estates have worked. They will be requested to do so in their future reports. The provisions of section 26 of the Forest Act were extended to the Sáptúr estate, and rules were issued for the management of the forest and waste lands in it. The rules in Jeypore estate were revised, and three species were added to the list of reserved trees sanctioned for the Vizianagram estate.

41. The privileges of the ryots under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act were in no way interfered, with and were not abused generally speaking.

42. The measures taken in the previous year to bring the Chenchus under the control of the Forest department were continued, and it is hoped that the tentative arrangement under which they are allowed to collect Ippa (*Bassia latifolia*) flowers under the supervision of the department, and to remove a sufficient quantity for the free distillation of liquor, will reduce the number of forest fires which are usually caused by them. Orders have also been issued to supply the Khonds of the Pondakhol agency with buffaloes, in order to induce them to undertake permanent cultivation in the plains instead of *podu* on the hill slopes.

(True Extract.)

A. R. Loftus-Tottenham,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with appendices.

Order—No. 851, Revenue, dated 26th March 1909.

Forest No. 44.

The report on the administration of the Forest Department for the year 1907–1908 will be recorded with the following remarks.

2. This is the first report submitted by the Board of Revenue under the revised instructions issued by Government in their Order, No. 2159, Revenue, dated 8th August 1908. The delay in the submission of the report is partly due to the alteration in the procedure adopted in compiling it and is also attributed by the Board to the late receipt of the circle reports from the Conservators and to the pressure of work in its office connected with the budget estimates which were received late. The Government trust that there will be no delay in future years.

3. *Alteration in area.*—There was practically no alteration in the area of forest reserves and lands during the year. The total extent of reserved forests at the close of the year was 18,549 square miles against 18,542 square miles in the previous year, but the area of reserved lands fell from 1,079 square miles to 1,058. Final notifications were issued in respect of 44 square miles only during the year against 256 square miles in 1906–1907. Of the total extent of 1,058 square miles of reserved lands, 673 square miles represent the area of lands notified under section 4 of the Forest Act. Of this area, 5 square miles have since been constituted reserved forest under section 16 of the Forest Act. It is reported that 547 square miles of the remaining area had been practically settled at the end of the year under review. Final notifications have since been issued in respect of the Gani block in West Kurnool, the Seshachalam extension in East Cuddapah and the Kilarmale, Suwarmale and Dadanthamale blocks in South Canara covering a total area of about 127 square miles. The draft notification relating to the Ennamangalam block in North Coimbatore has been returned to the Board for detailed examination of the ground and revision of the boundary. The Government observe that the settlement of the large Madeswaranmalai block and its extension in North Coimbatore, with a total area of 246 square miles, appears to have been completed during the year The final notification has however not yet reached Government. The Board of Revenue is requested to expedite its submission.

4. *Working plans.*—During the year, the Board sanctioned working plans for 604 square miles against 602 square miles in the previous year The Government consider the progress made satisfactory. Much, however, remains to be done under this head. The total area for which plans have so far been approved by the Board of Revenue is 7,229 square miles only out of a total forest area of 19,607 square miles in the Presidency. Rapid progress cannot be expected until the superior staff of the department has been augmented and special working-plans officers appointed, but the Government are of opinion that it is necessary that District Forest Officers should pay increased attention to the matter.

5. *Communications and Buildings.*—The Government attach great importance to the improvement of communications and the construction of buildings and accordingly note with pleasure the satisfactory progress made during the year under these heads. The tramway in South Coimbatore has worked at a loss since the beginning. The Government have recently issued orders for the investigation of the various projects suggested for the transport of timber from the Anamalais to the plains. The question of abandoning the tramway will be considered when the results of the investigation have been reported.

6. *Offences against the Forest Laws.*—The increase from 23,141 to 24,453 in the number of offences is reported to be chiefly due to the unfavourable character of the season in North Arcot. The number of undetected cases rose from 1,256 to 1,634. This cannot be considered satisfactory. The sentences awarded by the magistracy for intentional incendiarism in forests appear to have been generally inadequate, especially in the Northern and Southern Circles.

7. *Protection from fire.*—The area which the department attempted to protect from fire increased from 7,357 square miles to 7,554 square miles. The Government are glad to note that there has been an appreciable fall in the percentage of failure under special protection. The large increase in the number of fires, the origin of

which could not be discovered, is not however satisfactory. The Government note that the Board has drawn the attention of Collectors to the necessity for the enforcement of the policy enunciated in G.O., No. 554, Revenue, dated 14th June 1905. In the matter of fire protection however very little can be done without the co-operation of the inhabitants of the country and District Forest Officers would do well to bear this in mind. The new methods of fire protection introduced in Cuddapah and East Kurnool appear so far to have been attended with success and their further working will be watched with interest.

8. *Protection from cattle.*—The area closed to all animals again increased from 1,947 square miles to 2,160 square miles, the increase being mainly in the Guntúr, North Coimbatore and Tinnevelly divisions. The large increase in North Coimbatore should have been explained. The Government are glad to observe the assurance of the Board of Revenue that great care is being taken to ensure that adequate provision for grazing is made in all working plans. The increase in the number of cattle allowed to graze in State forests on payment and the fall in the number of cattle impounded for illicit grazing are satisfactory.

9. *Protection against injuries from natural causes.*—The department was unable to arrest the spreading of the spike disease in sandalwood and the real nature and cause of this disease seem to be still unknown, but the methods adopted to check the root fungus (*Trichosporium Vesiculosum*) in casuarina plantations proved successful in the Nellore, South Arcot and Kistna districts.

10. *Sylviculture.*—Reproduction where the conditions were favourable was on the whole satisfactory. The failures seem in the main to have been due to preventable causes. The cultural operations were, to a great extent, not successful and experiments with exotics and other trees not encouraging. The Government are glad to see that adequate attention is being paid to the encouragement of regeneration after coupes are felled.

11. *Working and outturn.*—The Government have recently issued orders laying down definitely that the policy which should be kept steadily in view by the officers of the department is to replace the departmental system by the contract system both as regards the working of coupes and of fuel depots. The Government are aware that the chief difficulty at present felt in carrying out this policy is the absence of suitable contractors. They are glad to see that some progress was made especially in the Southern Circle.

12. *Financial Results.*—The revenue and expenditure during the year were Rs. 38,58,026 and Rs. 28,23,433 against Rs. 34,50,733 and Rs. 25,86,566 in the previous year. The total demand for the year was Rs. 42,82,081, of which Rs. 4,20,621 were left outstanding at the close of the year. The increase in the outstanding revenue is not satisfactory and efforts should be made to secure more prompt collection.

13. *Administration.*—During the year under review the Government approved the proposals to subdivide the two divisions of the Coimbatore district into four. Effect was not given to this decision pending the consideration of the urgency for subdividing the two Kurnool divisions. Orders have since issued giving effect to the subdivision of Coimbatore from the 1st April next.

14. *Establishment.*—The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne to the satisfactory manner in which the controlling officers of the department executed their duties. The conduct of the subordinate executive staff improved during the year, but that of the protective staff was far from satisfactory. The Forest Training School, Coimbatore, was abolished during the year and the establishment of two vernacular training schools for foresters and guards was sanctioned. Since the close of the year, proposals for permanently increasing the subordinate staff have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Owing to want of accommodation at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, a sufficient number of students cannot be trained at that college to meet the wants of this Presidency. This has necessitated the temporary abrogation of the rule requiring the Dehra Dun certificate as a qualification for appointment as Rangers. Proposals for the establishment of a Forest College at Coimbatore have

been approved by the Government of India, but no action can be taken until the Secretary of State has had an opportunity of considering the scheme. The Government hope that it will be possible to open the college in June 1910.

15. The Government are glad to note that there were no complaints against the working of the timber transit rules and that the number of breaches of the rules reported has diminished owing to the exemption of small wood for fuel in headloads or less quantities from the operation of the rules. They trust that the policy adopted in dealing with the Chenchus and the Khonds will result in the attainment of the objects aimed at.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
,, Accountant-General.
,, Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (with C.L).
Editors' Table.